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1934

JANUARY 1934

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

10 CENTS

But You Got to Make 'em Drink--Page 6

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This Month With *your* Flock

Feeding the Breeding Flock

Many, many experiments over a period of years have shown beyond doubt that the feeding of the breeding flock previous to the hatching season will have a tremendous influence on how the eggs hatch and how strong and vigorous the chicks are after hatching.

It might be mentioned here that practically nothing is known about the factors that cause or result in infertility in the eggs. Practices or methods of feeding that cause poor hatchability seem to affect fertility not at all, so that at the present time, little help can be offered. It seems, however, to be a generally accepted theory that better fertility will be secured when birds are on range as compared to house confinement, but definite experimental results are not clear on this point.

We talk about feeding for hatchability, but any ration that is complete and proper for laying hens will make a good diet for breeding birds. Or putting it another way, any ration that is deficient for breeders is also deficient for layers. True they may lay quite well for a while on an inadequate ration, but eventually trouble will result if the ration is not balanced and complete.

Feeding for Strong Shells

We do not propose here to discuss all the requirements necessary in a ration but we will mention some of the ingredients that are quite often omitted, but which are necessary if satisfactory results are to be expected.

The first and a very important item is that the birds either be out in the sunshine regularly or get cod liver oil. Without these, the egg shells become weak and porous, and contrary to general belief good, sound, thick-shelled eggs hatch better than poor, weak, porous-shelled ones. The eggs keep getting poorer in hatchability as the season progresses without this factor and the chicks that do hatch are weak, lacking in vitality, and virtually hatched with rickets.

The next important item is green feed in some form such as fresh cut material, alfalfa, clover, or soybean hay, or alfalfa meal. It has been found that green feed is especially helpful in bettering hatches. Just what the element or elements in green feed are, has not as yet been

[Please turn to page 34]

Through *the* Editor's Specs

"Not More, But Better Chicks"—We hope that current egg prices won't make a lot of folks set their minds on buying cheap chicks in replenishing their laying flocks for 1934. In times like these, that is the worst mistake that can be made. Too many cheap chicks—lacking a good breeding background — have gone into brooder houses in the past two or three years, and they have brought a lot of trouble with them.

Nulaid News, organ of the Poultry Producers of Central California, recently set forth some thoughts on the dangers in buying cheap chicks:

"One of the contributing causes of high flock mortality and poor production is the practice of shopping around for cheap chicks—low price — regardless of any other consideration. That's chiseling. The buyer chisels in on himself. It is not to be inferred, of course, that really good chicks can not at times be bought for very low prices. There are other things more important than price. Price is only one of the factors to be considered.

"Buyers of chicks will have to raise their sights—demand better stock and be willing to pay the price. It costs money to produce good chicks—the live and lay kind—but not a great deal more. Not worth the difference? Well, see what has happened—a good many flocks are now requiring from 60 to 90 per cent replacements every year, and plenty more from 40 to 60 per cent."

Poultry raisers should ponder over these thoughts for awhile. Instead of starting large broods of third-rate chicks with hit-and-miss breeding behind them, cut down on the number and invest in good chicks. Anyway, if we wouldn't crowd our chicks as much as we do, we would raise a larger percentage of them.

Poultrymen who are willing to pay a little more to get chicks from heavy producing stock possessing the ability to lay profitably for more than one year, have fared better in recent years than those who have followed the costly practice of buying cheap chicks. At least, this has been our observation. "Not more, but better chicks," should be our slogan for 1934.

Eggs for Needy— The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation of our national government has announced that it will purchase 400,000 cases of eggs to be supplied to needy families who are on the relief rolls this winter. This is equivalent to between one-sixth and one-seventh of the total cold storage holdings of shell eggs in the country on December 1, 1933.

Not much information is available as to exactly when the government will make its purchases, but bids were requested about a week before Christmas. It was necessary that the eggs be candled and grade 24 ounces to the dozen.

Maybe We'll Get A Code Yet—We've made a number of bad guesses as to when the code for the hatchery industry would be completed and signed, so we are reluctant to venture any more opinions on this subject. President Roosevelt and General Johnson, however, have indicated that about 75 important codes will be approved and signed before the end of 1933. Maybe we will be able to wake up on the first day of the New Year with the knowledge that the hatchery industry has a code.

The Federal Trade Commission has already issued a set of rules concerning fair practices in the sale of baby chicks. These are said to be similar to many of the provisions expected in the hatchery code.

To Our Pennsylvania Readers—Don't forget the big Pennsylvania Farm Show at Harrisburg, January 15 to 19. It is the biggest farm exhibition of its kind. Plan to attend.

Start Some Early Chicks—It is hard telling what egg price trends will be in years to come, but during the past few years, the best prices were paid during the season when there was an under supply of fresh eggs. This usually starts in July when the hen flocks quit laying and before the pullets get on the job, and the shortage becomes greater until November or early December when more of the pullets in farm flocks begin to lay.

We find that a lot of commercial poultry raisers start some chicks in January or early February. This gives them eggs from July on through the balance of the year, and they are able to benefit from the prevailing higher prices. Early pullets require careful handling to prevent them from going into a molt, but it is being done successfully. If you can, start a brood of early chicks this year.

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EVERY year we compete in leading Eastern Egg Laying Contests. It is our way of proving the high prepotency for laying of Kerr breeders. The records are official and open to the world. Pens of 10 and our First Honor individuals are given. Look at these outstanding Kerr records for the 1932-33

EGG LAYING CONTESTS

AT HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
A Kerr R. I. Red hen laid 270 eggs—a new R. I. Red record for all time at Hunterdon County.
A White Leghorn pen of a customer (supplies us with hatching eggs) averaged 252.5 eggs per bird, outlaying every other pen at the contest.

AT VINELAND, NEW JERSEY
Our Barred Rock pen won First Honors for the breed, averaging 211.2 eggs per bird.
A Kerr Barred Rock hen took First Honors with 261 eggs, high bird for the breed.

AT PASSAIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
Kerr White Leghorn pen averaged 243.8 eggs per bird. Our individual High Honor White Leghorn laid 279 eggs.

AT STORRS, CONNECTICUT
Kerr's White Leghorn pen averaged 266.1 eggs per bird.
Kerr's R. I. Red pen averaged 264.5 eggs per bird.
Kerr's individual White Leghorn hen laid 292 eggs.
Kerr's individual R. I. Red hen laid 295 eggs.

AT CENTRAL NEW YORK CONTEST
Our pen of White Leghorns averaged 245 eggs per bird.

AT GEORGIA CONTEST
Kerr pen of R. I. Reds averaged 240.2 eggs per bird, highest scoring entry for the breed.
Kerr pen of Barred Rocks averaged 206 eggs, third highest for the breed.
Kerr's White Leghorn leader, kept a full year, laid 280 eggs.

POULTRY ITEM CONTEST
Open to all breeds and all breeders. Awards based on five best pens of any breeder in any of the official egg laying contests. Kerr placed No. 8 in this grand free-for-all. Our five pens, 50 best layers, averaged 246.7 eggs per bird.

CONTEST WINNERS RETURNED
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From such laying stock Kerr Chicks for 1934 are produced. This ancestry is the result of generations of breeding for laying. All Kerr breeders are individually handled, banded and blood-tested for Pullorum disease (B.W.D.) by the agglutination method — over 100,000 of them. Culling, blood-testing, and right breeding are a science at Kerr Chickeries Farms. Kerr Chicks live, thrive, grow.

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HEADWORK

Put the Taylors Where They Are

By Roland C. Hartman

MOST poultrymen, I venture to say, could gather a few new wrinkles on how to manage a large commercial egg farm from the Taylor brothers of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Not that there aren't plenty of successful plans for handling poultry in existence, but Raymond and Ralph Taylor have picked up a lot of ideas as they have gone along and put them into use, exhibiting that resourcefulness which is characteristic of all poultrymen who know how to use their heads. At least, that is how the Taylor Brothers impressed me on my visit with them a few months ago.

In point of years in the business of producing eggs, perhaps you wouldn't exactly call them veterans. They came from northern Pennsylvania to Bucks County with their father in 1920. He planned on starting a truck farm, but the boys were very much interested in poultry, and they went into it "gradually," as Raymond described it, buying sufficient chicks the first year to enable them to mature 1,100 layers for the first winter.

Horticulture had attracted Raymond to Pennsylvania State College, but he interrupted his studies to join the fighting forces of the United States in the World War. Upon his return he resumed his studies at State College, deeply fascinated by the science of plant breeding, and he received his degree. This led to a position as research assistant at Massachusetts State College, but college work proved to be too confining for him, and he jumped at this opportunity to get out in the open air and sunshine.

Raymond and his brother Ralph, who was just fresh out of school, tackled poultry raising earnestly. Egg prices were exceptionally good about that time. Through skillful management, they were able to benefit from this favorable situation. In three and a half years after their father had moved on to his farm, they purchased it from him.

Raymond S. Taylor

Today, this 55-acre farm, located only six miles from the point on the Delaware River where George Washington and his army made that historic crossing during the Revolutionary War, carries a total of 5,800 layers. Something like 19,000 chicks are started every year. It's a big job to brood that many chicks, but the Taylor brothers have developed a brooding program that is especially successful.

All chicks are started in battery

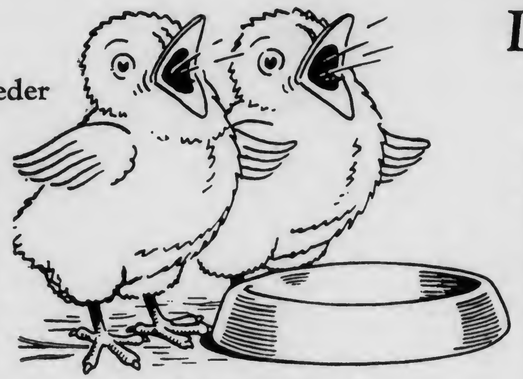
Please turn to page 23

Ralph Taylor

Odd looking perhaps, but this 2-story hollow tile, laying house is the latest addition to the buildings on the farm of Taylor brothers. It holds 1200 birds.

. . . But—*you got to make 'em* DRINK!

By
Carl H. Schroeder



"We Want Water"

A CLEVER woman can marry a robot or a store dummy, and manage to make him over into something, which other women would think worth having, while a foolish woman can draw a prize husband and mess him up so he seems like an affliction. Similarly, a poultryman can make or break a brood of chicks or a flock of layers by the feed and care he gives them. Among the frequently overlooked or unappreciated features of management which make a flock that should be stepping stones to success turn out to be banana peels, inadequate provision of drinking water ranks high; in fact, it is the rankest.

From actual observation in the field, the writer knows that there are many flocks where watering conditions are remindful of the historic remark made by the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina: "It's a long time between drinks." Even where the water vessels are satisfactorily full, watering is often not fully satisfactory.

Half Hen, Half Water

First on life's bill of fare is water. No water, no life. A 5-pound chicken thoroughly dried out weighs only 2 pounds. Or to put it another way, almost 60 per cent of the chicken's body consists of water. Every dozen of eggs contains about a pint of water. Thus Dr. Card is right when he says that in terms of what the hen eats, there is more water than feed in a dozen of eggs. Bones are nearly half water; the chicken's blood nearly 90 per cent; and nearly half of the entire water content is found in the flesh. Every living thing is but a watery solution.

Like man himself, the hen with the rest of the animals, is but a porous sack of water, a whirling, walking waterspout on two legs, lit up by the electrical forces which bind atoms into molecules and cause chemical reactions. "Weak as water" is supposed to be the utmost simile of scorn, yet water is the chicken, and the chicken is water, by an overwhelming majority of about two to one, and the minority is only fizz and soap and salts.

Just like a car that one attempts to run without water in the radiator, the chicken that does not drink enough water is apt to be much of the time in "the repair shop for overhauling." Insufficient water intake causes a surprising variety of breakdowns. Discussing the importance of water in health and disease of man, no less an authority than famed Dr. McCollum states that "the prescription of large amounts of water is one of the most valuable aids in treating certain diseases." A bulletin of the Academy of Medicine concludes: "The dietetic error that has killed more patients than any other is the neglect of administering enough water."

A chicken will die when it has lost 10 per cent of its weight through thirst; it will not die from starvation until all of the blood and half of its protein has disappeared. Therefore, starvation is better withstood by the fowl than withholding of water. An insufficient or irregular supply of water reduces egg size and retards rate of growth and production. Experimentally it has been shown that giving the flock water but once a day, all they would drink, reduced production by 48 per cent. After 60 hours of withholding water, production ceases entirely. Many a premature molt is ushered in by insufficient supply or consumption of water.

What Water Does

Aside from the fact that water is a major and important constituent of the body of the fowl and the egg, water is twice blessed in the physiologic household of the hen. It gives a blessing when it comes into and as it goes out of the chicken's body. It softens the feed in the crop, facilitating the grinding actions of the gizzard. It regulates and accelerates the emptying of the crop; in fact, the speed at which feed passes through the digestive tract corresponds

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THE NEW JERSEY 10 x 12 House

Use It for Chicks, Growing Pullets, or the Layers

By Willard C. Thompson

IN these days of economics it is desirable to find plans for poultry buildings which will serve more than one purpose, if possible, in order to further insure a year 'round use for them. The spring season lies just ahead, and with it comes the centering of attention on the chick flocks.

On many a plant this spring, better facilities will have to be provided in order to be able to do an efficient job of chick rearing. In some places new brooder houses must be purchased or built. Here is a suggestion! It is possible to build a small poultry house which will furnish an ideal place in which to house a unit of chicks under optimum conditions, and which will, later in the season, become an ideal summer colony house for growing pullets, and still later in the year, become an ideal winter home for laying or breeding flocks. This house will be in use 365 days of the year, if properly managed. It will not waste time, unless the poultryman fails to do his part.

In the first place, the size of it is of fundamental significance. It is 10 feet wide and 12 feet deep, providing, thus, 120 square feet of floor space. This means that it is large enough to adequately provide space for from 250 to 300 baby chicks until approximately 6 weeks of age. This is as many chicks as should be placed in one unit flock, and under one brooder stove. It is a splendid and efficient working unit for colony brooding. *(Please turn to page 14)*

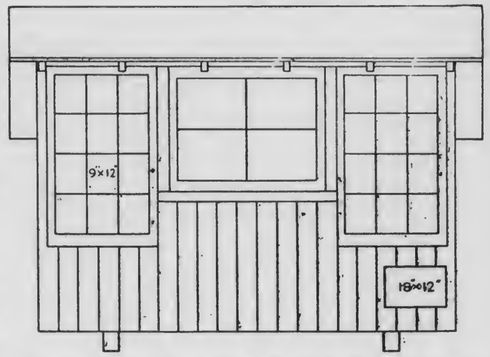

FIG. 1 — front view of the New Jersey 10 by 12 poultry house. Side windows hinge inward. Middle window slides down.

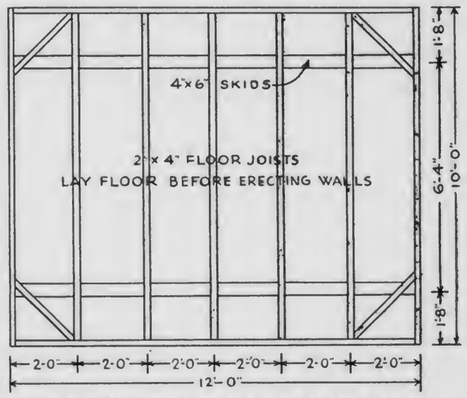

FIG. 2—Construction details of the floor framing.

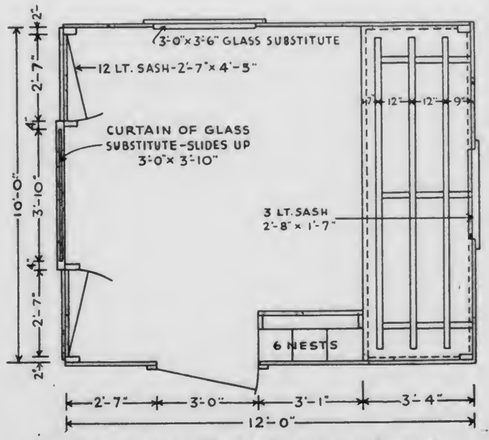

FIG. 4—Floor plan of the New Jersey house. Roosts and nests will be omitted when house is used for brooding.

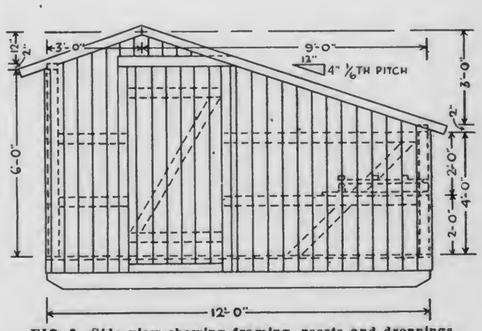

FIG. 3—Side view showing framing, roosts and droppings boards. Insulation board can be used for the siding.

How Are You Fixed *for* Those EARLY CHICKS?

By Harry R. Lewis

CHECK THIS LIST	✓
BROODER HOUSE—Doors must be working properly, roof sound, windows operating freely, house level, floor tight.	
CLEAN—Remove filth by scraping and brushing. Follow with disinfecting torch or spray.	
STOVE—Inspect thermostat. Replace badly rusted pipe. Operate three days before chicks arrive to obtain right temperature.	
CHICK GUARD—Stand 18-inch width of half-inch mesh hardware cloth on edge around canopy to keep chicks near heat during first few days.	
FEEDERS—Provide enough feeders and waterers so all chicks can eat and drink at the same time.	
SMALL BROODS—Do not place more than 300 chicks in one brood.	

WITHIN a very short time, poultry keepers the country over will be receiving their early baby chicks. These chicks will cost real money. They will represent the conscientious efforts of poultry breeders, through years of effort in making careful matings, in pedigreeing and trapnesting, and carrying on many and various types of flock improvement projects.

Good chicks are going to develop into good pullets and cockerels if they are brooded properly. If brooding conditions are not correct, poor growth, disease and mortality will result.

Have Good Equipment

The first essential principles in successful brooding is to be sure that all brooding equipment—houses, stoves, feeding and watering devices, etc. — is in proper shape to receive the little balls of down when they are ready to be taken out of the shipping boxes. Let us see what this advance preparation requires and how important it is.

First of all, see that the brooder house itself, whether it be colony house or a brooding room in a larger building, is in a good state of repair, properly constructed and of the proper size, with the correct amount of ventilation and windows. The house should have a tight floor, smooth and level. The walls should be double boarded and well insulated to retain the heat from the stove, thus reducing the cost of operation and maintenance. The brooder room should be high enough to enable the operator to conveniently move about in caring for the birds, but not excessively high, as that would require more heat.

At least two windows should be provided in the front with the bottom sill well above the floor and so fitted with sash, covered with glass or glass substitute that sunlight can be admitted and that ventilation can be secured. Having the sash hinged at the top and open out prevents floor drafts and keeps out driving storms.

Be sure that the brooder house is rat proof, by putting tin or small mesh cellar window wire from a foot to 18 inches above the floor between the boarding.

Go over the house carefully to see that it is in good repair, doors fitting tightly, roof sound and the window sash operating freely. The brooder house or room to accommodate an average brooder stove to take care of 250 to 500 chicks should be 10 to 12 feet wide, and 12 to 14 feet in depth. The 10 by 12 house is best for 250 to 300 chicks, and the larger house for brooding flocks up to 500.

The efficient poultryman thoroughly cleans and disinfects all the brooder houses and equipment when through using them in the summer, but no matter how thoroughly this has been done, they should be gone over thoroughly again, so that all dirt and filth is removed by scraping and brushing, and given a thorough disinfection. A fire gun is very efficient in this work, and its use should be followed by spraying with a strong solution of good disinfectant.

Application of a coat of disinfecting whitewash will help to sweeten up the house and give it a clean attractive appearance. The house is now ready to receive the equipment, most important of which is the brooder stove.

Before moving the stove into the house, it should be cleaned and gone over to discover any damaged parts, which should be immediately replaced and the stove put in good running order. After this it should be given a coat of stove enamel. Special attention should be given to the temperature regulating device, and the thermostat.

Setting Up Stove

The stove should be placed just a little back of the center of the pen or house. It should be set up with care to see that it is perfectly level, otherwise, the fire will not burn easily, and the regulating device will not operate properly.

The pipe should be in good condition. If seriously rusted or perforated, it should be replaced. Always place a damper in the pipe for maintaining draft in severe weather. It is usually best to have the pipe go right up through the roof, giving one straight flue. Sometimes it is necessary to use two elbows and bring the chimney out through the side or center of the house, in which case the lateral or center length of pipe should be as short as possible. In any case, the chimney should be brought well above the highest point in the roof. The chimney should be covered with a rain cap to keep snow and rain from entering the chimney and coming down into the stove.

Get Temperature Regulated

After the stove is set up, and at least three or four days before the expected arrival of the chicks, a fire should be built and the stove operated carefully to see that it is in proper working order, that temperature regulates properly and, further, to warm up and dry out the house. A temperature record should be kept at least three times a day, early morning, noon and late at night in order that one may determine definitely that proper temperature may be maintained.

While the stove is being operated in the preliminary test, the supplementary equipment can be added as follows: First, all corners or right angles in the house should be protected by tacking a piece of half-inch mesh hardware cloth in each corner, so that the chicks will not get into the angles and be suffocated.

Make a Chick Guard

A long strip of half-inch mesh hardware cloth about 18 inches in height should be placed around the stove, forming a big ring. It should be cut long enough to be lapped at the ends, so that as the chicks get older, the ring can be expanded until

[Please turn to page 12]

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Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pennsylvania.

EVERYBODYS POULTRY PARTNER

Older Hens Are the "Bosses"

A. V., N. Y.—I have your question asking why it is not advisable to mix young and old fowls in the same house.

Observing closely you will always find the older hens to be the "bosses." They keep the younger birds from feed and water, and in many cases, at least for a time, from the floor. This is true at least, in cases where the pullets are placed in the older bird's house. Where both are put in strange quarters, results are modified: and still more so, if older fowls are placed in the pullet quarters.

If pullets are interferred with to any great extent, they are sure to lose weight and drop in production. Many times they are thrown into a molt. "Pickers" are almost certain to develop in overcrowded quarters at any age. Certainly no one should make a radical or sudden change in feeding methods on either pullets or hens, especially while in full lay, or approaching that condition.

If production does drop as a result of hen's tyranny, and not by reason of the pullets' fault, it should be only temporary, and full lay can gradually be built up under proper management, as the birds become better acquainted with each other and their quarters. It is better to keep them apart, if at all possible.

Black Minorca x White Leghorn

G. D., N. Y. — The advantages which may result from the mating of carefully selected Black Minorcas and carefully selected White Leghorns are increased vigor, as indicated by a higher fertility, hatchability and better livability of chicks, and a larger bird produced than the White Leghorn, which means that it is more popular as a table chicken. As Black Minorcas normally lay very large eggs, the egg size may be somewhat increased, although there seems to be a blending effect rather than a dominance of either small eggs over large eggs, or large eggs over small eggs. One advantage of this cross is that both of the breeds lay white eggs and as both breeds tend to be of the non-broody type, the broodiness which quite often results from sex-linked crosses would not be as liable to result.

It must be realized that the egg production and the egg size resulting from this cross will depend upon the inherited characteristics in the birds mated, although more rapid growth and some increase in egg production may result from hybrid vigor as a result of this first cross.

To my knowledge, there are no sex-linked economic factors involved in this cross, so that I do not believe it makes any difference which way the cross is made. If the Black Minorca male is crossed with the White Leghorn female, the pullets will have dark shanks and the cockerels will have white shanks, but the color of shanks will not show up early enough to be of value in segregating sexes. The down color of the chicks is mainly white, with black ticking, a few chicks being all white. At maturity the cockerels are mostly white and the pullets are white with a good deal of black feathering. The pullets look quite a lot like a White Minorca in size and shape.

From present indications, both the Black Minorca and the White Leghorn carry the rapid feathering factor and it is highly improbable that it will be possible to determine the sexes at hatching on the basis of the slow and rapid feathering factor. The principal disadvantage of the cross is the fact that there are relatively few high producing strains of Black Minorcas.

Are Boiled Oats of Special Value

J. C. K., Pa.—You ask to what extent "boiled" oats may answer for "sprouted" oats. The most valuable portion of any grain is the "germ." Therein nature has packed the life elements of another generation. The purpose of boiling oats, to my mind, is to soften the excess of fibre. This also, if properly done, kills the germ, losing to the feeder the valuable vitamins packed therein.

One of the most valuable feeds you can give fowls, especially during the winter months, is germinated oats. When properly handled, and in the absence of mold, the succulent sprout should not be longer than the length of the kernel. In addition to it's succulence, it is filled with "diastase," an enzyme of great physiological importance, which, by converting starches in dextrin, is considered a great aid to digestion, and the proper assimilation of food. It also acts as an excellent regulator of the bowels.

A handful of these fed once daily, to each three or four hens, preferably at noon, is about the way it is used generally. It can be used to a greater extent with safety, but watch the mold. Turn the oats once daily for safety, and do not let them get too wet, nor too hot.

Rafter System of Ventilation

F. W. R., N. Y.—It is possible that the trouble you are having with wet litter is due to improper floor construction rather than insufficient ventilation. It would be well, therefore, to investigate very thoroughly to determine whether it is ground moisture coming up through the floor that is causing this undesirable condition.

Since you are now doing some insulating, it will be to your advantage to incorporate some system of ventilation in your poultry house. Heat is an aid to the proper functioning of any good ventilating system, but since your laying house is rather small, heat would probably be out of the question.

Cornell University poultry house engineers recommend the rafter type of ventilation for shed roof poultry houses, in New York State. I believe you will have no difficulty in understanding this system if you will follow my description of the accompanying sketches.

Figure A illustrates the air outlet for the rafter method of ventilation. This outlet has a hinged door which can be opened or closed according to weather conditions, but it is constructed so that there is a one-inch opening all along the front of the house even when the door is closed. This permits the escape of the foul moist air all times, but its movement, of course, is somewhat retarded.

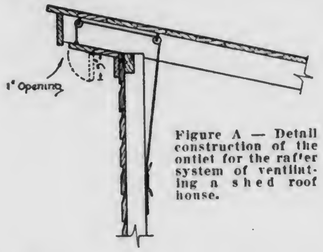

Figure A — Detail construction of the outlet for the rafter system of ventilating a shed roof house.

Figure B illustrates the intake and shows the general movement of the air. To construct an intake, it would be necessary to set your window sash out away from the front of the house one-inch, so that there is a one-inch slit between the bottom of the sash and the sill. Cornell engineers advise muslin curtains in place of the windows, but I believe the windows would work in your house.

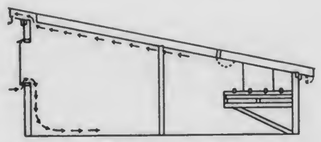

Figure B—Location of intake and movement of air through the poultry house.

The cold air comes in through the intake opening and drops gently to the floor, moving toward the rear of the house and rising to the ceiling as it becomes heated by the warmth of the chickens. Since warm air tends to move to the highest point in a room, it will move forward under the roof until it reaches the front of the house and escapes through the rafter ventilator.

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

Receipts at New York City during the middle of December would indicate that current egg production has gone ahead of what it was a year ago, after having run considerably behind for the past seven months. This increase in production has not yet been indicated in the government reports covering the receipts at central western packing plants.

The peak in egg prices this season came just before the middle of November, about 10 days earlier than it did in 1932. Prices moved down gradually during the remainder of November and early December, but made several sharp drops during the second week in December. On December 20, the best nearby white premium eggs were quoted at 27½—29 cents on the New York market, or 4 cents below what they were on the same day a year ago.

Market men are of the opinion that retail prices are not coming down as rapidly as they should in accordance with the declines in the wholesale market.

Movement of eggs out of storage in November was almost 25 per cent more than in November 1932, and was also above that for the same month in 1931. The holdings of shell eggs in storage on December 1 totaled 2,055,000 cases compared to 1,199,000 on the same day a year ago, and 2,995,000 cases for the five-year average on that date.

Increased consumption is taking care of the more rapid out-of-storage movement. The trade output at the four leading markets for the five weeks ending December 9 was way ahead of the same weeks in 1932.

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FOR GREATEST POSSIBLE PROFIT OVER FEED COST

A View of the Poultry Division, Larro Research Farm — where Larro Feeds are developed and proved and where extensive feeding tests are continuously being conducted to make these feeds still better

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As a result of the continuous experimental studies conducted at Larro Research Farm, we are pleased to announce still further improvements in Larro Poultry Feeds. Developed during years of testing with thousands of birds, these feeds, as you know, have long enjoyed a most enviable reputation for paying the feeder the greatest possible profit over feed cost.

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Improvements and refinements in the original formulas have brought about, in each feed, a still more perfect fitting-together of its nutrient factors. The result is that, more than ever before, each functions as one harmonious whole,—producing maximum results in growth, vitality and eggs. You can easily prove this by beginning now with Larro Chick Starter. Ask your Larro dealer. He has it in stock.

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TAYLOR'S Leghorns

TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED

On our farm we have 5800 breeding females all blood-tested—in 1933 only 13 reactors on the whole place. All males pedigreed R.O.P., dams' records all over 240 eggs pullet year. Sires' dams 256 eggs or better.

You Can Depend on Taylor's Leghorn's

When you purchase Taylor Leghorn Chicks we can truthfully say we know them and the breeding history behind them. Every egg that goes into our incubators comes from our own flocks, bred, raised and fed right on our own farm. We know their history—we know the vitality and production ability that has gone into them — and because we know we can say to you "You can depend on them."

Check the Contest Records

Consistently steady high averages at official laying contests tell a story all their own. Officially checked, they are a true picture of production ability under disinterested management. This year at Hunterdon Co., N. J. 8th High Pen. At the Pennsylvania Contest, 4th High Pen (2702 eggs, 2754 points) 8th High Pen (2608 eggs, 2593 points) 3rd High Hen (302 eggs, 316 points in 51 weeks.)

Taylor's Leghorns Earn Profits

If breeding counts, there is every reason to say that Taylor's Leghorns are profit makers These contest records indicate profitable production—they produce for us on our own farm—but best of all. Taylor's Leghorns are making profits for many customers. Given reasonable care, they'll pile up profits for you.

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Send for our illustrated catalog now. Get acquainted with Taylor's breeding and quality. The catalog is FREE. Write us today.

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New Hampshire Reds

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We buy our hatching eggs direct from farms in New Hampshire where this breed originated, and only from flocks that have been tested by State of New Hampshire and found free of Bacillary White Diarrhea for one or more years.

Wonderful chicks for quick maturing broilers and early laying pullets.

First hatch Jan. 9 and every Tuesday thereafter. Order early for money-making broilers.

Send for price list and descriptive circular of this wonderful breed.

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EGG CARTONS

Our New Cushion Bottom Carton Reduces Breakage

Send for Samples

BLOOMER BROS. COMPANY, Dept. A
Newark (Wayne Co.) New York
Please send samples of your Egg Cartons.

Name _____

Address _____

When Hens Sniffle

When you go out into your laying house and find several hens that have the sniffles, better look out! Sniffling, running nostrils, watery eyes and sneezing are advance notices that you are about to have an outbreak of colds, roup and bronchitis in your flock. If something isn't done quickly, you may lose many dollars in decreased egg production.

The right things to do to get colds, roup, bronchitis and chicken pox under control as quickly as possible are described in revised Brietlet D-1, "Respiratory Diseases," which can be obtained by sending a 3-cent stamp to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

How Are You Fixed for Those Early Chicks?

[Continued from page 9]

it forms a larger and larger circle. The use of this device keeps the chicks close to the stove the first few days, and prevents them from straying away from the heat.

It is well to place a large sheet of galvanized metal or tin under the stove, allowing it to protrude out in front about a foot or eighteen inches, thus if any live coals or ashes drop out when the stove is being shaken, it will prevent fire.

Within the ring should be placed about 1-inch of good dry soft litter. There are a number of products which can be used for this purpose. Peat moss or shavings make excellent litter. There are special litters on the market which are proving satisfactory. The laying of sand on the floor under the litter is often done, but it is not absolutely necessary. Sand alone should not be used for litter, as it gets too hot and draws moisture from the feet and legs of the chicks. Short cut straw is equally good. Litter should not be too deep; from one-half to 1-inch is sufficient.

Don't Skimp on Feeders

The brooder room is now ready to receive the feeding and watering equipment. After thorough cleaning and disinfection, the feeders and waterers should be set alternately within the ring always from the stove. One should be careful to use feeders and waterers which do not waste feed and allow the water to be slopped on the floor, which is most harmful to the chicks. For a flock of 300 chicks, at least three 18-inch feeders, and at least two water fountains, should be provided. The secret is to have adequate feeder space, so that all the chicks can have access to the mash at one time.

At first, the feeders and waterers can be set on the floor or on a flat board, but it is well to have at hand wire platforms 2 to 3 inches in height, covered with hardware cloth, on which the waterers and feeders can be placed. These should be large enough, so that the chicks can stand on the wire when feeding and drinking. Any spilled water or wasted mash then drops down through the wire where the chicks cannot get at it, and when the house is cleaned, this waste material is removed, without doing any damage.

Must Place Thermometer Correctly

Special care should be used in placing the thermometer. It should be suspended from the outer rim of the hover, so that the bulb is about 2 inches above the floor. It is just outside this point where the chicks ring at night and where it is important that the temperature be accurate. At this point the stoves should be regulated to operate at a temperature of 95 to 100 degrees for the first two or three days. This means that the chicks can adjust themselves to the desired temperature needs by moving away from the hover if they need it cooler, or by moving closer under the hover if they need additional heat. The chicks themselves are the best gauge of temperature conditions. If they are right and there are no floor drafts, the chicks will form a large perfect ring around the stove, at a uniform distance from the hover.

Limit Number of Chicks in Brood

One final word should be said about the number of chicks to be placed under the stove. It is doubtful if there is anything to be gained by crowding baby chicks. It is the general belief and experience, that less than the rated capacity of the stove is safer than an increased number. In other words, the stove that is rated for 1,000 chicks will probably do better with three to four hundred. A stove rated for 500 will probably do better with 250.

While the stove may properly care for a large number of chicks for the first few days, it must be remembered that they gain in weight and size rapidly. The writer has found it distinctly advantageous to place 250 to 300 chicks under a standard 500-chick hover.

If you have followed all these details carefully, the house is now ready to receive the baby chicks and they have been assured by this preliminary cleaning and operation of equipment, that environmental and temperature conditions will be as nearly perfect as it is possible to make them. Many of the discouragements and losses from brooding will be overcome through greater care in preliminary operations.

Abie—"Papa, what is science?"

Papa—"Don't be dumb like that, Abie! Signs are those things vot says, sure as — 'No Parking,' or New Laid Eggs, 25@ a dozen.'" — Bell Telegraph News.

WENE CHICKS

New PARTICIPATION PLAN Rewards You Liberally for Helping Us Plan Hatchings

Those who order Wene EXTRA-Profit Chicks before February 1st will share generously in the saving which they make possible in our hatching program.

1 **A 10% Discount immediately applicable on the first order for Wene Day-Old or Started Chicks.**

2 **A Participation Certificate worth an additional 12% of the amount of the first order, when applied on any later order for Wene Chicks placed before April 1st, 1935. This is** equivalent to 22% discount on your first order. If not used for the purchase of Day-Old Chicks, Started Chicks or Pullets, this Certificate will be redeemed **in cash** at two-thirds its face value at a later date.

Full details of this new and unusual offer will be mailed on request. Write today.

FREE Catalog describes our strains of White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. and N. H. Reds, also our unique Cross-Breed Matings.

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PARKS' ROCKS BEST BY TEST

AFTER ALL—It is what our birds will do in your hands along side any strains and breeds counts most.

WE COULD TELL YOU—Of the wonderful home records of the hundreds of Contest Winnings of our strain **but we**—do wish you could just come see our plant, Birds and the thousands of customers' testimonials. **Just while**—writing this ad these two came in. Catonville, Md. "I have just completed a test of 3 Bred-to-Lay strains of **Barred Rocks** and yours showed **Most Profit** and **Lowest Mortality**, etc.," M. C. Ide. While E. M. Henderson, McVeytown, Pa., writes: "Had your strain long time ago. Since then tried out two well known breeds only to learn that your strain only has **Superior Stamina** and **Inherited Ability to Lay.**"

Well—ours are America's Oldest Laying Strain, with over 44 years of scientific and progeny testing breeding for **Vigor, Big Eggs, Early Feathering,** etc. State B. W. D. tested.

Best of All—they are not burned out. No forcing, no light, no heated houses. Lots of grain, mash part time, fresh air and exercise. Our rearing and feeding instructions easy to follow and insure success.

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CONTEST WINNING

WHITE ROCKS

1st W. Rock Pen, Maine, 1931, 1932, 1933. 1st W. Rock Pen, Storrs, 1931, 1932; 2nd 1933.
Maine pen, 1933, was 2nd W. R. pen in entire country, with 2396 eggs, 2537 points, and best W. R. Pen at all Eastern Contests.

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WYCKOFF'S GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM
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Pay Streak WHITE ROCKS

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HIGH WHITE ROCK PEN—at CENTRAL N.Y. EGG LAYING CONTEST
2nd HIGH W. R. HEN AT MICHIGAN
23 Pay Streaks lay over 200 Eggs each in 5 National Contests. Pay Streaks rank among America's Best White Rocks. Free Mating List gives complete records and Low Prices

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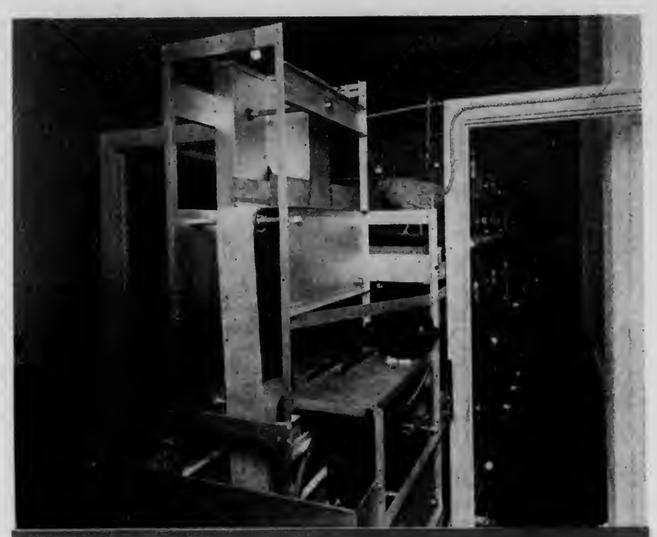

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The *Chandlee* Laying Battery sets new standards of speed, quality and economy for the Egg Producer. It has been under test in the *Chandlee* Laboratory for nearly two years. Its new principles of feeding, watering, and cleaning are amazingly simple, yet so efficient and practical that long life and fool-proof performance is assured. The *Chandlee* gives the poultryman maximum control at minimum cost.

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Study these Features:

● **Feeding System:** Feed is carried to birds on a conveyor belt located through the center of the cages. This belt moves in a metal trough having in-turned flanges which prevents wasting of feed by eating birds.

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● **Power Operation:** Feeding and cleaning of manure are accomplished simultaneously by a push of the switch and a small electric motor does the work, quickly, quietly, efficiently.

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The *Chandlee* Laying Battery system may also be had in hand operated units with the same features which appear on the motorized equipment. If it is possible for you to visit our laboratories we shall be glad to demonstrate this equipment. *Write for further information.*

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Make your poultry flock more comfortable and healthier by ridding them of mites and lice with ARCADY ROOST PAINT. It is efficient and convenient.

Two applications, a week apart, will completely free your birds of body lice and mites. Order from your dealer or send $1.50 for a pint can and free brush — enough to treat over 300 feet of roosts.

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Just Paint the Roosts

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FREE —"How to Raise Poultry for Profit"

Act Now—write for your copy of this valuable book. It is a regular gold mine of information. It tells you how I train you at home in spare time to be a scientific poultryman, and make bigger profits—or to start a spare-time or full-time business of your own—or get one of the many interesting jobs in this big industry. Read about the nationally famous methods of Harry M. Lamon, famous poultry authority. Read the records, names and addresses of many who have made good and increased earnings by Mr. Lamon's methods. The methods that are endorsed by leading colleges and poultrymen everywhere. Read how they have helped hundreds to increase egg production, get premium prices, breed select flocks, raise chicks to quick maturity, cut feed bills, increase profits. You can train by Mr. Lamon's methods quickly and easily at home in spare time. Money-back agreement protects you. Free Book tells all. Write today. No obligation.

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Produced from free range stock (fed with balanced ration) Linesville chicks possess qualities necessary for successful poultry raising. New breeders constantly added to maintain quality. **Save by ordering early.** Send for FREE catalog and new price list.

All Leading Breeds

LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Box 42 Linesville, Pa.

10 x 12 Poultry House

[Continued from page 7]

The 12-foot depth allows one to place the brooder stove a little back of center, which is desirable.

The same 120 sq. ft. of floor space provide space enough for from 100 to 125 growing pullets, that is from six weeks to egg laying maturity. Again, the same floor space proves to be ample for a flock of layers or breeding hens of from 25 to 35 individuals.

In the second place, it is so planned that one may put a temporary partition across it, from front to back, in the center, and make two pens for an individual cock, or cockerel, with hen breeders. Thus, it can cheaply and quickly become a double-pen breeding house during the winter and early spring months.

Permits Good Lighting

Thirdly, the windows, in both front and rear wall make possible a maximum amount of direct sun-light, and even uniform lighting of the interior of the house, a good point, whichever use is being made of the house. The front curtains may be lowered or raised at will, depending upon the weather. The side windows hinge to open at sides.

Fourthly, the open front is adequate solution of the ventilation. In summer the rear wall window may be taken out, or hooked open, to create a cooling draft through the house. In winter time, the house is tight and draft proof, and no floor drafts to disturb chicks are possible.

Fifthly, the nests, perches, and droppings boards are easily movable, and are not put in during the spring when chicks are being cared for. The widest possible option is suggested as to fixtures. Splendid ones made of galvanized metal and purchased on the market fit.

Insulation Excellent for Siding

If one desires, this building may be doubly protected both against the cold of winter and equally against the heat of summer by using a high grade insulating material. We have built two houses thus by placing an insulating board next to the studs on the frame before putting on the outside wall boards. This works easily and fine.

In another house we lined the interior with the insulating board, making a desirable smooth interior by nailing the insulating boards to the inner side of the wall studs. In still another variation of this building, we have used insulating board as a side wall material, and have used no lumber siding with it. All three types of construction work well.

One may vary the construction considerably and still stay within the fundamentals of the plan. Start building with the laying of the skids, then the floor joists, and the floor itself. Next the four corner posts, the plates, and the end rafters. Then the siding is put in place and the building becomes rigid.

Bill of Material

It is difficult to make an exact bill of material, as workmen differ in their methods. The house may be built of the following:

2—4 in. x 6 in. x 12 ft.
Yellow pine—skids
14—2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft.
Fir—studs, plates, joist
2—2 in. x 4 in. x 12 ft. Fir—headers
6—2 in. x 4 in. x 14 ft. Fir—rafters
4—2 in. x 2 in. x 10 ft. Fir—roosts
32—1 in. x 6 in. x 12 ft.
T. & G. spruce — flooring, dropping boards
26—1 in. x 8 in. x 12 ft.
Yellow pine—roofers
44—1 in. x 6 in. x 14 ft.
T. & G. beaded white pine—siding
2—1 in. x 12 in. x 10 ft. White pine—nests
2—1⅛ in. x 2 in. x 12 ft.
White pine—trim, middle front window
14—1 in. x 4 in. x 12 ft. White pine—trim
8—1 in. x 3 in. x 12 ft. White pine—trim
4—1 in. x 2 in. x 12 ft. White pine—trim
2—Rolls prepared roofing
2—1⅛ in. x 2 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 7 in.
12 light, white pine sash
1—1⅛ in. x 2 ft. 8 in. x 1 ft. 5 in.
3 light white pine cellar sash
Nails: 4 lb. 20 d common
4 lb. 10 d common
10 lb. 8 d common
15 lb. 6 d common
1 thumb latch
6—6 in. heavy tee hinges
1 sash pulley
1 sash weight

Protect Against Wood Decay

These houses are readily moved about the plant, a sanitary feature of no small value. They should be preserved against decay and weathering. We have found an economical method to be the spraying of both interior and exterior with a carbolineum or other good wood preservative, put on quickly with a spray pump. It soon dries, and presents a neat and attractive appearance. It is well preserved.

110 Volt A.C. **Don't Let Frozen Water Stop the Egg Flow!**

Your birds will drink from 30% to 40% more water, if the temperature is right at all times. And they will continue laying right through zero weather.

TRUMBULL *Automatic* **WATER WARMER**

Uses Current Only as Needed. Maintains Temperature at 50 Degrees Fahrenheit

Built-in thermostat prevents waste of current. Operates at 110 Volts A.C.—in pan, pail or insulated fountain. Price, $3.00. At your dealer's or from us, postpaid. Guaranteed.

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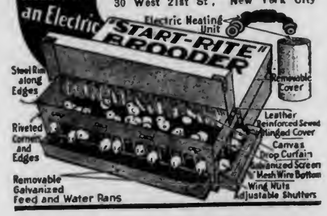
A GENERAL ELECTRIC ORGANIZATION

Stop Losing Chicks brood them in an Electric

RAISE CHICKS SAFELY in this sturdy START-RITE Brooder. Guaranteed for 5 years. Made from indestructible fiber, reinforced with non-rusting metal. Waterproof, withstands disinfectants. Removable spring-wire bottom, prevents disease. Brooder comes all set up, complete with electric connections, feed trough, etc. Capacity, 50 chicks, $2.89; 25-Bird Growing Battery, $7.75. At your dealer's or from us, prepaid. Order today. Illustrated Folder FREE.
The EGG-PAK COMPANY, Dept. S
30 West 21st St., New York City



BUY "C.M.L" CHICKS

Our Free Catalog "Chick Leadership" tells why profits are assured. 19 years breeding money-making chicks — for size, vigor, trueness, livability, heavy layers, big uniform eggs. Blood-tested. Barred Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Reds, W. Wyandottes. Electric hatched. Guarantee 100% live delivery, prepaid. Hatches weekly. Quality Chicks are more important than ever for 1934, you can't lose with C. M. L. chicks. Send for present low prices, early order discounts, free catalog.

ELIZABETHTOWN POULTRY FARM
C. M. Longenecker & Son Elizabethtown, Pa.

Use "ZIP" A Better Wing Band

600,000 SOLD IN 1933
Such popularity is evidence of superiority. 1000...$2.00 numbered (Pliers...$1.25) Can be stamped with initial and pedigree data at extra cost. FREE Samples and Catalog on request. Large selection bands ...supplies. NATIONAL BAND & TAG CO., Dept. 848, Newport, Ky.

STOP CANNIBALISM
Paint The Windows—Not The Chicks

PICKING stops instantly when "FOX'S CANNIBALISM AND PICK-OUT CONTROL" is painted on glass or substitutes. Protected by U. S. Patent No. 1,922,157. Send $1.00 for trial can postpaid or write for details and name of our nearest distributor. FOX POULTRY FARM CO., Box 189, METUCHEN, N. J.

Mother—"It grieves me, Willie, to seeing you take the biggest and best of everything and giving sister the leftovers. Why, even an old hen gives the daintiest bits to her chicks and takes the tiny pieces, herself.

Willie — "Humph! Who wouldn't with—worms!"

"Boy! Wot a lot of vitamins this worm's got!!!"

Big-Type English
ROSELAWN
S.C. White Leghorns

The Finest English Matings in America
Every year for 13 years we have imported Pedigreed Breeding stock from **Tom Barron's best official record hens**—many of these hens are proven breeders by the Progeny Test. No other breeder has imported so many of Mr. Barron's finest birds. Mr. Barron himself says: **"The birds which you selected are the most outstanding birds on my farm, combining both type and pedigree."**

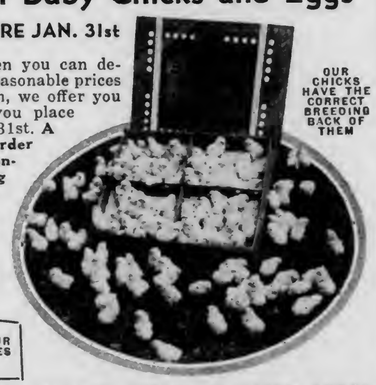
Progeny Tested Breeding
For years we have Progeny Tested our Pedigreed Birds to produce off-spring with high Livability and exceptional vitality—as well as heavy Egg Production and large eggs. Each season Pedigreed Males from our best Dams and Sires have been widely used to spread these Progeny Tested Bloodlines through the Roselawn strain.

All Matings Headed by Pedigreed Males
Our 1934 Matings are the best we have ever made up. Every mating is headed by an Individually or Pen Pedigreed Male from Dams with Trapnest or Official Records from 200 to 320 eggs.
1933 has added another generation of carefully trapnested, Pedigreed and Progeny Tested ancestory to Roselawn Breeding. Our 1934 Matings should produce pullets with higher average records than ever before.

Roselawn--An Established Trapnest Breeding Farm
Good breeding is not the work of a year or two—but the result of long experience and study. Roselawn is one of the best known breeding farms in America. Roselawn Strain has made its fine reputation by consistent performance on farms and commercial egg plants from coast to coast.
Our long experience in breeding and hatching chicks right—is your guide to real chick values this season. **You can depend upon Roselawn for prompt, dependable service and fair prices.**

High Official Egg Contest Records
At Quincy, Illinois, 1933, **our 5-bird pen was highest pen for all breeds;** 1260 eggs, 1267.20 Points. Our Kansas Hen 1932 was high for all Breeds and was the second highest Leghorn Hen in all U. S. Standard Contests. Highest Leghorn Pen at Maine 1931. **More than 300 awards for High Production at Georgia, Maine, Western New York, Kansas and Illinois.**

Big Discount on Baby Chicks and Eggs
ORDERED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 31st



Why shop for bargains when you can depend on Roselawn for both reasonable prices and high quality. In addition, we offer you a big special discount if you place your order before January 31st. **A small deposit books your order and enables you to take advantage of our money saving discount.** Guarantee delivery on the date you specify.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
We guarantee your satisfaction with Roselawn Chicks and Roselawn service.

A SMALL DEPOSIT BOOKS YOUR ORDER THIS MONTH AND SAVES THE DISCOUNT

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL JANUARY DISCOUNT OFFER TODAY
Our January Discount offer will save you money if you order by January 31st. Write today. We will send you full information and your copy of our big new catalog.

Mail This Coupon For a Free Copy of Our 1934 Catalog

Roselawn Poultry Farm
H. M. TIBBALS & SON, Owners and Managers
Route 10-E Dayton, Ohio
Reference, Duns, Bradstreet or any bank in Dayton

Please send me your new 1934 Catalog with special Discount Prices if I send in my order in January.

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Address _____
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Controlling Egg Quality *in* HEN BATTERIES

By Alan Edgecomb

AN authority on feeding who is well known to thousands of poultry raisers, recently broke open a half dozen eggs in my presence. One by one, he cracked each egg on the edge of the saucer and allowed the contents to drop into the saucer as he pulled the two half shells apart. Then he slid the yolk and its surrounding white off the saucer into a quart fruit jar.

"Whoa! Better be careful," I thought as the yolks hit the bottom of the jar with a "plop." I felt that he could have tilted the jar a little more instead of dropping the eggs into it so recklessly, but he seemed to be deliberately careless about the whole procedure.

Yet when all six of these broken out eggs were in the jar, every yolk was still intact. He whirled the jar, and the six yolks now arranged in a perfect circle and suspended in their own albumin, spun around rapidly, but not a one was broken. Each yolk appeared to be a round, lemon colored ball floating in liquid.

When this feeding authority called for a large platter on to which he could pour those eggs, I was tempted to warn him that he was going to have a scrambled mess if he tried to get those eggs out of the jar on to the platter. Skeptically, I awaited results.

My eyes must have been wide open a few moments later when I saw those six eggs spread out on the platter. After all that rough handling, they weren't mixed at all. Each yolk, surrounded by its thick white and then its thin white was distinct in itself. All six yolks were that uniform, light lemon color, and every one was rounded and upstanding. There were no "blondes" or "brunettes" as you see in the average case of farm eggs. If there is any truth in the common expression, "alike as peas in a pod," here was an outstanding example.

"That's what controlled feeding will do for you," spoke up the feed expert as we stood there eyeing this remarkable exhibit.

Quality Aids Egg Consumption

If farmers would put eggs like that on the market, we would soon get somewhere in encouraging egg consumption in this country. Eggs with sound shells, thick white, light lemon colored yolks, and a mild flavor that is uniform day in and day out throughout the year will always find a ready market. Yet not very many of the eggs which are going to our large city markets come up to these specifications. Poultry producers still have a lot of work to do.

What may iterest you as it did me was the fact that these high quality eggs were produced in hen batteries, making it possible to secure absolute control over the feed intake of the birds. Thus, uniform egg quality is assured.

"Could I see those hen batteries?"

"Certainly!" And George M. Chandlee, mechanical engineer, and Harry R. Schuppner, a practical poultryman with an engineering background, took me into a large room, and they pointed to a large hen installation containing birds that were happily singing away.

Off hand, it looked as if there were just some more hen batteries, but soon I noticed some features that were unlike anything I had ever seen before. The hens were eating from a trough that ran down through the center of the battery unit between the two rows of cages.

Feed Carried on Belt

"This is how we do the feeding," declared Mr. Chandlee as he pulled a switch to start an electric motor which immediately set into motion a conveyor belt that ran through the metal feed trough. I observed that the belt was covered with an even layer of mash in pellet form as it moved past the layers.

Then Mr. Chandlee pointed out how the pellets in the supply hopper at the end of the battery and carried upward and deposited evenly on the belt at the top level of cages. As the pellets reach the end of the battery, they fall down to the second level and make a return trip on that belt, but on coming back to the hopper end, they drop down to the belt which takes care of the birds at the bottom level of cages. Any excess feed carried to the other end of the battery is brought back to the supply hopper on return belt located just beneath the feed trough for the birds at the bottom level.

The feed trough has capacity for several days supply, but as the only labor involved in attracting the birds to eat by renewing and freshening the feed is to push an electric switch, the feeding operation is done morning and evening. This freshening of the feed is similar to stirring up the mash as many poultrymen do when going through the laying house. Small electric lights located at intervals over the feed trough help to attract the birds to the feed.

The very remarkable feature about the feeding operation is that you can feed the 360 birds in a battery 90 feet long in 6 minutes. And because it completely is automatic, you can gather eggs or make observations of the birds as the feed is being distributed by the conveyor.

Here is a view from above of the battery in which it is possible to complete both the feeding and cleaning operations in less than 6 minutes. The feed hopper is in the foreground. The location of the feed trough through the center of the battery unit is also visible here.

"Why pellets? Well, we tried regular mash and grain, but it was too dusty," explained Mr. Chandlee. "Pellets are much more easily handled with this system of feeding, and the dust annoyance is reduced to a minimum. By feeding an all-mash in pellet form, we have been able to eliminate all supplementary feeds. They get nothing but all-mash pellets and water. Those eggs you saw before proved that we have egg quality under absolute control with this system of feeding, and you can see that those birds in the cages are bright and healthy looking. Many of them have been through a full year of laying."

I studied the birds in the cages for a few moments. They were alert; no humped up birds crouched in corners. Bright red combs bespoke health. The cages looked roomy, too. I remarked that some birds apparently had just been through a molt, for their feathers looked new.

"Yes, those are some of the birds which have been in these batteries for a year," Mr. Schuppner spoke up. "I've made one interesting observation on the molting of hens in batteries, and that is the fact they get through the molt much quicker than the floor birds, and resume laying again in a very short time."

To keep a record of the birds which were in a molt, Mr. Schuppner attached a brown metal clip to the laying cages. Blue metal clips, however, indicated birds which had not yet gone into a molt, while red clips meant that the birds had molted and had resumed laying again.

Cleaning Job Is Automatic

One thing that impressed me was the freedom from odors in the battery room. The air wasn't choking as it so often is in a room containing hen batteries. The temperature was down to between 40 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Then I had another surprise when Mr. Schuppner showed me how the cleaning was done. While the motor was still operating the feed belt, he pulled a lever which set into motion a scraper on the droppings pan at each level. The scraper moved the complete length of the battery, carrying the droppings before it and depositing them in metal containers at the opposite end, then returning to its original position. A perforated roller following behind the scraper spread a thin layer of ground limestone over the full length of the droppings pan. That was why there were no foul odors in the room. The entire cleaning time is less than half of that necessary for feeding.

The method of supplying water to these birds in the cages was simple, but it took some ingenuity to figure that out. The watering device consists of a molded cone-shape affair with deeply recessed sides which hold about 2 ounces of water through surface attraction. The water drips on

Vitamin "G"

HELPS THEM HATCH
HELPS THEM GROW

Tests run at the Ohio Experiment Station and at Cornell University have proven that vitamin G must be present for hatchability and proper growth. Lack of vitamin G is ruinous both to your flock and your pocketbook.

KRACO
MILK SUGAR FEED

– the Most Dependable Source of Vitamin "G"

ALSO RICH IN

Lactose: The lactose content of Kraco is better than 70%. Lactose is recognized as a growth and energy building element. As such it aids in building resistance to disease and in the assimilation of calcium and phosphorus.

Minerals: The 8% to 9% mineral content of Kraco provides calcium and phosporus of organic origin—the most desirable form. *No minerals from outside sources are added to Kraco or the whey from which it is made.* These minerals are necessary to the sturdy frame work required in a rugged, high-production bird.

● KRACO, the growth and hatchability promoting feed concentrate, is made by drying cheese whey. Vitamin G is found in whey and is concentrated in the powder sold as Kraco. Experiments at Cornell University show Milk Sugar Feed to be 1-½ times as valuable, pound for pound, as any other food concentrate fed commercially for promoting hatchability and growth. Hens need Kraco for the greater sustained production it makes possible—for the 10-20% improvement in hatch due to the presence of vitamin G, for the better than 70% lactose content which guards health and provides energy. Chicks from hens fed on Kraco start life with more of the growth vitamin G in their bodies. The lactose (milk sugar) in Kraco speeds assimilation of calcium and phosphorus needed in building sturdy bodies. The better mashes have Kraco in them. *Insist* on Kraco, Milk Sugar Feed, in your laying, starting and growing mashes.

KRAFT-PHENIX CHEESE CORPORATION • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

KRACO
MILK SUGAR FEED

INSIST ON LAYING AND GROWING MASHES THAT CONTAIN **KRACO**

Buy Davis TESTED Chicks

They Cost No More

If the chicks you buy this spring are to make money for you, they must be chicks from foundation stock bred for health, strength, livability and egg production. That's exactly what you get when you buy Davis TESTED Chicks. Why take chances — why pay out good money for ordinary chicks when you can buy Davis TESTED and guaranteed chicks at the same price or less?

Davis TESTED Chicks Are Bred for Health, Livability and Egg Production

Davis Tested Chicks are furnished in all Standard Breeds. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Should any straight breed chicks die within 14 days they ll be replaced at half price. We prepay delivery charges. Don't buy Baby Chicks this season until you get our catalog and facts about the better Davis Tested Chicks and the low prices that our big production makes possible. Write today.

DAVIS POULTRY FARM, Box 13, Ramsey, Ind.

Get My CATALOG Before You BUY

Please Mention "Everybodys" When Writing Advertisers

LEADER FARMS LEGHORNS

BIG EGGS TOO

SMASH Previous RECORDS

By winning first pen honors in the Pennsylvania and Vineland, N. J., contests, Leader Leghorns smashed all previous pen records in both contests, setting new high marks.

307.7 Point Average—Our Pennsylvania winners had a pen total of 2,878 eggs and 3015.15 points in 357 days, with 2,933 eggs and 3,077.05 points in 365 days. Also high hen in contest with 318 eggs and 330.30 points in 357 days, and 325 eggs and 338 points in 265 days. First pen at Vineland had total of 2,542 eggs and 2,587.45 points in 51 weeks.

1500 Layers Under Traps

Leader Farms was established in 1911 with 67 hens; it has grown to a breeding institution with 7,000 breeders right on our own farm. We are trapnesting 1,200 pullets and 300 hens. There is no guesswork in our breeding operations!

Males from 260 to 337 Egg Dams

Every chick that we will hatch this year will come from matings on our farm headed by males from hens with records of 260 to 337 eggs in one year. Such breeding accounts for the splendid performance of Leader Leghorns in the hands of customers. You get eggs when you want them.

Large Eggs

Leader Leghorns lay large white eggs which bring top market prices. Every egg that we set must weigh 24 ounces or more to the dozen.

B. W. D. Tested

Leader chicks live better and grow faster and more uniformly. Every breeding bird officially bloodtested.

Write For Our FREE Catalog

If interested in cockerels from 299-320 egg hens, ask for "Cockerel Price List."

GUY A. LEADER Route 2-E, York, Pa.

BUY Bishop Strain Barred Rocks

Declared by poultry authorities to be America's finest combination quality. Chosen for U. S. official exhibit to last two World Poultry Congresses, 4-year Storrs average 237 eggs per bird; 100% free pullorum. For Sale: Pedigreed R. O. P. cockerels, R. O. P. Approved yearling males to head your best pens, chicks, hatching eggs, pedigreed ancestry, for foundation or flock improvement purposes. Moderate prices. Good Barred Rocks are becoming more popular. If you are a breeder or hatcheryman, Bishop dependable, big-egg breeding will help your sales.

R. WALTER BISHOP
BOX 136 GUILFORD, CONN.

GRADE and CANDLE ON ONE MACHINE!

Accurate, double scale. Lights automatically only when candling. Fully Guaranteed.

◆ POULTRYMEN'S ◆ Gradencandler

Postpaid with 6 ft. Cord and Plug

only $4.55

Free circular

PATENTED GRADENCANDLE CO. Dept. 24, Lynn, Mass.

TRADE MARK **HOMASOTE**

Insulating and Sheathing Board

Protects against cold, wind and dampness. FREE PLANS — Laying Houses, Brooder Houses, Special Houses for Battery Plants, also Samples of Homasote. Write today.

THE AGASOTE MILLBOARD CO.
Dept. 15 Trenton, New Jersey

to the cones from an open valve in the supply line above, and the excess water is carried off by a drain at the bottom.

These various labor saving devices were developed by Chandlee and Schuppner after several years of experimentation. They didn't believe that the batteries which they used several years ago saved any time over the floor methods of handling layers, so they made changes to overcome the objections that they had previously found. Some ideas had to be discarded, of course, but others proved good. Eventually, they succeeded in cutting down feeding time to less than a fourth of what was previously required, water contamination had been eliminated, and the cleaning job was made so simple that it was just like play.

"Do you put range or confinement grown pullets into these batteries?" I asked.

Good Stock Essential

"We have grown pullets indoors, placed them in these batteries, and we have had excellent results," replied Mr. Chandlee, "but we believe that it would be more desirable to place range grown birds in batteries, as far as most poultry raisers are concerned. The main thing is to have good stock. There is no substitute for vigorous well-bred stock. Plus good stock, your results with hen batteries will depend upon the proper feed, the right equipment, and competent and intelligent management."

Alfalfa Beneficial

During the winter season, or while poultry is confined, alfalfa is a very worthwhile addition to any poultry ration. It is fairly rich in vitamins and minerals. Probably the most practical farm method of feeding it is to place well cured and leafy hay in racks in the poultry house.

The grinding of the hay does not increase its food value. However, many prefer to use it in this manner. Ground alfalfa should probably not exceed 8 to 10 per cent of the mash mixture.

Alfalfa leaf meal is like the cream off the milk, and since it does not contain ground stems, a smaller amount is required in the poultry ration than is required of whole ground alfalfa. — Illinois Monthly Poultry Suggestions.

Rooster—"You mean to say that your chicks are Scotch? Do they say, 'Weel' and 'Hoot, mon'?"

Mother Hen—"No, but first thing out of the shell, they say 'cheep, cheep'."

Waiter—"Are you the gentleman who ordered a chicken pie, sir?"

Diner—"Yes; but please change it to an entreaty."

OAK HILL S.C.White Leghorns

All Breeders Blood-Tested Trapnested, Pedigreed Strain

95% Livability Guaranteed Until Chicks are 2 Weeks Old

All Oak Hill Hatching Eggs are produced on our own farm from breeders of our own raising. Every operation under the supervision of a member of our family. Over 1,000 birds on trapnest.

Last Call on Special Discount

You must order this month to benefit by Special Discount.

Write for new illustrated Catalog, prices and early order Discount Plan.

OAK HILL Poultry Farm
J. O. Demers & Son
REHOBOTH, MASS.
105 Summer Street

30 days FREE TRIAL

1—Burns cheap oil. 2—Saves chicks. 3—Heats entire brooder house. 4—Bigger and stronger. 5—Backed by BROWER GUARANTEE BOND. All styles—including oil, coal and battery brooders.

Largest and most complete line of poultry supplies in the world. ALL PRICES REDUCED. Save money and still get highest quality. Write for new FREE Catalog and Poultry Guide—and 30 day FREE Trial Offer.

BROWER'S prices even *lower* than in 1933

BROWER MFG. CO.
Dept. 3988 Quincy, Ill.

Rural GOLD SEAL Chicks

NEW health test plan

All "GOLD SEAL" S. C. W. Leghorn breeders now tested for B.W.D. and T.B. under direct FEDERAL and STATE SUPERVISION. New plan to put all possible LIVABILITY into "GOLD SEAL" Chicks.

LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS

Scores of large commercial egg farms come back to us yearly for "GOLD SEAL" Chicks. Why? Our free catalog will tell why and our NEW BULLETIN explains all about the health test plan. Mail a postal or letter for this valuable free material today. Prices? Well, we have a happy surprise for you! And an early discount, too. The RURAL POULTRY FARM, Route EJ4, Zeeland, Michigan.

BROODER $4.96

For $4.96, including heater, you can build the simplest, most satisfactory, and best brooder ever made. Wind-proof, fire-proof, rat-proof, fool-proof. Can be built by anyone in an hour with saw and hammer. Thousands in use. Directions for building easy to follow. Send 10¢ for plans.

I. PUTNAM, Route 115-B, ELMIRA, N. Y.

WHY WORRY ABOUT

PICK-OUTS

STOP-IT-WITH *Gawler* PICK-OUT-SHIELDS

SPECIAL PRICES

If your Dealer cannot supply - WRITE US

METAL PRODUCTS MFG. CO. 1762 RAINIER AVE. SEATTLE, WA.

Install A Thermometer In The Laying House

The use of a thermometer in one of the laying house pens is recommended by L. M. Black, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, in order that the poultryman can make the necessary changes to protect his flock in a sudden cold spell.

"If readily adjustable curtains are regulated in accordance with the action of the thermometer," declares Mr. Black, "much of the severe effects of a sudden change in temperature might be avoided. Birds are able to withstand very low temperatures if the change does not take place too suddenly. A thermometer, a sliding curtain, and an alert poultryman can accomplish much in providing comfort for a flock of layers, and because of the additional comfort, increase the annual egg yield."

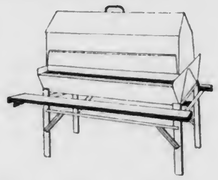
Hens failing to win blue ribbons at the County Fair have one consolation. They met a lot of swell people.

Grocer—"How about it, Rastus—are your hens working under a code, these days?"

Rastus — "Dey sho is, boss; dey's layin strictly N. R. A. aigs."

Grocer—"N. R. A. eggs."

Rastus—"Yassah — No Rotten Aigs."



Feeding Definitions

A BALANCED RATION is a combination of different materials furnishing the required nutrients in such proportions, amounts, quality and form as well, without any excess of any nutrients, properly nourish a given bird or group of birds for a specified time.

DIGESTION is the process, accomplished by the alimentary system, of so dissolving and chemically changing the material eaten that it can be absorbed by the blood and used by the body.

PALATABILITY denotes the degree to which a feedstuff or mixture of feedstuffs is agreeable to liking, palate or taste.

VITAMINS are substances of unknown definite chemical composition, necessary to animal nutrition, health and growth; absence of vitamins from the food produces deficiency diseases. Vitamins are evaluated by what happens to an animal when its ration is lacking in one of these protective food substances.

—Suggested by Carl H. Schroeder

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds — Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

WHEN we advertise "Quality Chicks" we mean chicks that will please. Chicks that will bring the buyer back for more, and will bring orders from his neighbors.

We aim to have every shipment of our chicks a good advertisement for Hall Brothers.

Now here's real *proof* of the quality of Hall's Chicks. We have had 22 years' experience, and 1933 was our BEST YEAR YET! We have had to add another Quarter Million capacity to the four hundred thousand we had, giving us 650,000 incubator capacity for 1934; we have had to build another new building 39 x 81 ft.; we have added to our staff Mr. E. S. Walford, for 5½ years up to last October Assistant Extension Poultryman at Conn. State College. We enter on the new season better equipped to serve you than ever before, and more than ever convinced that

QUALITY CHICKS PAY

Whatever sort of chicks you are considering buying this season, or wherever you think of buying them, don't place your order until you have seen and read Hall Brothers' 1934 Catalogue! It's different—not at all the usual type of hatchery catalogue. You won't find any "bunk" claims in it, for one thing. We've honestly tried to tell the TRUTH, the WHOLE truth, and NOTHING BUT the truth. Here's what one poultryman has written us:

"Must say you put out a very nice attractive Catalogue and looks like you people try to tell the truth instead of stringing a big line of fake stuff which most hatcheries have an awful habit of doing in the last several years."

RHODE ISLAND REDS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
BARRED HALLCROSS
WHITE HALLCROSS
HALLCROSS PULLETS ONLY (Guaranteed 95% pullets)
HALLCROSS COCKERELS ONLY (Guaranteed 95% cockerels)
EXTRA PREMIUM CHICKS

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

We Ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery. Tel. Wallingford 645-5

Special Discount For January Orders!

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 58, WALLINGFORD CONN.

B.W.D. TESTED MATINGS — **HELM'S EGGLINE CHICKS** — STATE STANDARD ACCREDITED

Champion Leghorn Pen, 1933, of all 5-Bird Pen Contests in U. S. Both in Points and Eggs. Average Official Points, 281 per bird. Our Winning Pen, 1931, laid 294 Eggs per Hen. Second High Pen, 1932. **Our Foundation Leghorn Matings are headed by R.O.P. Males or Males hatched from R.O.P. Eggs. Coombs-Hollywood Strain.**

Helm's Chicks won 18% of Cash Prizes for Customers in Poultry Tribune Chick Contest, 1933, 1st Prize, 1932, 2nd Prize, 1931. **Also, 14% of Prizes in Amer. Poultry Jr. Contest, 1933, including 2nd.** Tested for B.W.D. We have again tested all Birds for B.W.D. by the Stained Antigen Test as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. **All Breeders are Illinois State Standard Accredited.**

OFFICIAL RECORD 314 Eggs 25 oz. per doz.

Win in 1934 Chick Contests with Helm's Chicks. Your name entered free in both Nat'l Contests. Send for Details.

We offer you High Quality Chicks from the Best Trapnest and R.O.P. Strain Breeding, 15 years of improvement Breeding. **Special Discount for Orders booked this month.** Leading Breeds.

Send for Our New Catalog and details on 1934 Cash Prize Contest.

ILLINOIS HATCHERY, H. C. Helm, Box 4, Metropolis, Illinois

Anthony

State Blood Tested CHICKS From Production Bred Flocks

The Anthony Strain of Single Comb White Leghorns have been built up step by step. They have been line-bred for sixteen years. There is no longer any question about what you may expect in the offspring. The same characteristics appear with renewed force and intensity in each new chick family. Anthony Leghorns have been laying large eggs for years. Their production has been uniformly high. Their sturdy frames will stand the gaff of heavy winter laying. You get more out of Anthony Leghorns because more has been put into them.

Carefully Selected Breeders

All Breeders on the Anthony Farm are managed exactly alike. All chicks are produced from carefully selected flock matings headed by Male Birds with official records of 240 eggs up. This season some of the Pens will be headed by Pedigreed Cockerels whose mothers laid from 300 to 325 eggs in one year.

Practical, Farm Tested

POULTRY FEEDS

GEO. M. ANTHONY

If you have never tried Anthony Poultry Feeds do it this year. Keep a record on their production and a close check on your costs. You will be agreeably surprised how much better your birds will lay and how much lower your feed bill will be. Please remember, when you use Anthony Feeds, you are giving your birds the same rations which have won such a wonderful reputation for the Anthony Strain of Single Comb White Leghorns.

Prepared by Poultryman

Mr. Anthony with his practical farm experience, his practical knowledge of poultry raising and his technical background as an agricultural chemist, is ideally suited to the important task of balancing poultry feed formulas. His flock of 7500 matured birds furnishes one of the finest laboratories anyone could build to prove the efficiency of feed. Only a breeder, like Anthony, who is going to school with his chickens every day could acquire the practical knowledge so necessary in balancing a good poultry formula.

. . . BETTER . . .
because they produce more!
ANTHONY'S CHICK STARTER With Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil
ANTHONY'S PERFECTLY BALANCED GROWING MASH
ANTHONY'S SPECIAL LAYING MASH
ANTHONY'S QUALITY SCRATCH FEED
ANTHONY'S ECONOMY LAYING MASH Without Cod Liver Oil
ANTHONY'S PERFECTLY BALANCED LAYING MASH

BIG FREE CATALOG

Write to us today for a copy of the new 1934 story about Anthony Leghorns and Anthony Feeds. Pay us a call at the farm and see for yourself exactly how we do things. Anthony Chicks and Anthony Feeds are sold under an honest and valid guarantee.

George M. Anthony
BOX E, STRAUSSTOWN, PA.

Here Is A Review of Late Research On the Importance and Value of

VITAMIN G

By H. R. Cotwood

VITAMIN G is one of the recently discovered vitamins, but profitable results from poultry flocks have always depended upon an ample supply of it in the rations. Scientists at seperal of the agricultural experiment stations have recently made notable discoveries as to the feeds in which it occurs. Thus, they have opened the way to preparation of more effective poultry rations.

Experiments made by a number of investigators have shown that vitamin G is required for the growth of chicks, for the production of hatchable eggs and for the maintenance of health. While some of the other vitamins produce similar effects, the presence of adequate amounts of these other necessary vitamins in no way prevents the disastrous effect of a lack of vitamin G.

Usually Found With Proteins

Vitamin G is usually found in protein-rich concentrates. In the past, the effects really due to it have frequently been attributed to the protein. High protein feeds vary greatly in their vitamin G content, however, so that rations equally satisfactory in quantity of protein may produce great variation in growth and hatchability. Presence of an adequate amount of protein is no assurance that the vitamin G supply is ample.

In experiments made by the Department of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University baby chicks whose rations contained an adequate amount of vitamin G grew three or four times as fast as those whose feed was deficient or lacking in this vitamin. While the number of eggs produced during the experimental period did not seem to be affected, the hatchability of the eggs from the hens which did not receive this vitamin varied from 8.3 to 31.4 per cent and averaged only 21.9 per cent, compared with about 70 per cent for eggs from hens receiving an adequate vitamin G ration. The chicks which did hatch from eggs produced on the deficient ration were inferior to those from the eggs produced on the ration adequat in vitamin G.

Sources of Vitamin G

Of the feeds commonly available to poultrymen, milk sugar feed, or dried cheese whey, is one of the richest in vitamin G. Yeast is somewhat higher and dried liver (beef or pork) is especially high. Dried skimmilk is not as high as milk sugar feed and must be fed in a larger amount to supply an adequate quantity of vitamin G. Leafy green feed and legume hay have moderate amounts. Fish meal and meat scrap have moderate amounts or none at all. Corn has none, and wheat and its by-products only a trace.

Vitamin G is water soluble and is not contained in butter or cheese. It remains in the liquid whey. Since 15 to 16 pounds of liquid whey are required to make a pound of milk sugar feed, or dried cheese whey, while only 10 or 11 pounds of liquid skimmilk are required for one pound of dried skimmilk, it would be expected that milk sugar feed would be about 50 per cent stronger than dried skimmilk in vitamin G.

Nutrition laboratory at Cornell Agricultural Experiment station where tests on the vitamin G requirements of chicks have been conducted since 1929.

Two birds from the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. The one at the left received a ration containing sufficient vitamin G, while the one at the right had a ration that was deficient in vitamin G. These chicks are from the same hatch and are representative of their groups.

This was found to be the case in tests made by the Department of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University. Of course, it is possible to supply enough vitamin G in dried skimmilk by using a higher percentage of it in the ration. But, the special virtues of milk in poultry rations can be obtained by using less milk sugar feed than is required with other dried milk products.

In a test made by Dr. L. C. Norris and Victor Heiman at Cornell, a diet containing purified casein as the source of protein and deficient in vitamin G was used in a study of the comparative vitamin G strength of milk sugar feed and dried skimmilk. One lot of chicks received only the basic ration without vitamin G. Three lots received this base ration and 2½, 5 and 10 per cent of milk sugar feed in order to determine at which level the most efficient use was made of vitamin G. Three others received like amounts of dried skimmilk.

Milk Sugar Feed Economical Source

At eight weeks of age, the chicks on the ration deficient in vitamin G weighed only 252.6 grams. On 2½ per cent of milk products, the milk sugar feed lot weighed 443.7 grams against only 378.3 for dried skimmilk. On the 5 per cent level the milk sugar lot weighed 573.4 and the dried skimmilk lot weighed 529.2.

On the 10 per cent milk rations, the weights were practically identical at 636.2 for milk sugar feed, and 637.1 grams for dried skimmilk. Thus it indicates that it requires about 7½ per cent of milk sugar for maximum growth, while it will require a greater amount of skimmilk or about the 10 per cent level. The cost factor, however, makes the difference. Milk sugar feed costs were lower because of the higher concentration of vitamin G.

In laying mashes, as a supplement to meat and fish meals, 3 per cent of milk sugar feed is adequate to supply

Contains EVERYTHING Necessary for LARGEST Production of UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY EGGS...

BULL BRAND ***All Mash*** Laying Ration provides in one ***complete*** feed everything a bird needs to maintain health and highest egg production. This complete ration also produces a perfectly uniform grade of finest quality eggs since at all times each bird eats exactly the same proportion of all ingredients. A bird's individual preference for certain ingredients in the scratch grains no longer need result in too light or too dark yolks.

B-B ***All Mash*** Laying Ration also builds thick, firm whites, for all birds at all times get exactly the right proportion of necessary proteins and vitamin variety. B-B ***All Mash*** produces harder textured shells of uniform thickness because of the birds' uniform calcium intake.

For poultrymen who prefer the complete ration system of feeding, we recommend B-B ***All Mash*** Laying Ration as the most satisfactory and economical "one-ration" feed you can buy, just as we recommend B-B Vitamized Laying Mash to those who prefer the mash and scratch system of feeding. With the hatching season not so many weeks away, many poultrymen are starting to feed B-B Vitamized Breeders Mash, the feed that produces eggs of maximum hatchability. All of these feeds carry the B-B guarantee of most eggs per feed dollar or money refunded. Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

B-B ALL MASH LAYING RATION

Helen Dow Whitaker Gets New Egg Records with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam

FACTS vitally important to every poultry raiser are revealed in the report of a one-year laying test just completed by Helen Dow Whitaker, nationally known poultry expert.

In this test, the winning birds averaged 195 eggs each! These hens, receiving mash fermented with **Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam,** averaged one dozen more eggs per bird than the check pen of heavy layers not fed the yeast. Moreover, the eggs from the yeast-fed birds averaged 24.1 oz. per dozen against 23.6 oz. per dozen for the eggs from the non-yeast-fed hens!

The record bird, a Rhode Island Red fed on yeast-fermented mash, laid 301 eggs. Never before had this well known breeder obtained more than 300 eggs in one year from a Rhode Island Red!

Write today for the complete report of Helen Dow Whitaker's test and for a copy of "Profitable Feeding Methods." **Both are absolutely free!** Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. D 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

BECK'S WARM FLOOR BROODER
Build it Yourself
Broods 150 chicks. FEW CENTS weekly runs it. TAKES PLACE OF $50 BROODER HOUSE. Plans, Heater $4.25. CIRCULAR FREE.
R. L. BECK, Box 73, Sullivan, Wis.

52 BREEDS **WONDERFUL POULTRY BOOK**
NATION'S LOW CHICK and TURKEY POULT PRICES, tested, certified, licensed inspected. 52 STANDARD BREEDS and SUPER-X HYBRIDS; also NURSERY STOCK and PERENNIALS. Write for New Book Free, lowest prices, poults, chicks, fowls, eggs, nursery stock. BERRY'S POULTRY FARM, Bx 113, CLARINDA, IOWA

TACOMA BIRDS BRING HOME THE BACON

After Laying the Eggs

MR. LOYD, owner of "Loyd's Red Farm," 7011 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., is happy to make this statement regarding his high hen and the Illinois contest pen—

"Our pen of five hens laid 1,411 eggs, an average of 282.2 eggs each, in the year. They made a new all-time Western Record for their breed, and the high hen of the five, No. 404, in laying 332 eggs was high Rhode Island Red of all American contests, according to word from the east. This record was made at the Murphysboro, Ill., contest."

Now read the part NOPCO XX played—Mr. Loyd continues—

"It will interest you to know that these hens, as well as all others on our farm, received NOPCO XX Cod Liver Oil every day of their lives from their first feed until the day we sent them to Illinois. . . .

"In fact, we attribute their ability to produce as they did and come home looking ready to duplicate their lay next year, in considerable measure to NOPCO XX" (Concentrated Vitamin D).

Readers of this paper will be interested in a brief history of Vitamin D and NOPCO XX called *"Twenty Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding."* If you're not a poultryman—show this ad to your neighbor who is. The folder is quite worth while. Copies of this sent without charge and postpaid to anyone addressing a letter to:— NO. 4

NOPCO, 18 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

sufficient vitamin G. Five per cent is sufficient in growing mashes and 7½ per cent in chick starting mashes.

Vitamin G Resistant to Heat

Fortunately, vitamin G is quite resistant to heat. The temperatures necessary in making milk sugar feed and dried skimmilk do not injure this vitamin. However, the method of preparation of meat scrap and fish meal seems to have a decisive effect on their vitamin G potency, and some of them do not contain any of it.

Besides its superiority as a source of vitamin G, scientists have found that milk sugar feed has exceptionally high value in combating poultry diseases, especially coccidiosis and pullorum disease. It contains 70 per cent or more of lactose or milk sugar, which is responsible for bringing about the changes in intestinal conditions which play a large part in the control of coccidiosis. Adding milk sugar feed does not disturb the protein balance of the ration as much as would the use of dried skimmilk.

Helpful in Chick Disease

M. W. Emmel of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute found that milk sugar feed fed to chicks which had been given germs of Salmonella pullorum, or bacillary white diarrhea, aided greatly in suppressing the disease. In a 21-day test, these chicks receiving 12 per cent of milk sugar feed gained 38.9 grams per chick, none died and only two out of 15 showed symptoms of the disease. Exposed chicks receiving the same ration without milk sugar feed all showed symptoms; 12 out of 15 died, and the three that lived through the test gained an average of only 26.9 grams per chick. The benefit from milk sugar feed was believed to be due to the fact that it promotes the growth of certain organisms which occur naturally in the large intestine and which are destructive to pullorum bacteria.

Milk sugar feed not only contains a high concentration of the vitamin G and lactose, but it also contains a large part of the milk minerals which are soluble in water. Likewise, it has 12 to 14 per cent of protein consisting almost entirely of lactalbumen, the milk protein found in all baby foods. These additional constituents help to make milk sugar feed a highly efficient form of milk for use in poultry rations.

"If this is chicken," complained the dinerout, "I'm a fool."

"Quite right, sir," said the waiter, amiably. "It is chicken." — Sample Case.

"My Missus," grumbled Boggs to the editor, "insists on fricaseed chicken. I prefer mine, roasted. What can I do?"

"Compromise on fricasee," informed the editor.

MOSS Farm R.I. Reds

STAR PERFORMERS at TWO CONTESTS

Our high hen at Maine made a record of 309 eggs in the Contest just completed. At New York, our birds stood, High Hen, all Heavy Breeds, also 2nd and 3rd High Hen, All Breeds. Inject some of this blood into your own flock.

Pedigreed Cockerels and Pullets

98% Livability Guaranteed First 14 Days

EGG-BRED CHICKS—Carrying same blood as contest winners.

BROILER CHICKS — Straight Reds and Moss Cross.

Hatching Eggs of high fertility.

Last call on Special Discount.

Write for details and prices.

BOX E

MOSS FARM ATTLEBORO, MASS.

LORD FARMS LEGHORNS

24TH YEAR—PEDIGREED STRAIN

Real egg-bred stock from the largest Leghorn breeding establishment in New England. Special Discount from our low 1933 Prices allowed on orders for Spring delivery placed at once. Write for literature, prices and Discount Offer.

LORD FARMS 63 FOREST ROAD METHUEN, MASS.

at our expense

If "Lime Crest" 2 in 1 Calcite Crystals and Calcite Flour, used according to directions, fail to produce better poultry and eggs, we'll refund cost of your trial order. *Takes the place of shell and ordinary grit.* For details write Dept. P-4.

Prove this Yourself

Limestone Products Corporation of America, Inc. Newton, N. J.

Lime Crest

Redbird Farm Baby Chicks

..GUARANTEED TO LIVE..

98% Livability

Guaranteed up to 4 Weeks

Cash refunded or chicks replaced; you are the judge.

30,000 Breeders--All Our Own Strain

100% STATE BLOOD-TESTED

3-LB. BROILERS IN 10 WEEKS

START LAYING AT 4 MONTHS

AT 6 Months, Pullets WEIGH 6 LBS. AND ARE In 50% PRODUCTION of EXTRA-LARGE EGGS

Largest R. I. Red breeding farm in the world; we do not buy eggs from other poultrymen.

Free Catalog, just issued. Write for it. Final Announcement of Early Order Discount.

REDBIRD FARM Route 23 Wrentham, Mass.

English-American White Leghorn

Baby Chicks

From two and three year old hens. Penna. state tested for B.W.D. Positively no eggs set smaller than 24 oz. to the doz. About 60% of eggs set weigh 26 oz. and over per doz. Have extra hatches, for early orders, setting only 26 oz. eggs and over up to the first Tuesday in March.

Send for descriptive circular and price list of these fine Leghorns. Please mention Everybodys Poultry Magazine.

LAUREL LOCKS FARM

Plty. Dept.

R.D. No. 1 Pottstown, Pa.

Don't Experiment WITH CHICKS OR MONEY!

Wise poultrymen want a dependable oil brooder — not a bargain. Chicks' lives are at stake—and profits depend on raising strong, healthy birds.

Hudson Oil Brooders have stood exhaustive tests—they are dependable, efficient, and economical. Individual design of burner and thermostat gives silent operation with minimum attention.

Before buying Get Hudson Facts!

H. D. HUDSON MFG. CO.

Branches in Seven Principal Cities

583 E. Illinois St. Chicago, Ill.

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NORTH FARM

Certified—Accredited

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Large, Vigorous Birds that Lay Large, White Eggs. Every Egg Hatched. Produced on Our Own Farm. Only R.O.P. Males Used. Dams Records 225 to 307 Eggs. Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Free Circular.

NORTH POULTRY FARM

McAllisterville Penna.

Incubators

Prices are going higher! Get our free catalog on Champion Belle City Incubators and Brooders. Save at present low factory prices.

BELLE CITY INCUBATOR CO. Box 93, Racine, Wis.

Headwork Put the Taylors Where They Are

[Continued from page 5]

brooders and continued in the batteries for the first four weeks. The three room system is used, making it possible to maintain a different temperature level in each room according to the age of the chicks.

The temperature at the start is 95 degrees, but this is lowered gradually until it gets down to about 75 degrees at the end of the fourth week. I found Raymond Taylor's observations on temperature interesting. He watches it closely. If the chicks show a tendency to bunch at any time, the temperature is increased slightly. During the day when the chicks are moving about a lot, the temperature is kept about 3 or 4 degrees below what it is at night, because the movement of the chicks creates considerable heat. Chicks feather more evenly if the temperature doesn't run too high, Taylor has found.

The chicks receive all the mash and water they want at the start, and nothing else is given them until during the last 10 days in the batteries when they are fed some grain. This is done to acquaint them with grain, and also to "harden" them prior to placing them on the floor in the long brooder house.

Moisture Aids Feathering

Proper humidity is another important requirement in battery brooding. If the room is too dry, there is a tendency for the chicks to pick at each other, and the feathering is slow and lacks uniformity. Steam jets are used to keep up the moisture content of the air in the room.

Raymond Taylor maintains that many of the ills in the poultry industry are due to overcrowding from the chick age on up through the housing of the layers. Instead of placing the number of chicks to equal the rated capacity in the battery brooders, he places 50 chicks in a compartment that is supposed to hold 100 chicks comfortably. Through the removal of the cockerels at three weeks, the number of chicks to a compartment is only about 35 during the fourth week.

From Batteries to the Floor

At the end of the four weeks, the chicks are transferred from the battery brooders to the two floors above in the same building. This building measures 100 by 20 feet, and it might be termed a utility building, because it is arranged to use as a long brooder house or as a laying house. Keeping a poultry house in use the year around is one way to get the most out of the building investment.

The same heating system that is used for the battery rooms is utilized for the pens in the long brooder house. The temperature is carried at

YOUR CHICKS will find what you can't see

—in every bag of Conkeys

STARTING FEED with Y-O

Thousands of poultry raisers already know about these five extra values which Conkeys put into every bag of Feed. We invite you to learn about them, too, by making an actual feeding test. Get a sack of Conkeys Buttermilk Starting Feed with Y-O and feed it exclusively to a part of your chicks. Continue feeding the rest of your chicks the ration you have been using. Your Conkeys fed chicks will soon show you the difference—they'll find what you can't see. Here's the reason—

- Better Health
- Perfect Digestion
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- Freedom from Leg Weakness
- Resistance to Disease

Only Conkeys is Vitalized with Y-O

Y-O is a powder rich in the Vitamins B and G of Brewers' Yeast and the Vitamins A and D of Cod Liver Oil. By a patented process these valuable vitamins are sealed and held for a long time. You have no bother nor mixing. Just feed Conkeys and watch results. Start your little chicks this year on Conkeys Original Buttermilk Starting Feed with Y-O. At your dealer's or write us. (1)

THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 6701 Broadway Cleveland, Ohio

Mills: Cleveland, O.; Toledo, O.; Nebraska City Neb.; Dallas, Tex.

Conkeys 2 "Sensible Feeding Plans"

No. 1 Feed Conkeys Buttermilk Starting Feed—a complete balanced ration which comes already vitalized with Y-O (Brewers' Yeast and Cod Liver Oil), rich in Vitamins A, B, D and G.

No. 2 If you feed a home-mixed ration, get Conkeys Y-O and mix with your chick feed. In Y-O the elusive A and D vitamins of cod liver oil are held secure by a patented process—the vitamins last.

Steelman's Sturdy Trains

Day-Old and Started Chicks

L. W. STEELMAN formerly Poultry Specialist Penna. State College.

3 WAYS TO INCREASE PROFITS

1 Raise Steelman's Pioneer New Hampshire Reds. We were pioneers in introducing this immensely popular breed which took the country by storm! All breeding flocks are carefully culled and blood-tested by experts.

2 Buy Steelman's Started Chicks. You have no death loss. You gain three to four weeks' time. You save on fuel, feed and labor. Started under expert care, they will be larger, stronger and healthier.

3 Start with Steelman's 4-Week-Old White Leghorn Pullets—Guaranteed 90% True to Sex. Why bother with cockerels, when you can get our healthy, sturdy pullets, profit makers within a few months from the time they are purchased.

ALL BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED FOR B. W. D.

White Leghorns, N. H. Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Black Giants and Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes

Backed by 25 Years of Production Breeding.

97% LIVABILITY GUARANTEED FIRST 3 WEEKS

Losses in excess of this Guarantee will be replaced at half price. We ourselves raise 250,000 chicks a year, with 97% or more alive at three weeks of age.

Special Discount on Day-Old and Started Chicks ordered during January. Don't miss this chance to save money.

New FREE Catalog Now Ready

Profusely illustrated. Tells why New Hampshire Reds prove so profitable. Also how our Started Chicks can save you time and money. Write for your copy today.

STEELMAN POULTRY FARMS, Inc. BOX 421 LANSDALE, PA.

ALARMS Burglar, Fire - Power - Off Heating and Thermostatic Supplies for Brooders, Incubators, Water Heating, etc. Free Electrical catalog and Brooding Data. LYON ELECTRIC CO., Dept. D, 2075-79 Moore St., San Diego, Calif.

RAISE FROGS FOR US!

(Spare Time!) Little Work. Big Profits! No food to buy. Illustrated book "Fortune in Frogs," Free. AMERICAN FROG CANNING CO. (170), New Orleans, La.

INCREASED EGG Production 50%

Mrs. Walter Carter, Hope, Ark., who won first prize in the Poultry Tribune "Get the Worms" Contest states after worming her flock with Russell's WormR Tablets as follows: "My hens' production instead of decreasing as usual at this time of the year has increased from around 30% to a little over 50%. My birds were not set back a single day."

Flocks that were wormed last fall should be wormed again after the first of the year—particularly so if you use your flock to supply hatchery eggs or if you hatch your own chicks from your flock. Eggs from wormy flocks will not hatch as well and the chicks are usually weak, low in vitality and slow to develop.

Used and Recommended by Leading Breeders and Hatchery Men

Leading hatchery men and breeders in nearly every state in the Union use and recommend Russell's WormR Tablets—but only after their own conclusive tests have proved that WormR Tablets — are depedable and effective.

Money Back Guarantee

Russell's WormR Tablets and flock WormR have proved their worth in every extensive test. They are high in quality—economical—easy to use and dependable in the treatment of round and tape worms without setting back young stock or knocking egg production.

Russell's WormR Tablets are 1¢ each. Chick size ½¢ each—or if you prefer Flock treatment, use our Flock WormR—package large enough for 160 hens, $1.00. You run no risk. They are guaranteed. Get them from one of our 30,000 dealers or order direct. We pay postage.

FREE WITH EACH ORDER—answers to 15 important questions about Worms, Lice and Disease, that should help increase your profits.

I. D. RUSSELL CO.
Box E-1 Kansas City, Mo.

DOES YOUR HATCHERYMAN DIP HIS EGGS ?

Seven year's experience has shown that dipping all hatching eggs in Iodine Suspensoid Merck is a proven safeguard in the health of baby chicks. Chicks hatched in a clean, sanitary hatchery protect your investment. They are worth more.

Write for our free bulletin on the control of coccidiosis.

MERCK & CO. Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, N. J.

IODINE SUSPENSOID MERCK

NOW is the Time to VACCINATE

USE AVIAN MIXED BACTERIN for prevention—treatment of colds, roup, secondary infections, like diphtheria, canker, catarrh, cholera, etc. 60 doses $1.00; 125 doses $2.00; 250 doses $3.00; 500 doses $5.00; 1000 doses $9.00.

FOWL POX VACCINE, made from pigeon strain. Produces lasting immunity against chicken pox. No setbacks. 100 doses $1.00; 500 doses $4.00.

ORDER FROM THIS AD TODAY. All made under U. S. Veterinary License. All prices prepaid. 50c package Diarrhea Tabs free with order.

Fidelity Laboratories, Inc., 862 Exchange Ave., Chicago

70 BREEDS Chickens, geese, turkeys, and ducks. Choice, pure-bred, hardy and most profitable. Fowls, Baby Chicks, Eggs, Incubators, Supplies. High quality at new low prices. In business since 1893. Catalog free.
R. F. NEUBERT CO., Box 885, Mankato, Minn.

70 degrees. Culling is continuous, and no weaklings are spared.

The length of time that the young pullets are kept in the long brooder house varies with the season. The January hatched pullets remain here for about 10 weeks before they are moved to the colony houses and range shelters, while the March hatched pullets get out on range in seven or eight weeks, and the later hatched pullets in still less time.

Range Land Is Kept Clean

The precautions that the Taylor brothers take in maintaining clean range for their growing stock is further evidence of good management. They believe that their range land is a little flatter than is desirable, but through a regular cropping plan and sanitation practices, they have been able to keep their land free of the various soil-borne diseases that affect poultry flocks.

A three-year range rotation is followed. Thus, a certain area of land is used only once in every three years for poultry purposes. This land is in alfalfa when it is used as range. During the intervening years, wheat, barley or corn are grown.

400 Birds Is Acre Limit

In order to avoid too heavy a chicken population on the range, 400 birds is the maximum allowed for an acre of ground. One of the stunts used to prevent soil contamination is to spread a sheet of slater's felt or building paper underneath each range shelter to catch the droppings as they fall through the wire-floor of the shelter. When the shelters, which are built on skids, are moved every 10 days or two weeks during the growing period, the building paper with the droppings is rolled up and disposal is made.

Besides keeping the droppings from soaking into the soil and contaminating it, this practice prevents the killing out of the grass beneath the shelters. Before using the building paper in this manner, the Taylor brothers had trouble getting the grass to grow wherever the shelters had stood.

"No wonder they have such rugged, healthy looking birds," I thought as I walked through the laying houses with Raymond Taylor. Yet sound vigorous growth, plus good breeding, are the things needed to build layers that will stand up under the heavy production demands of today.

In the limits of this story, it is quite difficult to relate all of the ideas that I picked up on my visit to this farm. But perhaps I can skim over a few more observations.

Feed Grain in Litter

No supplementary feeds of any kind, outside of grit, are given to the laying birds. The hoppers are filled with laying mash in the morning, and grain is fed in the litter in the evening before the birds go to roost.

Here it is! The Double Hemmed Edge-Holds Heat to the Floor

E. E. Behler

Heat where you want it. That's what the New Behler Brooder Stove gives you. The extra large deflector with the double-hemmed edge throws all the heat out into the room, down to the floor and holds it there. Room is uniformly heated. Crowding is done away with. All the chicks are kept warm all the time.

7 OUTSTANDING IMPROVEMENTS

That's only one of the added features of the Behler Brooder Stove. The Behler has in it all tried and proven principles of brooder stove construction, plus 7 distinct improvements. Every one tested and proven on our own poultry farm. Try a Behler in your brooder room 30 days FREE. You'll be amazed at its performance. Write Quick.

BEHLER BROODER STOVE COMPANY
344½ Market St., S. W. Grand Rapids, Mich.

BEHLER BROODER STOVE

GET MORE and BIGGER EGGS

The large flock owner wants more eggs and bigger ones! This breeding farm long ago recognized that desire. Breeding from genuine English Leghorns imported from Tom Barron, we meet that desire. Most of males heading this years' matings are from sires from 258 to 310 egg hens.

21 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. Why not let our experience save you lost time, small profits? R. A. Gerig at left shows you the familiar Gerig S. C. W. Leghorn trade design. That stands for Success With Leghorns. Operating at low overhead expense our chick prices never have been high. Write for Prices and Big Early Order Discounts! A postal from you will bring our new Leghorn book free and postpaid. This book points out substantial poultry profits.

R. A. GERIG
GERIG'S LEGHORN FARM
R. 5, Auburn, Ind.

SAUNDERSTOWN LEGHORNS The BIG EGG STRAIN

BIG EGGS CHICKS Pullets Profits

100% Livability Guaranteed First Three Weeks

All breeders, mature, Rhode Island Accredited Leghorn hens, with 200-egg records or better. Only 20-oz. eggs or larger used for incubation. Chicks guaranteed to be 100% alive at the end of three weeks. Free replacement or cash adjustment, at your option.

Special Discount privilege expires Feb. 1st. Act now! Write for illustrated folder and prices.

SAUNDERSTOWN POULTRY FARM
F. R. HAZARD, Owner
Box 26 Saunderstown, R. I.

Chicks at Lowest Cost

300 Egg "SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS"

Were $38.00 Now $18.75

900 Egg capacity Units were $105.00 now $54.60. Produce all your own chicks in first hatch, then hatch for others. Other sizes as low as $9.75.

BROODER HOUSES AS LOW AS $43.00

Folder on either or both items free. Please specify.

Des Moines Incubator Co. 60 E2nd St. Des Moines, Ia.

NEW BIG MONEY BREED Salmon's WHITE GIANTS

Egg contest and customers proof Salmon's White Giants the "Leghorns of the Heavy Breeds." 3 of my hens laid 2 eggs each in 1 day. I won all 1st and 2nd Prizes at World's Fair show and 1st at World's Fair Egg-Contest. 12 World's Fair Judges testify this was finest class of White Giants ever shown, anywhere. World's Best Strain, Largest of all chickens. Lay big, oversize eggs. Big Book FREE. Chicks, eggs, stock cheap. SALMON'S WHITE GIANT FARMS, Dept. 24, Bethany, Mo.

Fresh water, of course, is before the birds. Raymond Taylor mentioned that he had tried feeding of the grain in the hoppers on a number of occasions, because it is a cleaner method of feeding, but hopper feeding seemed to result in more soft shell eggs for some reason or other.

In keeping the records on the 1500 trapnested birds, the eggs are numbered in succession. That is, the tenth egg that a pullet lays appears as "10" on the record sheet.

The trapnest sheets are tacked on boards about 20 inches square, hinged on one end, so that they drop down in front of the nests. When not entering any records, the boards are held up out of the way against the ceiling by a little swivel.

Charter Egg Auction Members

The Taylors have been interested in orderly egg marketing ever since they went into the poultry business. Raymond was one of the charter members in the Doylestown Egg Auction—Pennsylvania's first egg auction—and he has been president of this marketing group from the start.

Eggs on the Taylors' farm are gathered three and four times a day, brought into the cellar in open gathering baskets, allowed to cool until the animal heat is out, and then they are graded for size and packed before they are marketed.

Progressive practices like these are typical of the methods pursued by the Taylor brothers. They do adopt new ways of doing things, but there isn't the stumbling around in the dark that is found on so many commercial poultry farms. They have gone ahead steadily, even during the last three years. I am convinced that it is headwork — intelligent planning — that has put the Taylor brothers where they are.

"Father, is a chicken big enough to eat when it's a week old?"

"I should say not!"

"Then, how does it live, father?"

Chick: "For Pete's sake, Paw! — You DID your molting last month!!"

Booth Chicks

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You Got to Make 'em Drink

[Continued from page 6]

with the water intake; the more water the quicker the passage.

Water has a far-reaching influence upon the base balance, osmosis, surface-tension and many other phases of digestion. It acts as a solvent for the food elements and as the transportation system, carrying nourishment into the cells of all parts of the body.

We speak of "solving" problems. Water is the great solvent. More substances will dissolve in water than any other material. Not only do chemical reactions take place in the water in the fowl's body, but electrical forces in it are continuously at work.

Water equalizes the body temperature of a hen. The hen can only live within the narrow range of about 10 degrees Fahrenheit and it requires delicate adjustment to maintain that temperature in all weather, hot and cold. The feed which the hen eats contains enough calories to raise her body temperature to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, yet it is the water that keeps her body temperature normal. In hot weather the chicken appreciates a cool drink, but it does the chicken many times as much good afterwards, as the water escapes in the form of vapor from the air sacs and lungs. In the absence of sweat glands, birds pant in hot weather, and the evaporated water escaping from lungs and air sacs takes away about 50 times as much heat as it brought.

Copious water intake increases the ammonia output and protein metabolism. The stimulative power of water upon digestive juice has been strikingly demonstrated, particularly as regards the secretion of gastric and pancreatic juices. Water whets the appetite of the fowl, hence coaxing the fowl to drink more water results in a corresponding increase in feed intake.

Furthermore, water acts as a lubricant for the joints and muscles, and when it finally leaves the body, it dissolves and carries with it the waste products from all parts of the body at the point of elimination, washing away, as it were, the body's sins.

Some, but admittedly not a great deal of water is supplied with the feed, since most of the customary constituents of the poultry ration contain 8 to 12 per cent of their air-dry weight in moisture. Water is also formed by the hen by the oxidation of the feed. For instance, the digestion of 1 pound of fat by a flock results in the formation of slightly more than 1 pound of water, while 1 pound of carbohydrates or protein will produce about one-half pound of water. Of course, the water that the chicken obtains from the feed or that it can manufacture in its internal laboratory, is but a drop in the bucket, so to speak. It is not nearly enough to "run" it on.

The amount of water required depends upon many conditions, such as temperature and humidity of the air, the character of the feed, particularly its mineral content, the rate of production and the body surface. This latter fact explains why, everything else being equal, chicks as they grow old and become bigger consume less water per pound of body weight, because with increasing body weight there is a relative decrease in body surface.

The flock should be given enough water to meet its needs, and enough means all they will drink, and then some. The last three words contain the gist of the statement. It is the extra amount of water that the poultryman's ingenuity coaxes the birds to take that means extra results in growth, maintenance of body weight, production and health.

According to recent experiments a 6-pound chicken will consume approximately 5 ounces of water in warm weather. During heavy laying, 100 hens will drink approximately 15 quarts of water, each day, depending upon the size of the bird and the season. Roughly speaking, a laying flock consumes about the same number of pounds of water as of feed. On this basis, a pound of water is worth as much to the hen as a pound of feed.

In hot weather more water is lost, hence more is consumed than in cool weather. More is also consumed when the fowl is exercising than when at rest.

Temperature Has to be Right

To promote a maximum intake, the water should be cool in warm weather while during cold weather the chill should be taken off. Experiments at the Oregon Experiment Station demonstrate that during cold weather pullets drank 25 per cent more water when it was warmed. At the Idaho Station, the flocks receiving warmed drinking water of a temperature varying between 40 to 50 degrees, used 20 per cent more water and gave decidedly better production.

When the water is too cold, the birds will not only refuse to drink enough, but their body has to raise to the proper temperature such water as they do drink. This process consumes heat and requires feed that should be used for productive purposes. Experiments in the field of human medicine suggest that the abuse given the system by drinking very cold water must be harmful.

Parenthetically, it is noted that in these experiments the drinking of a tumbler full of ice water cooled the stomach by 25 degrees Fahrenheit, and that 40 minutes were required to recover normal temperature. In the case of the hen the effect would probably be even more pronounced since the structure of her mouth is less suited for modification of the temperature of hot and cold food or drink.

A striking object lesson on the ill effect of giving chicks cold water was once observed by the writer. While the proud owner of a large flock of very fine chicks showed him the flock, he noticed that there was no water in the pans, in fact that there probably hadn't been any for several hours. He immediately called this to the attention of the hired man. Two hours later over 1,500 chicks were dead, due to the fact that in his anxiety, the helper used cold well-water which the thirsty chicks consumed in such large quantities that it chilled them to death.

For small chicks the proper temperature of the water is about 90 degrees Fahrenheit, for laying stock 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Where electricity is available, heating devices with thermostatic control afford obvious advantages.

The chief objective of keeping a flock "under lights" is to increase consumption of feed and water, although—in the light of very recent research—maintenance of activity is probably a third factor involved. Be that as it may, lights are of no benefit when the flock has no water. Frozen water is as bad as no water at all, and extremely cold water is not a great deal better. At the cost at which water is obtainable, nobody can afford to stint the supply to the flock.

There is a great deal of evidence that at least some of the slumps in production during extremely cold weather, are due to lessened water consumption, which frequently results in lessened feed consumption. Similarly, the frequently observed drops in production of flocks on range during extremely hot spells or periods of drought, often find at least a partial explanation in a reduced water intake. On range the chicken is apt to get away a considerable distance from

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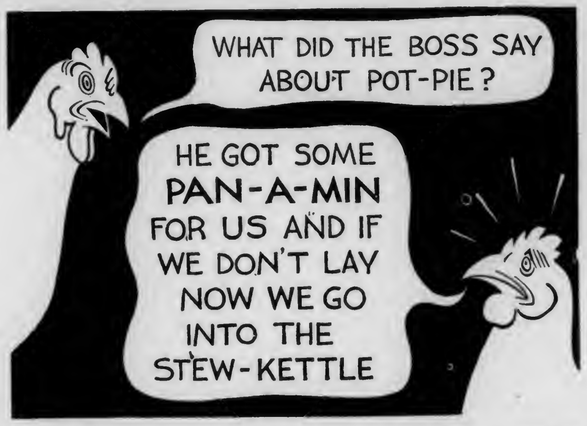

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the water supply and, as the old proverb has it, "Water afar off quencheth no thirst."

Conversely, under such conditions flocks kept in confinement are more inclined to keep up production, simply because they are closer to the water supply and, consequently, drink more water. Everything else being equal, the question whether confined flocks produce as well as range flocks is frequently determined by the water supply.

Body Weight Depends on Water Retention

The problem of maintaining body weight is also chiefly a matter of making the flock drink more water. Fattening stations recognized this fact long before Dr. Newburgh demonstrated the relationship between body weight gains and water retention. Consequently, one of the characteristics of a good fattening ration is a high water absorption capacity. The effects of wet-mashing a flock are due not only to increased feed consumption, but also to an increased water intake. Although there isn't a calorie in a gallon of water, it nevertheless stands in your chicken's "weigh." Cut down the water and you will see your flock "lighter."

What Is Good Water?

In order to be good, water must be pure, clean and fresh. By pure water we do not mean chemically pure. In fact, such water does not exist anywhere in nature and would not be desirable. All natural water is loaded with lime, sea-salt and, what we may call, infinitesimal minerals; hard water more so than soft water. This does not spoil it for drinking purposes; to the contrary it improves it. For instance, Chase observed a more apparent health of people living in hard water regions.

With a flock which is given a ration that meets all of its mineral requirements, it does not make any difference whether the water is hard or soft, within limits, of course. The ideal drinking water is free from disease germs and in addition to certain mineral salts it should contain carbon dioxide. The latter makes the water more pleasant to drink and furnishes a powerful stimulant to the respiratory center. Stale water lacks carbon dioxide.

Proper Watering Utensils

The water should also be kept as pure and clean as possible. This means that it should frequently be replaced unless this is taken care of by automatic devices. The water pans should be so arranged that they cannot be contaminated by the birds. Water dishes should be placed on wire platforms and, on range, movable water pans should frequently be moved to a clean spot.

The chicken lets the water it drinks "run down" the gullet since it is not provided with a mechanism for "swallowing." Therefore, watering devices should be arranged so the bird does not have to reach down very deep to get a drink.

The Hidden Thirst

The sight and sound of dripping water brings out the "hidden" thirst and induces the chick to drink more water. Large or numerous watering devices also seem to have stimulating psychologic effect upon the thirst of the chicken. Only too often not enough watering space is provided, which in the sympathetic language of the day, is just too bad, because short water pans cast long shadows.

Purposely this discussion has gone to considerable length and detail, hoping that it will induce you to take our advice and, for your own and your chickens' sake, that you will not only lead your flock to water, but also make them drink, to paraphrase an old saw.

But human nature being what it is, is readier to take advice than it is to use it. Nevertheless, if you don't use this advice you are bound to run into trouble, and by the time you have crawled out of it a potential profit might have been turned into an irreparable loss. Remember, when it comes to providing water, half-way measures won't even get you half-way. A chicken cannot lay half an egg, nor can she lay powdered eggs.

Follow A Schedule

Regularity in doing the daily feeding, cleaning and egg gathering chores is essential if you wish to maintain steady egg production. One hour's delay in feeding the flock may seem unimportant, but it can be just enough to upset the layers. Here is the daily schedule followed at the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest:

3:30 a. m.—Lights are turned on.
6:30 a. m.—First trapping.
7:30 a. m.—Second trapping and stirring of mash.
8:15 a. m. — Clean droppings boards.
9:00 a. m.—Trapnest.
9:45 a. m. — Water pans cleaned and refilled.
10:45 a. m.—Trapnest.
11:30 a. m. — Feed moist fleshing mash and trap.
1:00 p. m. — Trapnest, change daily cards, and stir mash.
2:00 p. m.—Supply green feed.
2:45 p. m.—Trapnest.
3:00 p. m.—Feed grain in litter.

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What 12 different diseases have lameness or paralysis as one symptom?
What diseases are often indicated by a greenish or yellowish diarrhea?
How can one determine for certain that his flock is infested with worms?
What are the proper things to do to control roup, colds and bronchitis as quickly as possible?
Why should a concrete poultry house floor be slightly sloped to the front?
What are the fundamental differences in ventilating a shed roof and gable roof poultry house?
How can contamination of water be prevented on range?
How many inches of roost space are needed by a Plymouth Rock?
How many eggs should you be able to expect from your layers each month of the year?

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Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

Pennsylvania turkeys were fewer in 1933 than in 1932, we are told in the Federal report. There were less than 90 per cent of the 1932 crop, and storage supplies were 24 per cent less. In this section, evidently the turkey flocks paid for their board and keep and helped their owners out with his.

Turkey production received a jolt over the entire U. S. last year, largely due to the low prices received in 1932. Continued wet weather in the Eastern part of our state hindered the brooding conditions, but here in the Northeastern section, the flocks were larger than in 1932.

Local turkeys were generally well fleshed, good sized and the flavor—Yum, Yum! One grower nearby who finished the season with 400, had great cause for being pleased. His birds were started on a commercial feed, then when our banks failed to open in the late summer and his funds were limited, he fed the local mill's mixture and in this way finished up the season without obligations. His birds were fine in every way and his prices flattering, selling all locally and no breeding stock. He is in it for a meat project. However, he has fine breeding stock background, and fertility and rapid maturity show the good blood.

Turkeys and Turkeys

My telephone inquiries around Thanksgiving run something like this, "Can you tell me where I can get a homegrown turkey for Thanksgiving dinner?" Across the street, turkeys sold for 27 cents at the chain stores, but to the average householder there are "Turkeys and Turkeys." No strong seasoning is needed for a well grown turkey. Why smother the flavor of real turkey with onion, sage or thyme? Personally I feel suspicious when turkey carries a strong foreign taste. Is it to cover up an inferior product which further accounts for 27-cent turkeys on our local market?

One man who dressed Thanksgiving turkeys sold them readily at 40 cents per pound, handling 100 birds over the week.

Winter Sun

Turkeys love the winter sun. On zero days, they huddle near the lone spot on the floor and are soon lively and picking a fight out of each other until a row is underway. As quickly as the afternoon shadows appear, off they hurry to the roosts ready for a long night. Very often I have pushed them off the roosts to induce them into having some grain, and darkness was an hour off. For this reason, two feedings a day in January are quite enough. Of course, the mash hoppers are well filled all day.

Fertility

January is the month to think of fertile eggs. There is no natural succulent food about the yards, and the short daylight hours make it necessary to use every inducement to have them peck at chopped apples, cabbage, lettuce leaves from the grocer's waste basket or something of that sort. Thick milk is another noon hour delicacy I grant the birds, warming it a bit on freezing days. Much is said about green food and milk, success named both with and without. One friend in Colorado who carries turkey awards from the biggest events feeds no succulent food whatever, except as found on the range by the older grown birds. An occasional moist hot mash is eaten quickly by the flock, but make certain none of it freezes and remains a hang-over.

There had been a flood, and had not an English boatman rescued Sandy's chicken coop, all the feathered inmates would have perished.

"Thank 'ee, mon, thankee!" said the grateful Scot. "Gie me ye name, an' Ay'll remember ye in mae will."

"Wot about cuttin' me off with a shillin', now, Guv-nor?" suggested the boatman.

"Waiter," protested the diner, "there's not even a little chicken in this chicken pie!"

"No, boss; we uses only big ones, sah."

It is impossible to satisfy any person whose wishbone has gone to his head.—Pathfinder.

BABY CHIX

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
BUFF ROCKS, WH. WYANDOTTES

Brenner has been breeding and hatching good chicks for twenty-five years. They are common-sense chicks from carefully selected parents. And do they live and How they grow—and can they lay—ask any Brenner customer. More than 83% of our total volume is sold each year to old customers.

Leading Pennsylvania Contest

At the end of the tenth week the Brenner Barred Rock Pen was leading the Pennsylvania Egg-Laying Contest. Send for big free catalog on Brenner's Common-sense Chicks.

BRENNER'S POULTRY FARM
CARLISLE, PA.

ZECH BROTHERS WHITE LEGHORNS

We have been at it 22 years—breeding big type White Leghorns for large eggs, heavy production and robust vigor. Hanson and Cochran blood predominating. Breeding stock all range grown. All birds are blood tested two or more times by the stained antigen method. Both the reactors and suspects are removed. We buy no outside eggs.

Visit Our Breeding Farm

Visit our farm, and see why we are able to supply you with quality chicks. Located on State Highway 516 four miles south of Spring Grove.
Write for our FREE catalog.

ZECH BROS., Spring Grove, Pa.

LOCUST GROVE WHITE LEGHORNS

Locust Grove Chicks won First and Second Honors in the Breeder Class at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show in 1933. Produced from healthy, vigorous, free range stock. No pullet matings. Eggs selected for hatching average 21 ounces and better to the dozen. They are severely culled for shell texture and color. Only chalk-white eggs go into our incubators. Send for free prices and literature.

LOCUST GROVE POULTRY FARM
ROUTE 5, HANOVER, PA.

Pay Streak WHITE LEGHORNS
—WIN—
HIGH HONORS—FINISH AMONG HIGH TEN OF AMERICA'S Best Leghorns in 4 National Egg Contests. Ten Pay Streaks score over 300 Points each. High W. L. Hen at Maine—2nd High Hen at Georgia. Free Mating List tells the story of those BIG EGG Machines. Chicks at Low Prices
Send for FREE MATING LIST
Cooperative Breeding & Hatching Co., Box 13W Tiro, Ohio

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
R. I. REDS BARRED ROCKS
All produced from our own breeders, B.W.D. free, pedigree bred, priced right. Place your orders early. Write for descriptive literature.
HARRY R. LEWIS
Box E East Greenwich, R. I.

• BIRD BROS. *win again!* •
Clean sweep of prizes again at New York Show, Jan. 1933. Visitors proclaimed our Bronze turkeys greatest feature of exhibit. Obtain this rich blood through purchase of foundation stock or eggs. Write now for catalog giving prices and full description. Highest winners at Garden more than score of years.
BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

Disease Diagnosis Guide

Do you know that there are at least 12 different diseases in which lameness is one of the symptoms? Do you know what diseases might be present when the comb of a chicken is very pale, or when it is dark and purplish? What diseases should you suspect if the deaths occur quickly after the symptoms are noticed?

These are just a few of the things that you can learn from "Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide" which was prepared just this fall. Each step in making a post mortem examination is carefully explained with a series of illustrations. This briefiet is included with each copy of the Scrap Book, but you can get the briefiet alone by sending 6 cents in stamps to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., and asking for "Briefiet D-4."

LINDSTROM Chicks

Bred for Higher Production, Bigger Eggs, Bigger Birds, Bigger Profits

20 Years of Leadership

Get all the facts about these remarkable chicks. Let us tell you why we are supplying more and more poultry raisers with these finer quality chicks. Backed by more than 20 years' scientific breeding on one of the World's largest, most modern and best equipped poultry breeding plants. Before you buy elsewhere, be sure to get copy of our Free Catalog — it tells complete story.

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Right now we are making special low prices to those who order early. Our prices this season are the lowest ever quoted — right in line with what you pay for ordinary quality. Write at once for this Big Money Saving Offer.

LINDSTROM HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM
223 Lindstrom Road, Clinton, Missouri

FREE!
Large 48-Page Catalog. Illustrates, describes immense Breeding Plant. All stock Blood-Tested, Accredited under State Supervision. Write today.

Steen's STATE-TESTED CHICKS
NOT JUST ANOTHER HATCHERY

Supervised BARRED ROCKS
Steen Supervised-tested Barred Rocks surpass accepted standards for early maturity and heavy lay. Produced from officially bloodtested breeders. Culled for vigor and egg production by State Inspectors. R.O.P. Breeding Pens headed by males from dams with official records of 225 to 235.

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Pure Hanson large type heavy layers. State Inspected, Bloodtested and State Certified. R.O.P. mated pens headed by pedigree males out of dams with official egg records from 250 to 317. All eggs incubated average 24 oz. to the dozen. If you want to increase your poultry profits, buy Steen Chicks.

STEEN POULTRY FARMS, Box E, Dagsboro, Delaware

Successor to
TANCRED FARMS

Fairacres Poultry Farm, R. R. 13, Dayton, Ohio, has been named as successor to Tancred Breeding Farms. For details see our 1932-1933 catalogue, mailed free on request.

Here at Fairacres we make a specialty of producing trap-nested, pedigreed, line-bred S. C. White Leghorns of 100% pure Tancred blood to use as foundation stock.

TRAPNESTED SINCE 1925

This strain has been trap-nested continuously a greater length of time (since July 1925) than any other strain of White Leghorns in the world. Baby Chicks for sale, shipments to be made as early as February 20th, also adult breeders and early hatched cockerels. Address

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GRANT M. CURTIS R.R. 13 Dayton, Ohio

NO MORE **PICK-OUTS**
END IT WITH RUDOLPH'S FERTILIZED PICK OUT SINGLES
PRICE—IN 100 LOTS 7¾¢ EACH—IN 1000 LOTS $20.00
If your Dealer cannot supply - Write Us
RUDOLPH MFG. CO.
MAPLE AVENUE INDIANAPOLIS

• BIRD BROS. CHAMPION Partridge Ply. Rocks •
Most beautiful and most profitable variety of American breeds. Won every prize at New York Show, Jan. 1933. Breeding stock, mated flocks, single birds hatching eggs. Free catalog.
BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

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Everybodys Poultry Mag., 2 yrs.
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Illustrated Mechanics, 1 yr.
The Country Home, 1 yr.
All for 65¢
(Value $1.25—You Save 60¢)

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Everybodys Poultry Mag., 2 yrs.
Woman's World, 1 yr.
Good Stories, 1 yr.
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Order by number, stating whether yours is a new or renewal subscription. If you choose the selective offer, check magazines you want, clip ad and send with remittance.

EVERYBODYS Hanover, Pa.

Burpee's Special Seed Offer

30¢ Value for only 10¢

A special advertising offer to enable more people to learn the quality of Burpee Guaranteed Seeds. For only 10 cents you may have **your choice** of any three of the following packets (regular 10 cent size):

VEGETABLES: Red Giant **Radish**; Red Ball **Beet**; Netted Gem **Muskmelon**; Goldinhart **Carrot**; Wayahead **Lettuce**; Purple-top White Globe **Turnip**.

FLOWERS: Giant Mammoth **Zinnias**, Mixed; Fordhook Favorite Mixed **Asters**; Giant **Snapdragons**; Burpee's **Sweet Peas**; Bedding **Petunias**; Annual **Larkspur**.

Any three of these packets for only 10 cents postpaid (regular price 30 cents). Selection may be made only from this advertisement. Not more than three packets to any one customer. Write us your choice.

Garden Book Free

This great Garden Guide describes all best flowers and vegetables. Many illustrations. Planting information. **Burpee's Guaranteed Seeds at last year's low prices.** Write for your free Book today.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO. 929 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia

Burpee's Seeds Grow

CONDON'S GIANT EVERBEARING TOMATO

"QUEEN OF THE MARKET;" BIG MONEY-MAKER: LARGE SOLID FRUIT; EXCELLENT CANNER. To introduce to you our Northern Grown, "Sure-Crop" Live Seeds and Plants we will mail you 125 seeds of **Condon's Giant Everbearing Tomato** and OUR BIG 1934 catalog of Seeds, Plants and Shrubs. This valuable 200-page book **FREE** tells you how and when to plant. Send 3c stamp to cover postage. **Prices Lower Than Ever Before.**

CONDON BROS., SEEDSMEN
BOX 61 ROCKFORD ILLINOIS

GIVEN Sweet Toned **VIOLIN**

Handsome finish, highly polished. Set of strings and bow included. **SEND NO MONEY.** Just name and address, **WE TRUST YOU** with 24 packs of Garden Seeds to sell at 10¢ a packet. When sold send $2.40 collected and we will send Violin Outfit and Instruction Book. Learn to play in 5 minutes. No more money to pay....**EXTRA—$1000** in BIG PRIZES. You may win. *Write for seeds today. A Post Card will do.*
LANCASTER COUNTY SEED CO., Station 144, PARADISE, PA.

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FREE . . . a New Deal Seed Catalog—totally different, interesting. Actual photo reproductions of **world's historic gardens** and Salzer's famous hardy **northern-grown** 3-way-tested **SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS, TREES.** Sow Salzer's Fairyland Flowers and Vitality Vegetables this season for a New Deal in gardening. **Best Values in 66 years.**

Postpaid 10¢ 3 for 25¢ Choice of 30-foot row of Sweet Peas; Giant Pansies; Nasturtiums.

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STRAWBERRY Profits Assured

With our strong Super-Quality Plants at new low prices. Valuable illustrated Berry Book tells all. It's **FREE. WRITE NOW.**

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Visit our Booth 323 at Farm Show.

STRAWBERRIES PAY Allen's 1934 Berry Book Tells How. Describes Dorsett and Fairfax, the Most Valuable New Varieties. Copy FREE.

THE W. F. ALLEN CO. 52 Evergreen Ave., Salisbury, Md.

OUR GARDEN

By THE HOME GARDENER

JANUARY brings the first garden thrill of the New Year seed catalogs! When we see the first one on top of the daily mail, visions of an evening before the fire looking over the new bargains in garden lore looms before us and we wish it might be that very night. Seed catalogs enthuse a real soil lover as nothing else. Make sure you have a good supply. A card will bring an immediate response and no telling what it may mean in increasing the year's income.

Plan, yes. Don't be stingy with your pad and pencil. Re-set your entire acreage or plot. Have something new and revel in the job. Combine vegetables and flowers with enough landscaping to give the entire surroundings a new setting.

1933 was a wonderful year for gardening in our country town on back lots and vacant ones. The local flower show held in September attracted hundreds. Dahlias with diameters ranging from 8 to 18 inches and gladiolas standing 3 to 5 feet in height, caused good natured rivalry among the exhibitors whose gardens adjoin each other.

Out over the countryside there were lily pools representing a small cash outlay, but an enormous amount of labor and lively imagination. The result was beautified grounds surrounding plain country homes. A spirit of this sort is contagious and travels like wild fire in a country community. January and February of 1933 must have been busy months for these householders, and some of the heavy work accomplished in leisure time on open winter days.

Plan Strawberry Patch Now

Last October a morning's interruption was a lad selling strawberries and red raspberries. Freshly picked? Yes, real honest-to-goodness berries. Favorable comment was heard all around the dining rooms to have "Fresh Strawberry Sundae" on all of the October menus. It sounds more like Florida, but truly was Northern Pennsylvania.

The favorite everbearing variety seems to be the Mastodon, although rely on your catalog for a decision. There are new ones every year. The price of these berries was 20 cents a quart for the strawberries, and 25 for the raspberries. Not an unusual rate, and it meant a substantial income for the crippled boy who sold them.

Cold Epidemic Killing Poultry

Wheezing, Choking Easily Ended and Trouble Stopped in 48 Hours

Readers who find the slightest trace of colds in their flocks, such as a running nose, should read this letter from Thos. Pulliam, Shively, Ky. He says: "I have had birds with their eyes closed from colds, and have saved them all. One cockerel was nearly dead. He lost 5 pounds. I gave him Group-Over and in two weeks he was full of pep and fighting every rooster on the place. Why do people let their birds die? It's so easy to save them with Group-Over."

It is amazing how quickly Group-Over ends colds in Poultry. A few drops in the nostrils usually banishes every symptom over-night—while a little in the drinking water, as a preventive, guards the whole flock. For a liberal supply, send 50¢ (or $1 for extra large size) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 525 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Group-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

The modern poultryman's bird

Be sure you are buying genuine New Hampshire Reds. **Lucas New Hampshire Reds are** of the truest New Hampshire type.

All eggs inculated are laid by our **OWN** breeders right here on our **OWN** farm. We have but one farm. No branches nor 'supply' flocks. Therefore **we have complete personal control over our entire breeding and incubating program.**

GET OUR CIRCULAR AND PRICES

Write for 1934 circular which explains our system of breeding, incubating, bloodtesting, housing, sanitation, etc. Also latest prices on our Quality New Hampshire Red Chicks.

LUCAS POULTRY FARM
Castanea Penna.

Sensational **Double Nasturtium** LARGE PKT. 10¢

"Golden Gleam" is the 6 best new flower in years! We want you to enjoy it this summer too. Send just a dime today for large packet of seeds. Ask for Maule's Seed Book—tested, guaranteed seeds for prize flowers, vegetables. Wm. Henry Maule, 526 Maule Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sweet Scented GET THIS BOOK FREE

STRAWBERRIES *Better Paying Varieties at New Lower Prices.* **Townsend's 20th Century Catalog.** Fully illustrates in colors, and describes the most up-to-date varieties. Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, etc. This valuable Book is **FREE**—SPECIAL OFFER—Send the names of six small fruit growers and we will mail you coupon for $1.00 worth of plants with your first order.

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS, 30 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

UKULELE—GIVEN

Anyone can play this Jazzy UKULELE. Mahogany finish, fretted finger board. **SEND NO MONEY.** Just name and address. **WE TRUST YOU** with 24 packs of Garden Seeds to sell at 10¢ each. Remit $2.40 and we will send Ukulele and Instruction Book. Learn to play in 5 minutes. *No more money to pay.* **EXTRA—$1000** in Big Prizes.

Write for SEEDS Today. *A Post Card will do.*
LANCASTER COUNTY SEED CO. Station 201 PARADISE, PA.

Colonial has NEWS FOR CHICK BUYERS!

All leading straight breeds; also sex guaranteed chicks. World's largest producer of baby chicks. Send NOW for big FREE catalog of REAL BARGAINS. Real Quality at Mighty Low Prices. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Box 921, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Conducted by Aunt Sally

Everybody's Home Page

Everybodys Patterns

No. 379—For Smart Matrons. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material with ⅞ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 504—Modish Garb. Designed for sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yards of 54-inch material with ⅞ yard of 35-inch contrasting and ⅞ yard of 35-inch lining.

No. 494—Slenderizing Lines. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards of 39-inch material with ⅞ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 551—Attractive Blouses. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. The upper model requires 2 yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 35-inch contrasting. Pattern includes both of the blouses illustrated.

No. 606—Jaunty Jumper Frock. Designed for sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards of 35-inch material for dress with 1⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting for blouse. A leather belt may be worn.

We suggest that when you send for this pattern, you enclose 10¢ additional for a copy of our Large Fashion Magazine.

The New Year

The Christmas star and tinsel glitter has gone for 1933 and the bright New Year of 1934 fascinates everyone. Fascinating, yes. The thrill of starting all over again holds possibilities as never before. Most of us are actually beginning again and find a lot of company among the poultry people with the identical experience.

There lies before me a stack of letters that hold a heap of comfort. There are reports from the Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show which console me wonderfully since I was among those missing. As I re-read their recitals, naturally, I dwell on personalities and I wonder if in any other following there is such a close interest? In the mad rush for several years, the term "Golden Friendships" has almost dropped out of being. Now that deliberation has been forced upon us we feel friendships strengthening. The failure and loss of 1933 has not swept us from our feet, nor are we despondent. May we renew the golden friendships and Hail to 1934!

Next Day Chicken

Yesterday I saw a flock of 250 New Hampshire Red capons, eating and drinking their way to slaughter. What drinkers! As their owner expressed it "they drink like horses."

Like all fussy women, a chicken once cooked would never be anything else but a warmed over chicken to me, but recently my opinion has been changed. The test of roasting a filled chicken and setting it aside for several days in the correct temperature then bring it forth, re-heat or rather re-steam and Lo! A delicious dinner.

It was amusing to hear several persons rave over the good turkey they had for Thanksgiving, but later their expressions about the Sunday dinner left that of Thursday out in the cold. The truth of the matter was that all of the birds had been roasted on Thursday and the stow-a-way trick with that one eaten on Sunday had gone over big. Might it not be that the turkey flavor "cures out" while in the waiting to be eaten?

Plum Pudding

While plum pudding is the oldtime Christmas dish, we find it delicious most any cold day. Heavier, richer foods, you know, we indulge in this time of year. Here is an economical one and the recipe is so generous that a possible 24 could be served from it, or each of 12 might have a second helping. At any rate, measure it our to please yourself.

Chop or grind 2 cupfuls of suet (when finished), add 1 quart ground breadcrumbs, 1 cupful of sliced citron, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, ¼ teaspoonful cloves, ½ teaspoonful nutmeg, ¼ teaspoonful allspice, 3 teaspoonsful baking powder and ½ teaspoonful soda. To this mixture of dry ingredients, add the liquid, first beating the 1 cup of fruit juice into the yolks of the four well beaten eggs. Lastly, fold in the beaten egg whites. Pour into a well greased double boiler and steam for three hours.

Serve with a hard sauce or well seasoned liquid sauce. The best way is to make this pudding, then let it stand for a week, re-heating until very hot and steamy, and serve.

All patterns price 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

PATTERN DEPARTMENT
EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Hanover, Pa.

• • • The BUFFALO HATCHER

. . . Used and Endorsed by Scientific Laboratories, State Game Farms, Poultrymen, and Hatcheries. Any bird's egg is grist for the Buffalo Electric Hatcher.

A NEW FAN TYPE

An 18 day Incubator,—3,328 and 5,120 eggs. Used with Nos. 6 and 7 Hatchers. Heat, ventilation and moisture under simple control. Easy to operate. It'll save you money to buy now.

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Know what you get—don't pay pullet-prices for males. Superior Sex-Linked Hybrids are money makers in all-broiler or all-layer production.

SUPERIOR PUREBREDS

Barron English Leghorns and 11 Other Leading Breeds produced by practical poultryman. All breeders bloodtested for B.W.D. with stained Antigen under Missouri state permit.

NRA **FREE CATALOG** explains guarantees; how we breed, cull for type and increased egg production; shows performance records of 200 to 300 egg strains.

LOW PRICES . . . SEND POSTCARD TODAY!

Superior Hatchery, Box 291, Windsor, Mo.

GET THIS BANJO

New imported Banjo Beauty. You will be delighted with the "Old Time" tone of this lovely instrument. With 5-minute Instruction Book we send along, you can learn to play without lessons. **Send No Money.** Just name and address. **We Trust You** with 24 pkts. Garden Seeds to sell at 10c pkt. When sold return $2.40 collected and we will send "Old Time" Banjo and Instruction Book. *No more money to pay.* WRITE TODAY *A Post Card will do.*

LANCASTER COUNTY SEED CO. Statio: 34 PARADISE, PA.

QUILT PIECES—Featuring 1934 Patterns. Fast Color Prints, large pieces, 3 Pound Bundle (20 Yards) 75¢—6 Pounds $1.35. BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM included with 6 Pounds. FANCY SILK PIECES, 2 Pounds $1.00 and BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM included. We pay the Postage if you send money with order. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. **AMERICAN QUILTWORK CO. (Dept. 16) 211 East 188th St., New York, N. Y.**

New Catalog - of Bargains in Army, Outdoor and Sport Goods, Clothes, Shoes, Boots, Blankets, Tents, Firearms, Boy Scout Supplies, etc. Send 10c for copy to be redeemed on first order.

ARMY and NAVY SUPPLY CO. ESTABLISHED 1868
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GROW MUSHROOMS We show you how; use cellar, idle space; plant all seasons; overnight crops. We buy; 5100% profit; our service free. Act quick. **INTERSTATE MUSHROOM INDUSTRIES. HH-7357 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

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SAVE YOUR CHICKS and MAKE MORE MONEY. Kill Coccidiosis, Worms, Lice, Bronchitis, Ticks, Mites and other profit-destroying diseases in litter. Get this Proven Control. Used by Poultrymen everywhere. Results guaranteed. Easy to use. Safe. Inexpensive. You take no chances. *TOXITE must satisfy or you get your money back.* Sold by dealers everywhere. Write today and get **FREE BOOK**, "THE MIRACLE THAT MAKES MONEY FOR YOU."

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, INC.
Box 245 Chestertown, Md.

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PATENTS PENDING

WOOLF Special-Bred Chicks

Tancred and Hollywood Strain

I ship large, healthy, first-quality chicks, from hens of parent stock with records from 270 to 337 eggs per bird. Nineteen years' hatching and breeding large snow white eggs, from own farm; safe delivery guaranteed; free catalog and prices.

WOOLF'S POULTRY FARM
MILFORD, NEW JERSEY

LUTZ

Buy Penna. state blood tested and certified Wh. Leghorn chicks from Lutz this year and know in advance all of the accurate breeding facts on their parentage. Lutz breeders are severely culled by state inspectors for big bird and egg size and heavy lay.
Send For Free Folder.

EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM
MIDDLETOWN, PA.

STATE R.O.P. CERTIFIED

LEGHORNS

CHRISTIE'S
N.H. REDS HAVE **"Spizzerinktum"**

We are proud of that and very glad to tell you so. Glad to tell you more about them, but it would cost a lot of money to do so through these columns. A post card would bring you one of our circulars and the information you should have before buying your chicks.

CHRISTIE'S POULTRY FARMS
Kingston New Hampshire

CRIDER LEGHORNS

bred for large eggs and large size help many customers succeed. At Georgia Contest ten pullets laid 2542 eggs for 2642 points. At Storrs Contest 2784 eggs for 2713 points. All chicks sired by pedigreed males—from bloodtested (antigen method) stock. Trapnesting under Ohio R.O.P. supervision. Write for FREE Catalog.

THE CRIDER LEGHORN FARM
Box 102 Cridersville, Ohio

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 2]

definitely determined, but it's there all right just the same.

Milk is the other element that not only helps production, but helps hatchability, and it is particularly important when green feed is low.

Heavy Laying Not Harmful

As long as anyone can remember it has been considered dangerous by many breeders to allow the breeding birds to lay much prior to the hatching season, because it was thought the eggs wouldn't hatch if you did, or if they did hatch, the chicks would be weak. In the old days before we knew how to feed properly, this, no doubt, was true to some extent. But with a balanced and complete ration, a large number of experiments fail to show this to be true. So that you can allow your breeders to lay with the knowledge that it will not hurt them, if their ration is right.

Several experiments have shown furthermore that during the hatching season the heavier the flock is laying, the betttr the hatchability.

Pickout Problem

The problem of pickouts or blowouts is certainly a major one on a large number of farms. When the trouble starts it apparently comes almost as fast as lightning and must be stopped quickly if heavy losses are to be prevented.

One of the most common procedures is to darken the houses immediately for a few days. Another is to permanently keep the windows painted ruby color. This masks anything red in color, so that it appears white or grayish and the birds not being able to see or distinguish blood do not pick as badly.

On the Pacific Coast the use of vent shields has come into more or less practice. It consists of a metal shield which is pinned on to the small piece of tail flesh just above the vent and hangs down over the vent serving as a protection. Many are now using them here in the East and report that they work very satisfactory.

This "share a job" idea is fine; but we can't see how a hen's going to split up her day's work.

Hens have no sense of humor; still—sometimes—when they cackle, it's only a joke.

AUCTION EGG PRICES

Three Top Prices Quoted

Hamden, Conn., Dec. 12—Wh. Prod. Lg. 25-32; Br. Prod. Lg. 25-33; Br. Spec. Lg. 27-29½.

West Hartford, Conn., Dec. 11 — Wh. Spec. Lg. 28½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 28½; Br. Spec. Lg. 28¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 28½.

Easton, Pa., Dec. 12 — Wh. Fancy Lg. 28½; Ex. Lg. 28; Std. Lg. 28.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., Dec. 15—Fancy Lg. 26½-32; Wh. Grade A Lg. 24½-35; Br. Grade A Lg. 25-30.

Doylestown, Pa., Dec. 18—Wh. Fancy Lg. 28; Wh. Std. Lg. 26½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 29½.

Center Point, Pa., Dec. 18—Wh. Fancy Lg. 30½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 30; Wh. Std. Lg. 30.

Coatesville, Pa., Dec. 18 — Wh. Fancy Lg. 29; Br. Fancy Lg. 27½; Br. Ex. Lg. 27.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18 — Wh. U. S. Ex. Lg. 26½; Wh. U. S. Ex. Med. 25; Br. U. S. Ex. Lg. 26½.

Vineland, N. J., Dec. 18 — Wh. Fancy 26-32¼; Wh. Grade A. 26-30; Br. Grade A. 25-30.

Wooster, Ohio, Dec. 18 — Wh. Ex. Lg. 22½; Wh. Std. Lg. 21½; Wh. Ex. Med. 18.

New Holland, Pa., Dec. 18—Ex. Lg. 26; Ex. Med. 24; Std. Lg. 24.

Brockton, Mass., Dec. 18—Br. Spec. Lg. 24¼-27¼; Br. Ex. Lg. 24-25¼; Wh. Spec. Lg. 25-25¼.

Butler, Pa., Dec. 19—Wh. Ex. Lg. 26; Wh. Std. Lg. 24; Wh. Prod. Lg. 23¼.

A view of the growing range on the George Anthony farm of Berks County, Pa. A 4-year scheme of rotation is followed. The photograph at right shows one of the open front laying houses on this farm.

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"OK" POULTRY LITTER

has been the *leading* litter among poultrymen who *know*—and today it is still the best; the most economical in the long run.

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WHEN you hear the first sneeze, add Dr. Hess Poultry Tablets to the drinking water. It helps to prevent the spread of infection. In more advanced stages requiring a local treatment, also bathe the swollen parts with a strong solution of Dr. Hess Poultry Tablets.

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POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

Dec. 31-Jan. 4, Boston Poultry Show, Albert C. Rau, Mgr., 329 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Jan. 4-5, Poultry Sanitation School, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Jan. 9-13, New York Poultry Show at 14th Street Armory, Fred' Otte, Sec'y, Peekskill, N. Y.

Jan. 10-11, Poultry meetings during Purdue Agricultural Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Jan. 10-12, Delaware Egg Show, Grange Hall, Milford, Dela.

Jan. 15-19, Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa. John H. Light, director.

Jan. 17-19, New Hampshire Baby Chick and Egg Show, Concord, N. H.

Jan. 22-Feb. 2, Poultry Short Course, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Jan. 23-26, New Jersey Farm Show, Trenton, N. J.

Delaware to Have Egg Show

The Delaware State Poultry Association in co-operation with the University of Delaware and the State Board of Agriculture will conduct an egg show in the Grange Hall at Milford, Del., January 10 to 12. This show is to take the place of the poultry show which has been held in other years. There will be eight classes of eggs. Detailed information can be secured from H. S. Palmer, Secretary, Newark, Del.

Large Entry for New York Show

More than 7,000 entries of chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese and other fowl have already been booked for exhibits at the New York Poultry Show to be held in the 244th Coast Artillery Armory, New York City, January 9 to 13 according to officials of the show.

This is a record never equaled in the palmiest days of the Madison Square Garden when a Blue Ribbon of New York was the trophy most coveted by every fancier.

Reservations for commercial exhibits have already exceeded the total floor space used last year, according to Jos. Boorster, vice-president of the Charles Advertising Service, New York City, which has been leasing the space for commercial exhibits.

Band Numbering Device Developed

A new, low-priced, machine to simplify and speed up pedigree wing-banding operations has been recently announced by the National Band and Tag Co., Inc., Dept. 840, Newport, Ky. Any code, series and letter combination that a pedigree program may require can be used.

New Jersey Farm Show, Jan. 23-26

An egg show, a baby chick show, and meetings of the New Jersey State Poultry Association, the New Jersey Record of Performance Association, the State Turkey Growers' Association and the Baby Chick Association, are features that will undoubtedly attract many poultrymen to the New Jersey State Farm Show to be held at Trenton, New Jersey, January 23 to 26. Details on the exhibits and meetings can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

New Building for Redbird Farm

A new two-story building, measuring 40 by 60 feet is the latest addition to the buildings on Redbird Farm of Massachusetts. This building will contain eight new Newtown incubators, each having a capacity of 12,000 eggs, bringing the total incubator capacity on Redbird Farm up to almost 200,000 eggs. Redbird Farm, specializing in Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, has 30,000 state blood-tested breeding birds on its farm.

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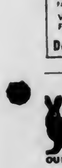
Dept. E-15 QUAKERTOWN, PA



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Pratt Issues Poultry Disease Book

The symptoms and treatment for 41 different poultry diseases are described in simple and brief language in the new 32 page book "The Home Poultry Doctor" just published by the Pratt Food Company, Philadelphia, Pa. The book also includes a chart for recognizing the symptoms at different ages and it includes instructions for making a post-mortem examination. The book is free upon request.

New Hubbard Farms Catalog

An 8-point balanced breeding program is featured in the new Hubbard Farms catalog which has just been received. The catalog contains 36 pages and is exceptionally well illustrated with pictures of New Hampshire Reds.

Duckworth Representing Robbins

M. S. Duckworth, formerly sales manager of the Lancaster Manufacturing Company, makers of Blue Hen Incubators, has been appointed sales representative of the Robbins Incubator Company in western Pennsylvania, western New York, Delaware and Maryland.

Booth Farms Wins Contest Trophy

A championship trophy for the best trio of pens entered in the International Egg Laying contest held in connection with the Century of Progress was awarded to Booth Poultry Farms. The total for the three pens was 2948.25 points. Booth Farms also had the second highest Leghorn of the contest with a record of 134.9 points for 22 weeks.

Fox Gets Patent on Cannibalism Stain

U. S. Patent No. 1,922,157 covering the control of Cannibalism or picking among chickens by the application of a special red transparent and moisture proof stain to the chicken house windows, has been issued to Lewis I. Fox, Fox Poultry Farm Co., of New Jersey. The product has been in use several seasons.

Ross Salmon Developing White Giants

Ross Salmon of Iowa has launched a campaign to make American poultry raisers White Giant conscious, and he is developing his White Giants along triple purpose lines—meat, egg production, and large size eggs. At the World's Fair Poultry Show, his entry of White Giants took all first and second prizes for that breed.

Double Hemmed Edge on Brooder Stove

A double-hemmed edge to properly deflect the heat downward and prevent heat waste is one of the features of the drum type brooder stove introduced this season by the Behler Brooder Stove Company. E. E. Behler, the inventor, has been developing brooder stoves for 17 years.

Information for Your
Poultry SCRAP BOOK

Refer to the page indicated for each title listed and write direct to the advertiser offering this literature. It is available to all readers, whether you own a Scrap Book or not.

PUNCHED AND READY TO FILE

20 Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding—See page 22

READY TO CLIP AND FILE

Iodine, Its Needs and Its Benefits in Farm Feeds—See page 10
Profitable Feeding Methods — See page 21
The Miracle That Makes Money for You—See page 34
Poultry House Plans—See page 18
How to Raise Poultry for Profit—See page 14
Control of Coccidiosis—See page 24

Chick Marker Proves Popular

Many experiment stations and large poultry farms have adopted the Wingo marker for baby chicks, according to M. Bayerdorffer, maker. The Wingo marker, obtainable in several colors, can be applied in just a few seconds to the wing of a baby chick, and it stays on for life.

Breeding Birds Are TB Tested

The Rural Poultry Farm of Michigan is one of four in the United States which has its breeding flocks tested for tuberculosis under the supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

"Blue Ribbon" Identifies Flying Horse

"Blue Ribbon Strain" has been adopted by Flying Horse Farm of Massachusetts to designate Rhode Island Reds of its breeding.

The Flying Horse pen of Rhode Island Reds topped all entries for the breed at the Century of Progress Laying Contest by producing 1,052 eggs, equal to 1,068.15 points, in 22 weeks. At the end of the fifth week in the present Farmingdale contest, a pen from this farm was leading the breed.

This pen of Reds established a new world's record by laying 2974 eggs in 51 weeks at the Storrs Egg Laying Contest. Although several other pens in the country had a higher pen total in points, none exceeded this number of eggs. The eggs averaged 24½ ounces to the dozen. These birds are owned by Dickinson Brothers of Massachusetts.

SCIENCE *Marches on!*

High egg production was not associated with a correspondingly high mortality, in experiments reported by Eickel and Krueger in the German Archives for Poultry Science. In fact, these investigators observed that the heavy producers offered a greater resistance to disease. It was also found that under the economic conditions as they prevailed in Germany at the time of the test, a bird with a winter production of less than 30 eggs is not apt to yield a profitable annual production and that consequently such birds are to be classed and treated as culls.

• • •

Sex-differences in the flesh of chickens have been demonstrated by investigators at the Hokkaido Imperial University. Males differ significantly from the females in chemical composition of protein and fibre of the muscles. No mention is made of the effect of these sex differences upon the quality of the flesh for table purposes.

• • •

Infection with Big Liver Disease (Leucosis) of healthy chickens by cohabitation with diseased chickens has never been demonstrated. In the same treatise, appearing in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Feldman and Olson also bring out the fact that the sperm of the male is not an instrument of transmission. It has also been demonstrated that the disease is not transmitted through the egg. The disease seems to have no counterpart in comparative pathology, which is indeed unique.

• • •

Flukes may cause proventriculitis, an inflammation of the true stomach, according to reports by Drs. Newsom and Stout, published in Veterinary Medicine. The condition is characterized by a very noticeable enlargement of the true stomach. On opening this organ, a deep reddening of the orifice of the glands is found. A grayish, ulcer-like discharge develops in severe cases. Snails are suspected as one of the carriers or an intermediate host of this parasite.

• • •

Pigeon pox vaccine did not confer a complete immunity against fowl pox, when chicks were vaccinated at 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 weeks of age at Rhode Island Experiment Station. The investigators, Delaphane and Stuart, conclude that, "until further experimental work should prove otherwise, fowl pox vaccine would be a more reliable product (than pigeon pox vaccine) for practical application." It is well to bear in mind that these observations may probably only apply to the particular batches of vaccine used in this test.

• • •

A new respiratory disease in chickens, not identical with Laryngotracheitis (Infectious Bronchitis) which it resembles in some respects, has been reported by Delaplane and coworker in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association. The disease is contagious, spreads rapidly and causes heavy losses.

• • •

Blackhead-infected turkeys produced eggs of significantly lower fertility and hatchability, as demonstrated by tests conducted by Schlothauer and Essex at the Mayo Foundation.

• • •

Mixed protein rations for laying flocks gave best results. From the standpoint of production, economic returns, fertility and hatchability, a combination of meat scraps, dried skim (or butter) milk and soybean meal gave better results than simpler protein rations, according to Parkhurst and Rhys at the Harper Adams Institute (England). These tests were conducted with pullets, yearlings, and older flocks.

• • •

Resistance against round worms is greater in flocks receiving a ration containing skimmilk and meat meal. These were the conclusions reported by Ackert and Beach before the American Microscopic Society. The authors attribute the results in part to the better supplementary relationship of the protein constitutents when using milk and meat.

• • •

Perosis, also known as slipped tendons, hock disease or battery legs, has been observed by Professor Wilcke of the Iowa Experiment Station in day-old chicks and even in embryos one day before hatch.

• • •

Salt tolerance of baby chicks was found to be quite high by Quigley and Waite of the Maryland Experiment Station. Up to 9 weeks mortality was not excessive until the level of salt in the feed was 8 per cent or above. Excessive amounts of salt made the ration less palatable, increased water consumption and caused watery droppings.

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FEBRUARY 1934

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

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Making Poultry Pay in 1934--See Page 44

PHOTOCOPY OF ORIGINAL

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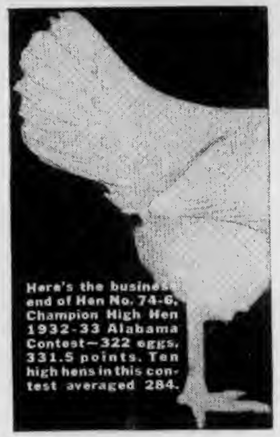

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This Month With *your* Flock

Holding Hatching Eggs

February is the month when hatching eggs begin to go into the incubators in large numbers, because they hatch into March chicks. Because many breeding flocks are slow in getting in production or for various other reasons, hatching eggs are often held too long before being incubated. It should be remembered that after a week, and certainly after 10 days, as experiments show, the hatching power of eggs deteriorates rapidly, and holding them longer than this means poorer hatches.

Avoid Overheating of Eggs

It is commonly held that great care must be taken not to chill hatching eggs, but very little is heard about not overheating them while holding. Let's see once just what are the available facts on the situation.

Experiments in California and Nebraska both showed that holding hatching eggs at freezing temperatures (28 to 32 degrees Fahrenheit) for several hours failed to injure the hatchability. On the other hand, several experiments have shown that holding at a temperature of from 65 to 80 degrees definitely injures the hatchability. Other experiments have shown that holding at 50 degrees did not injure them. The best temperature at which to hold is not known exactly, but from the experiments so far reported, it would appear that from 50 to 60 degrees is best.

Should Eggs Be Turned?

So far as the available evidence shows, there is no particular position in which hatching eggs should be held although there are lots of opinions. Common sense would dictate that the least favorable position would be with the big end of the egg down, especially if the eggs are shaken to any extent, because of the possibility of the air cell being shaken loose.

It is commonly believed that turning once or twice daily is esseential, although there seems to be no evidence to support this belief. What few experiments there are fail to show any need for turning for at least the first 10 days. This refers to holding prior to incubation and most distinctly does not apply after the eggs are

[Please turn to page 62]

Through *the* Editor's Specs

Hatchery Code Is Signed—As this is being written, dozens of meetings are being held throughout the United States to acquaint hatcherymen with the provisions of the new hatchery code. The code, which has occupied the attention of leaders in the poultry industry since the middle of last year, was signed by President Roosevelt on December 27, 1933; it became effective on January 1, 1934.

With the signing of the hatchery code, the poultry industry enters upon a new experience. The government is going to be concerned with the way the hatcheryman runs his business, and the fellow who persists on being the "bad boy" will get his spanking.

Whether it is possible to regulate efficiency into the hatcheryman who is by nature unfitted to hatch and sell chicks remains to be seen. The provision prohibiting sales of chicks below cost of production may have the effect of continuing in business those chick producers who would otherwise go out of business because of lack of knowledge what it costs to hatch chicks, yet if the code does succeed in eliminating some of the evils which have existed and bring about greater stability in the poultry industry, it will probably become a permanent thing. Only a fair trial will determine the value of the hatchery code.

In our opinion several important benefits are to be gained from the code during 1934.

First of all, the chick buyer stands to gain a lot. The various rules in the code making it necessary for the producer of chicks to give clear statements of facts about his chicks should make it possible for the chick buyer to get full value for his money. Where flocks are bloodtested, for example, the seller of chicks must tell what method of bloodtesting was used and under whose direction the work was done.

The old practice which hatcherymen had of filling orders with chicks from other hatcheries when their own supply ran out is discontinued under the code.

Many more examples of regulations under which hatcherymen must operate this year could be mentioned; they simply illustrate the extent to which the chick buyer is to be protected. There will be some chick producers who will suffer because they have to give the honest facts, but most hatcherymen will benefit by giving clear statements about their chicks. It is good salesmanship.

The second important benefit that is likely to come to the poultry industry as a result of the code is the possible effect that it will have on the number of chicks started. Offhand, it appears as though there will be less chicks started in 1934.

The code specifically prohibits the setting of eggs which weigh less than one and five-sixths ounces each, or less than 23 ounces to the dozen. This will automatically cut down on the number of eggs which many hatcheries can put into their incubators.

The fact that hatcherymen dare not sell their chicks below their cost of production should eliminate a lot of buyers who simply put out large broods of chicks because they are able to purchase them cheap. There will be no more chicks auctioned off at $2 a hundred. Where a hatcheryman auctions his chicks, the opening bid must be his listed price.

If the code does have the effect of curtailing the number of chicks that are started this year, and if industrial conditions continue to improve as reflected in the greatly increased egg consumption of the past few months, we can look forward with confidence to good times in the poultry industry.

Better Pullets—The several hundred folks who heard L. M. Black, extension poultry specialist of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, talk at one of the meetings of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association during the Farm Show, should have come away with something to think about.

Mr. Black talked about how to place better pullets in the laying houses next fall. He gave sanitation as the first essential You cannot grow a clean, healthy bird in filthy surroundings, he pointed out as he emphasized the importance of sanitation.

Nutrition was the second step in producing good pullets, and Mr. Black advised his hearers to be careful in the way they grew their future layers. Overfeeding of high protein feeds with a resultant too rapid growth, he believes, is one of the reasons for the exceptionally high laying flock mortality, and he told of cases where pullets on extremely high protein feeds had very little left of their kidneys when they were housed. A more substantial growth is desirable.

Management is the third factor. "Man plays the most important part in the picture of poultry raising," Mr. Black declared. The good poultryman is one who can recognize the things that cause troubles like diseases and know what to do to meet the situation. It's the little things that count. That is why some poultrymen succeed where others fail.

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What Poultrymen Can Do In Meeting 1934 Conditions

By T. B. Charles
University of New Hampshire

How to Handle Your Flock More Efficiently

1. Have as much of your plant plant investment as possible in the layers. They produce the cash returns.

2. Continue disease eradication and control. Poultry can be profitable only when disease is kept at a minimum.

3. Brood chicks in lots of 250 to 350. Separate pullets and cockerels early. Grow the pullets on clean, free range, and you'll have better birds to put into the laying houses in the fall.

4. Confine the layers to get heavier egg production, to decrease the number of dirty eggs, and to control or prevent intestinal parasite infestation.

5. Use your buildings to full capacity. Empty hen houses pay no profits.

6. Start some chicks early enough that you will get eggs early in the summer.

7. Keep better records so that you will know what you are doing.

PRESSURE of economic conditions has forced poultrymen everywhere to check up on all phases of their business. While this period of declining income has made it difficult for the marginal producers, it nevertheless has possibly been an advantage to the poultry business as a whole, considering the long time outlook, because it has made it imperative that each poultryman make a "careful check-up" on all phases of his business.

With a "going business" it has not been possible to make any substantial reduction in overhead, so that changes have had to be effected that reduced the operating expenses, and cost outlay for labor and supplies. This has meant greater labor efficiency, and a more wise and careful expenditure of money for capital expenditures (such as new buildings and new permanent equipment, especially of the type that changes style quickly or has a high rate of depreciation).

This alone however has not been sufficient to meet the past emergency. Due to declining prices, our poultrymen have had to carry more units and operate at more nearly 100 per cent efficiency as to the utilization of their plants.

Working Capital Necessary

"Economic Studies of New Hampshire Poultry Farms" reported in Bulletin No. 265, shows that for 23 representative farms, that of their total investment our poultrymen had 30 per cent of their money in their laying stock. Inasmuch as the birds themselves are the "working capital," it is necessary that as much as possible of the total capital investment should be in that part of the business that makes a cash return, namely the birds.

Our poultrymen have realized that now as never before, it is important to continue the disease eradication and control program that has been in practice in this state since 1918. In our pullorum free (B.W.D. free) testing program, we have had very little decline in the number of birds tested, because it has been recognized that "disease freedom" is the first requisite of a flock of birds that we expect to make money for us. It is obvious that a poultryman who has continued to maintain as far as possible, a disease free flock, and has persisted in his efforts along better breeding lines is in a sound position now, and will continue to be, as economic conditions improve.

Sane Brooding Practices

Brooding practices seem to run in cycles from the practice of many years ago of 50 to 75 chicks in one lot, to the 1,000 chicks stage, and back to a safe and sane practice of reasonable sized groups, varying, of course, but from 250 to 350 or 400 chicks as a maximum.

This is followed up by sorting out the males at 6 to 8 weeks of age, and giving the pullets a better chance to develop.

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Winning Back Our Market for "Nearby Eggs"

What the Auctions Have Accomplished

By J. C. Huttar

THE producers co-operative egg auction association is by far the biggest forward step made in the marketing of the eggs of producers located in Northeastern United States in the last 25 years.

That's a broad statement and some may challenge it, but it's my story, and I'll stick to it.

There's no use "kidding" ourselves. We can't hide the truth forever. The truth is that eggs produced in other sections of the country have come into our northeastern consuming territory and robbed us of much of our market. Some of these eggs have established themselves by their neat appearance, uniform grading and dependable quality. Now, mind you, I didn't say fancy quality, I said dependable quality. Others have been more acceptable because they sold for lower prices.

We Have Some Faults

We, of the Northeast, had become less and less successful in competing against the first type, because the better quality of our good eggs has been more than offset by some poor ones and the fact that buyers always had to be good guessers to know what they were getting when they bought a lot of our so-called "Nearby" eggs. These "Nearbys" were usually distributed by dealers who also handled eggs that were not "Nearbys." Too often, these dealers mixed them together and sold them all as "Nearbys."

The depression helped the price argument on the second type, and we couldn't always combat this argument successfully with superior quality.

Our faults, bluntly stated, then were:

1. Poor appearance.
2. Poor grading.
3. Lack of uniform quality.
4. "Nearbys" were not always "Nearbys."
5. The distribution of our eggs has cost too much money.

In connection with this fifth point, not only have there been so many hands handling our eggs, that the total costs were necessarily high, but a still larger waste has been introduced into the picture. From many egg producing sections, eggs have traveled 100 to 300 miles to go to some terminal market, and then some of the same, but mostly other eggs, have been shipped out of these terminal markets to feed the people in the towns and cities situated in the producing area.

Who pays this double transportation cost? Well, mostly the producer.

Now, have we a right to expect our producers' co-operative egg auctions to solve these problems? My answer is, "Yes."

There are now 18 egg auctions functioning in Northeastern United States. They are located—three in New Jersey, four in New York, six in Pennsylvania, two in Connecticut, two in Massachusetts and one in Ohio. Seventeen of these are under the direct control of the egg producers who use them, and the other is privately owned, but has its grading supervised by the state department of agriculture.

Now, here's the most important thing. All of these auctions sell eggs on a definite weight and grade basis. The grades are all in compliance with either State or Federal Standards. They are carefully supervised and controlled, and best of all, they agree very closely between states. So now we have a large group of "Nearby" eggs which are unquestionably "Nearby" eggs. They are put up in respectable looking cases. The interior quality and grading in each case is inspected and certified to by competent, disinterested people.

The auctions have promoted the sale of eggs on a definite weight and grade basis, thus making dependable "Nearby" eggs available in worthwhile volume.

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Facts About Crossbreds

By
Carl H. Schroeder

IT'S Heterosis that does it, that gives to crossbreds more spizerinctum than possessed by their parents. Now, don't get the writer wrong. He is not referring to the widely advertised condition that makes one a social flop and about which even the best friend won't tell. However, following the example of the drug store clerk who was asked for a bottle of halitosis and gave the customer something "just as good"—a bottle of a well-known mouth wash—the writer asks you to accept the terms "hybrid vigor" or "crossbred vitality" as the equivalent for the highbrow word "heterosis."

Crossbred Vigor

Space is lacking to take apart the genetic factors that make heterosis tick. Parenthetically, it may be mentioned that the current explanation of hybrid vigor rests on the assumption that recessive hereditary characters are more frequently harmful than beneficial and that these recessive characters are hidden or are not allowed to express themselves in a first generation cross.

Hybrid vigor is a widespread phenomenon that has been observed by naturalists for centuries when crossing plants or animals. Darwin, who devoted a great deal of study to the subject, concluded: "The gain in constitutional vigor derived from an occasional cross has not been so largely or frequently discussed as have the evil effects of close inbreeding."

Plant breeders have taken advantage of the benefits coming from hybrid vigor to a much greater extent than breeders of animals. In the realm of animal life the mule is the most remarkable example of the advantages which follow a particular cross. Crosses between certain breeds of swine have been customary for many years.

Interest in Crossbreds

Excepting certain parts of Europe, notably England, crossing of poultry has not been very popular in the past. At one time the merits of crossing were utilized in the production of broilers and roasters in the South Shore Districts and in certain sections near Philadelphia. Lately, a very active and rapidly increasing interest in crossbreeding of poultry has developed in America, chiefly because certain crosses permit the identification of the chick's sex at hatching time. Unfortunately, the interest in crossbreeding as a means of telling the chick's sex is, for the present at least, overshadowing the major virtue of crossbreeding; namely, increased stamina and, consequently, lower mortality, accelerated early growth, better feathering, earlier maturity, greater production and higher hatchability of the eggs.

The literature offers a wealth of scientific evidence on the stimulating effect of crossing poultry. Much reliable information, well supported by detailed protocols, has been accumulated during very recent years. The classic work of Dr. D. C. Warren at the Kansas Experiment Station is one of the outstanding contributions to the science of crossbreeding, not only because the work was carefully planned and executed, but also because he succeeded in focusing the attention of the poultry industry on the economic benefits resulting from crossbreeding. Since then the results of similar experimental inquiries, conducted on an extensive scale, at the Royal Zoological Institute, have been reported by Dr. Joel Axelsson.

Examples are lessons that all men can read; therefore, let's take a glance at some of the available evidence. Incidentally, the results and conclusions of all investigators manifest a noteworthy degree of agreement.

Proofs of the Proof

Pearl and Surface, at the Maine Experiment Station, were probably the first to study hybrid vigor in poultry by scientifically sound methods. They found that

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The Pennsylvania Farm Show

Poultry Show Entries Total 3,385; New Code Explained to Breeders and Hatcherymen

By Robert R. Parks

A GIGANTIC Show! Over 700 Exhibits! More Than 150 Nationally Known Speakers! Hundreds of Farm Crop and Stock Showings! 164 Varieties of Fowls! But in addition to these, the 1934 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, at Harrisburg, January 15 to 19, held for the poultry farmers of this state the prospective beginning of an extensive organization—a call of attention to the great importance of poultry keeping as one of the largest agricultural industries.

Lining Up With U. S.

A spirit of co-operation, a feeling that they were colleagues rather than competitors was evident among the several hundred poultrymen and hatcherymen assembled in the meeting rooms where Reese V. Hicks of the International Baby Chick Association, and J. W. Kinghorne of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, explained the workings of the recently signed Hatchery Code.

Perhaps the biggest job accomplished by these speakers was putting across the idea that the Hatchery Code, although full of teeth and backed by the determined arm of the Federal Government, had been designed to help rather than to hinder hatcherymen. It was demonstrated that only those hatcherymen who have been operating in the past on an unethical basis will suffer from the effects of the code. And further, that only those who try to operate as closely as possible to the ragged edge of code rules will experience any trouble with the government.

If you hatch 500 or more chicks a year, you are classed as a hatcheryman under the code and will probably want to know just what is expected of you. If you are a buyer of chicks, you are a receiver of the benefits of the code and will no doubt want to know what is expected of the hatcherymen from whom you buy.

The key points of code enforcement will be prices and advertising.

The average lowest chick selling price for any hatcheryman will be $6.30 per hundred, unless that hatcheryman can prove by his cost accounts that he is able to produce them for less. Literature and advertising must be filed with officials, to be examined for false statements and claims. Further details of the Code will soon be distributed throughout this state.

The code is to be enforced in the following manner. Under the direction of Henry Hocker, Milanville, Pa., and, Elmer Wene, Vineland, N. J., the territory including the states of Pennsylvania, Dela-

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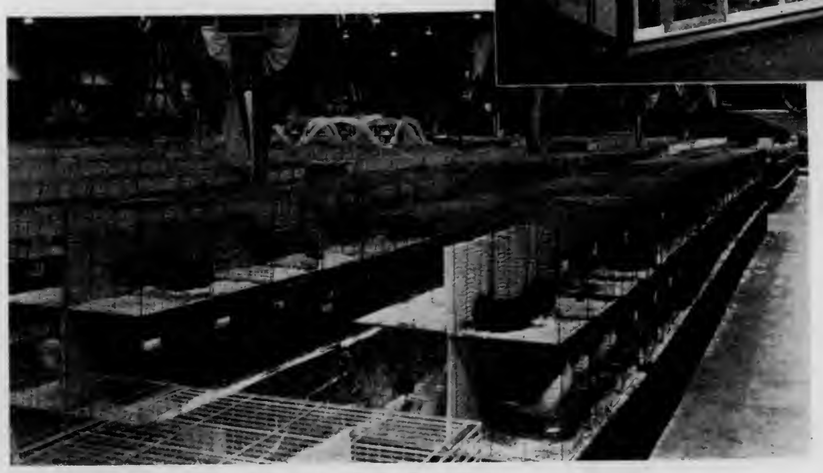

Above: Nearly 1,000 poultry raisers requested the plans for this poultry house which was exhibited by the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association and attracted a crowd constantly.

Left: A total of 3,385 birds from 13 states and representing 164 varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese were exhibited at the 1934 Pennsylvania Farm Show.

A 7-Point Rearing Program
That Will Mean Better Pullets

Every Pullet Saved and Every Better Pullet Grown at Reduced Cost in 1934 Means Money Made

By Willard C. Thompson

WIDESPREAD interest has been attached to the various "better pullet" educational campaigns which have been carried on in various states, chiefly under the direction of extension poultry specialists, during the last three or four years.

It remains for this coming season of 1934 to show an increasing economic necessity for some sort of definite method whereby the chances may be increased of the poultryman's being able to materially cut down on the cost of rearing pullets. It will undoubtedly be more urgent than ever before that poultrymen replace layers with new 1934-crop pullets when the autumn comes. He must put the pullets, ready to lay, into fall laying quarters at as low a production cost as may be possible, and in prime physical condition. Now, then, any scheme of rearing pullets which will tend to help the poultry raiser accomplish these two things is worth looking into, and following.

For five years the New Jersey poultry extension specialist and his various associates in poultry work and county extension work in that state have been promoting a 7-point pullet-rearing program. It has shown remarkably satisfactory results. On the average, chick and pullet mortality has been reduced from approximately 18.6 per cent in 1928 (on farms reporting) to 13.3 per cent for 1933, a material drop and indicating improvement of stock and methods. The pullets reared have shown marked improvement in quality during this same five-year period, and the egg yields from the pullets thus grown have continuously increased.

Many readers of Everybodys have asked just what the seven points are. The writer has been actively associated with L. M. Black, the extension poultry specialist, during this five-year period, and explains the points as he has seen them developed and presented.

1. Get Chicks Early

There has been a marked tendency in the last 10 or 15 years for poultrymen to get their chicks out early in the season, and those who have consistently done this are to be found among those who have experienced less losses due to parasites or infectious diseases. The early hatched chicks get a good start before hot weather strikes them. Late hatched chicks are very often the victims of too much heat, even under the brooders. The early hatched pullets are subjected to more favorable environmental conditions than are the late hatched chicks. The earlier pullets come into egg yield before bad fall or winter weather starts.

For general purposes, at least in the eastern states, hatching before May 15 is conducive to best results. On many a farm it has been found economical to plan so that approximately 25 per cent of the season's pullet crop are hatched in late January or during February, offering pullets ready to lay in August and September when egg prices usually are going up steadily. The balance of the crop can then well be divided between March and April, or up to about May 15, bringing pullets ready to lay in late September and during October. Whenever possible, these dates will be found to add considerably.

It is further advocated that each lot of chicks be toe-punched with a mark distinctive as to hatching date, so that in the fall all pullets may be placed as to age at ready-to-lay stage, an important point in pullet flock placement.

Poultry raisers who consistently start their chicks early in the season find that their losses due to parasites are less. (Photo from J. C. Allen)

2. Keep Brooder House Clean

This is the old precaution of a sanitary environment for the baby chicks and the growing chicks. The early hatched chicks are closely confined to the brooder houses, as a rule, and therefore the sanitation of those quarters is doubly important. There are a few standard rules for this point:

1. Before the first lot of chicks arrives, prepare the brooder house thoroughly by (a) removing all old litter, (b) sweeping down walls and the floor, (c) scraping the floors to remove all old, dried manure and filth from last year, (d) scrubbing floor, walls (at least up three feet), and window sills with hot lye solution (1 lb. lye in 4 gallons of boiling water), allowing to dry out, and littered with clean, dry litter. Repeat this between broods, for safety's sake.

2. Thoroughly clean and wash brooder stove, hover, and food equipment with a 5 per cent disinfectant solution before putting it up in the above cleaned room.

3. See that all parts are present and the stoves in working order for at least two days before the chicks are placed under the hovers.

4. During the brood re-clean the brooder houses when necessary. As a rule the job should be done when the chicks are 3 weeks old, and thereafter twice weekly, although the job may not need doing as completely as at first. Use common sense in this matter.

3. Rear Pullets in Close Confinement or Provide Clean Ranges

It is vitally important that well started chicks should not be destroyed during the growing season by agencies with which they come into contact in a dirty, infected, or infested environment.

If pullets are to be reared indoors.

1. Provide sufficient room, and that means approximately 200 square feet of floor space for each 60 pullets. This may be done through use of colony houses and screened porches.

If the pullets are ranged reared,

1. The surface soil should be freshly turned, and preferably growing a green crop. A four-crop rotation, with the pullets used as one of the moving crops, is a good scheme to insure fresh, clean ground. Allow one acre of range for each 300 pullets raised. Movable colony houses, or

[Please turn to page 61]

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EVERYBODYS POULTRY PARTNER

Method of Feeding Potatoes

Mrs. S. T., Pa.—Potatoes can serve as a partial substitute for grain. Raw potatoes, however, sometimes cause digestive troubles, so it is always advisable to cook the potatoes before they are fed.

The plan generally followed is to mix the hot cooked potatoes with an equal amount of laying mash, so as to make a moist crumbly mash. This is fed as a warm mash at noon or in the evening in the quantity that the birds will clean up in about 15 or 20 minutes. About 6 to 10 pounds of potatoes will be required daily for each 100 layers. Four to 5 pounds of cooked potatoes are considered equivalent to 1 pound of grain for poultry feeding.

Ridding Flock of Feather Mites

A. C. B., Mich. — Feather mites are rather difficult to combat, but authorities are now recommending the use of nicotine sulphate painted on the roosts just before the birds go to roost for the night. The heat given off by the bodies of the birds causes the nicotine fumes to be released, penetrating the feathers and killing body lice and feather mites which are present. Although it is possible to kill almost all of the body lice with one application, about three treatments are necessary to get rid of the feather mites.

Teaching Capon to Brood Chicks

C. J., La.—With a little coaxing, capons that are gentle can be taught to "mother" a brood of chicks. The method is to place the capon in a small yard with a small brood coop several days before it is to receive the chicks. The coop should not contain any perches or roosts, so that the capon will have to rest on the floor at night. The capon should be handled every day in order that he will feel accustomed to his new quarters.

When the capon appears to feel enough at home in the brood coop and the small yard, then he is ready for the chicks. The chicks should be placed under the capon at night, placing a few at a time under each wing, until all of the chicks are under the capon. Although a capon can take care of as many as 30 chicks in warm weather, it is best not to place more than 20 chicks under each capon for best results.

If the capon seems to be excited and does not want to take the chicks the following morning, he should be immediately confined to a darkened brood coop and the procedure of the first night should be repeated again.

Market Poultry Classes Defined

A. C. P., N. Y.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following definitions for the market classes of poultry about which you inquired:

Broilers are young chickens, approximately 8 to 12 weeks old, of either sex, of marketable age, but not weighing over 2½ pounds each or 30 pounds to the dozen and sufficiently soft-meated to be cooked tender by broiling. The lighter weights are sometimes quoted as squab broilers.

Fryers are young chickens, approximately 14 to 20 weeks old, of either sex, weighing over 2½ pounds, but not over 3½ pounds each or 31 to 42 pounds to the dozen and sufficiently soft-meated to be cooked tender by frying.

Roasters are young chickens, approximately 5 to 9 months old, of either sex, weighing over 3½ pounds each or over 42 pounds to the dozen and sufficiently soft-meated to be cooked tender by roasting.

Fowls are mature female birds of any age or weight. They are generally divided into several subclasses according to weight and the lighter weights usually bring a lower price.

Paper on Oat Sprouting Trays

A. S. G., Ohio—I have found the very best material to use on the bottom of oat sprouting trays to be ordinary newspaper. It has the advantages of being convenient, cheap and effective for the purpose. In addition, if there is too much moisture present it acts as a blotter soaking it up. If there is not enough moisture, once the oats are wet, it will prevent its loss through the wide mesh of burlap, or the wire bottoms of trays. Your plan to feed the oats, germinated with the sprouts not longer than the oat, is sound practice, giving you the utmost of value in diastase, which aids digestion greatly.

Operation of a Small Incubator

J. F., N. J.—I am sorry, but I do not have a set of instructions for operating the Prairie State incubator, which is no longer manufactured.

I might say the same general rules apply to all machines. See that it is perfectly cleaned and disinfected. Run it a few days to observe how the temperature holds, and to become acquainted with the light and thermostat. Make sure that the thermometer is okay, and see that mice have not interferred with the ventilation arrangements. Use a level to set it, placing the incubator in a cellar or heated room, always being certain there are no harmful odors or gases present and no drafts, but a plentiful supply of good, fresh air.

To be safe, better try it out first, on a few eggs to see just what will happen. Hold the temperature for the first week as near to 100 to 101 degrees as possible, going to 101 to 102 degrees the second week, and 102 to 104 degrees the third week. Always trim the wick and fill the bowl of your lamp after you have turned or cooled the eggs, either morning or night, and before you leave the machine, be certain the flame is properly regulated. Better get a new thermostat or wafer unless you are certain the original is okay. Using it will determine if it is. The cost is less than a hatch of good eggs.

Cooling the eggs on top of the machine after the tenth days, until the sensation of warmth has left them, is very important. Do not disturb the eggs for the first three days. Then turn them at least once daily; twice is better, being careful not to jar them greatly or chill them if the room is cold. On the eighteenth day close the machine, and do not open until the hatch is well under way, then remove the sand tray and place burlap tray, removing front strip so chicks can fall to bottom of machine to cool off. Close the door quickly to prevent escape of moisture. The sand tray should be one-half full of building sand, that has been sterilized in an oven, over which the water is allowed to stand. Fill just before closing and turn eggs for the last time.

When hatch is over, remove tray with shells and unhatched eggs, and then temper chicks for about 10 to 15 hours by use of an air slide under machine or propping door open about one-fourth of an inch or less.

Probably Skin or Tissue Tumor

O. M., Ohio—The "ring worms" you refer to are more likely to be some forms of skin or tissue tumors of the malignant types. Their cause is uncertain and treatment ineffective. Recently I posted a fowl that had such a growth on the upper left breast under the wing, which found its way into the abdomen, and was very offensive when distributed. The fowl was heavy, had a red head, but was found to be sitting about. It could be a blood tumor, probably caused by a deep seated bruise.

Buy Chicks or Buy Pullets?

L. P., N. Y.—Personally, I would prefer to raise my chicks rather than to buy ready to lay pullets. Unless you can get pullets from a reliable source, there is always danger that you may be bringing some disease on to your farm right at the outset. I feel that this danger is especially strong in the case of coccidiosis and also worms.

Since you are planning to keep 3,000 layers on a 10-acre farm, it may be well for you to plan on having a multi-story laying house, and practice confinement of your layers. This will give you as much land as possible for your growing stock. You should have sufficient range, so that you can follow a systematic rotation.

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

Although egg receipts during the middle of December appeared to have caught up with a year ago, the receipts at New York City for the first half of January of 1934 are well behind those same weeks in 1933. It is believed that the heavy buying of eggs for relief purposes exhausted egg supplies in many parts of the country with the result that not as many eggs were being shipped to New York.

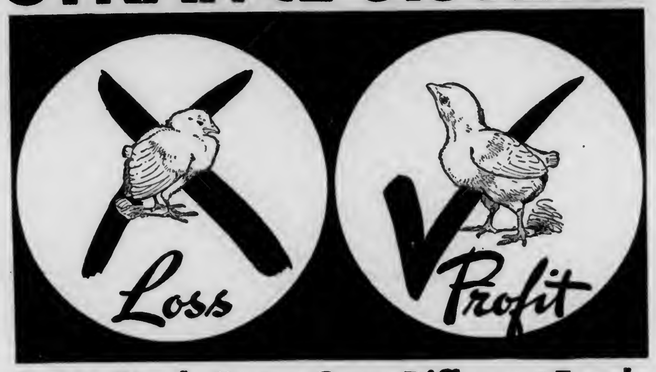
Egg prices have been fairly steady during the first three weeks of January. On December 20 the best nearby white eggs were quoted at 4 cents less than they were the same day the year previous. On January 20, however, the best nearby white eggs were quoted at 27 cents, or 2 cents above what they were the same day a year ago.

The trade output at the four leading markets is running as much as 50 per cent ahead of the corresponding weeks of a year ago. This increased consumption of eggs indicates the extent to which business conditions apparently have improved. The government's CWA projects are also helping to put more money into the hands of consumers of eggs.

The quantity of eggs taken out of storage in December was approximately 80 per cent more than was taken out in December, 1932. There were 733,000 cases of shell eggs in storage on January 1, 1934, compared to 159,000 on the same day a year ago and 1,129,000 for the January 1 five-year average.

If the hatchery code decreases the volume of chicks started this year by eliminating the dumping of chicks that are sold for next to nothing, our guess is that the poultry industry will find itself in a relatively strong position before the end of 1934.

STRANGE SISTERS



Same Stock-Same Care-Different Feeds

It's a poultry axiom that your profits depend on three things ... Good Stock, Good Care, Good Feed. And here's proof of it. There's no better stock in America than the chicks shown above. And as for care, they were incubated and raised on the Pratt Experiment Farm. But as for feeds... that's a different story. The sickly, soon-to-die runt was fed on a starter that has become popular recently because of low price. Its healthy, husky sister grew strong on Pratts. Yet both were the same breed, same strain. Both received the same care. What's the answer?

Bargain! Trial 100 chick size, through your dealer or shipped direct anywhere East of Mississippi River $3.25

How to Order See your dealer or send money order direct to PRATT FOOD CO., Dept. 580, 124 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer is, "You can't afford to risk your profits on inferior feeds." This diet experiment, duplicated in hundreds of tests, proves it. Bowel trouble, stunted growth, leg weakness, and diarrhea are frequently due to an unbalanced, deficient food. There's no money in diseased or dying chicks. Play safe. Feed them Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food, or if you prefer that method of feeding, Pratts Buttermilk ALL MASH Starter ... both pure, digestible, reinforced with every necessary vitamin, scientifically balanced in minerals ... giving every nerve, muscle and bone the diet needed to grow husky, healthy pullets.

Pratts BUTTERMILK BABY CHICK FOOD
MINERAL BALANCED • VITAMIN COMPLETE

B.W.D. TESTED MATINGS — HELM'S EGGLINE CHICKS — STATE STANDARD ACCREDITED

Champion Official Leghorns, all 5-bird Pen Egg Contests, 1933
For years, our Leghorns have made high Official Egg averages in Laying Contests. 1933 Pen won highest award for Leghorns in all Illinois Contests. Average 281 Eggs per Hen. Second High Pen, 1932 average 286 eggs. Winning pen 1931 averaged 294 eggs. Foundation Leghorn Matings contain R.O.P. Males, 251 to 300 eggs. Coombs-Hollywood Strain. Ten Breeds—Finest Breeding Very Reasonable prices. Our foundation matings established from best Egg Strains. Carefully improved with males from the leading Strains. We have Bloodtested all Breeders for B.W.D. by Stained Antigen Method. Illinois Standard Accredited by State Dept. of Agriculture for Vigor, Big Type, Body Weight, Good Color, Egg Production characters.

OFFICIAL RECORD 314 Eggs 25 oz. per doz.

WIN IN 1934 CHICK CONTESTS
Cash Prizes in 2 Nat'l Contests. We pay cash for Customers Winning Letters. Send for details.

Helm's Chicks won 18% Cash Prizes in Poultry Tribune Chick Contest 1933. More prizes than any other Breeder. First in 1932, second in 1931. Customers won 14% Cash Prizes in American Poultry Journal Chick Contest, including Second. We paid cash for customers' winning letters—same amount as Cash Prizes, making double awards for customers.

Special Discount for Chick Orders Placed by February 28th. Send for Free Catalog.

ILLINOIS HATCHERY H. C. HELM, Box 4 Metropolis, Illinois

52 BREEDS — WONDERFUL POULTRY BOOK
NATION'S LOW CHICK PRICES tested, certified, trapnested flocks. 52 Varieties and SUPER-X HYBRIDS. Sensational money makers, livability guaranteed or liberal replacement. Write for NEW BOOK FREE. lowest prices, chicks, fowls, eggs, supplies.
BERRY'S POULTRY FARM, Box 113 CLARINDA, IOWA

RAISE FROGS FOR US!
(Spare Time.) Little Work. Big Profits! No food to buy. Illustrated book "Fortune in Frogs." Free. AMERICAN FROG CANNING CO. (170), New Orleans, La.

For Better Hatches Choose Eggs from Iodine-fed Flocks

IF you want bigger hatches and more vigorous chicks, choose your eggs from Iodine-fed birds. Even now it's not too late to feed your breeding stock Iodine for eggs with harder shells, greater fertility and increased hatchability.

Iodine breaks down the hard-to-digest proteins and fats, steps up metabolism, and puts to use more of the vital elements for body building and egg making.

FREE

For your protection and profit, insist that the feeds, minerals or salt you buy bears the Iodine Seal of Approval. Mail the coupon for names of manufacturers privileged to use this seal, also our free booklet on Iodine Feeding.

The IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
120 Broadway, New York City EP—2-1
Please send me your free booklet "THE ADDITION OF IODINE TO POULTRY FEEDS".
Name_____
Town_____ State_____

SAUNDERSTOWN LEGHORNS the BIG EGG STRAIN

BIG EGGS CHICKS Pullets Profits

WHITE LEGHORNS
Bred to Our
"Big Profits" Formula

All breeders, mature State Accredited Leghorn hens, with 200-egg records or better, layers of 26-oz. eggs or larger.

100% Livability Guaranteed Until Chicks Are 3 Weeks Old

Free replacement or cash adjustment at your option. Our Chicks must be good!
Write for illustrated folder and prices.

SAUNDERSTOWN POULTRY FARM
F. R. HAZARD, Owner
Box 26 Saunderstown, R. I

Prevent Gas - Save Chicks

Provide healthful, even heat with the Magic Brooder. Special Gas Chamber gathers and discharges coal gas. Self-Regulating device prevents overheating and chilling.

Two Sizes

Write for FREE Folder and Prices

UNITED BROODER COMPANY
315 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

The MAGIC BROODER

TRADE MARK
HOMASOTE
Insulating and Sheathing Board
Protects against cold, wind and dampness. FREE PLANS — Laying Houses, Brooder Houses, Special Houses for Battery Plants, also Samples of Homasote. Write today.
THE AGASOTE MILLBOARD CO.
Dept. 15 Trenton, New Jersey

Winning Back Our Market for Nearby Eggs

[Continued from page 45]

They are standardized and dependable. The eggs are sold mostly in the sections in which they are produced. Thus, they eliminate the cost of double transportation. Furthermore, they make it possible for consumers to get fresher and better eggs than they ever got before, thus increasing egg consumption.

Auction Accomplishments

According to a survey which I recently conducted, over 450,000 cases have been sold at co-operative egg auctions, to date, of which 250,000 were sold this year. The Flemington N. J. Egg Auction alone has sold 150,000 cases for its members.

The average cost to the producer for the inspection and selling of his eggs is only 40 cents per case. This is about half of the old method costs.

The outstanding accomplishments of the producers' co-operative egg auction to date are:

1. An improvement in the quality of the eggs produced by its members.
2. Better grading — better appearance—better reputation.
3. The establishment of a standardized "Nearby" egg.
4. Lower handling costs.
5. Higher returns to producers.

Advantage of 1 to 6 Cents

Although it is always striking to point out that eggs have brought from 10 to 20 cents above the prices for comparable grades in New York City, this is no true measure of price comparison.

A short while ago I took the average prices brought on four of the oldest auctions, two in New Jersey and two in New York, and compared them with top prices in the New York City wholesale market. The advantage in favor of the Auction over a ten months period was from 1 to 6 cents per dozen on different grades. Numerous other reliable data kept on individual auctions in New Jersey and Pennsylvania show these figures to be about right. That's quite an advantage.

Other financial facts brought out in my study show:

1. Returns are proportional to quality within each size group.
2. Returns are proportional to the net or gross weight of the case within each quality grade.
3. Certain producers' eggs consistently bring more money than others within the same quality classification and of equal weight.
4. The price advantage of auction sales over other wholesale sales is greatest during the period of low production.
5. The advantage of auction sales over other wholesale sales is greater on the smaller sized eggs than on the large. Medium sized eggs show the biggest advantage.

Auctions Can Be Overdone

Experience seems to show that a producers' co-operative egg auction has two important requirements in determining its location.

1. It must be located at a point easily accessible to a large egg producing area. Most eggs are drawn from a radius of twenty miles although it is practical to draw for fifty miles around.
2. It must be located within 50 to 75 miles of a large consuming center.

The auction idea is becoming so popular with producers that there may be a tendency to overdue it. Producers should be careful to study both the supply and demand angle before attempting to start an auction association.

On the whole, however, our co-operative egg auctions have been a boon to the tottering "Nearby" egg marketing system and they are here to stay.

WARREN'S MASS. CERTIFIED R.I. REDS

Last Year
3-300 Eggers
ALL MASS. R.O.P. Records

Special attention given to large egg size. One family of 9 sisters averaged 273 eggs, 26 1-3 oz. to the dozen.

All Breeders State Tested
All Eggs Produced on Our Farm
Eggs set weigh 24 to 28 oz. to doz.
Chicks Bonded Against B.W.D.

$500 Bond posted for your protection. This is an addition to our own guarantee—No B.W.D.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER AND PRICES

Special Discount allowed on orders placed before Feb. 15th. Act at once.

J. J. WARREN
'Phone 95
Box 14, No. BROOKFIELD, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

Bonded Against B.W.D.

BARRED ROCKS LEGHORNS

Be dollars and cents ahead this year. Raise Mapes famous production Rocks and Wh. Leghorns. Winners at leading chick shows. New York State Bloodtested for B.W.D. Certified and selected matings. Pedigreed chicks from R.O.P. pens. Send for free catalog.

MAPES POULTRY FARM
Wm. S. Mapes Middletown, N. Y.

MAPES

WENE CHICKS

25,000 Hen Breeders
LEGHORNS

24-27 OZ. CHALK-WHITE EGGS
Specialty-bred quality at hatchery prices
Wyan-Rocks (White Wyandotte-White Rock Cross-Breed) Fast-growing broilers and excellent layers of big brown eggs.
Bram-Rocks (Light Brahma-White Rock Cross-Breed) Barred Rocks, White Rocks (Wilburtha strain), R. I. and N. H. Reds, White Wyandottes.
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D.

FREE Illustrated Catalog just issued. Profusely illustrated; fully describes all our Matings. Write for your copy.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. S Vineland, N. J.

TANGER'S

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

You can depend upon Tanger Leghorns for large eggs and lots of them. Official average of 238.4 eggs and 245.8 points in 51 weeks at last Pennsylvania contest. All matings headed with males of 290 to 310 egg breeding. B.W.D. Tested. Our breeders have free range. No forcing for egg production.

Other Varieties—We also hatch White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks from carefully selected flocks. High grade chicks at low prices.

Write for FREE Catalog and Prices

Guy E. Tanger, Rt. 2-E, York Springs, Pa.

LEGHORNS BRED TO LIVE AND LAY

Our production bred chicks are from large, blood-tested hen breeders on our farm only. Prices low. Circular free. WENRICH POULTRY FARM, Reinholds, Lancaster County, Pa.

Less Colds When Confined

Confinement of the layers to the poultry houses all during the fall and winter months, increased egg production and reduced the amount of trouble from colds, it was found at the Georgia National Egg Laying Contest.

During the first five years of the contest, the birds had been allowed to run out of doors all fall and winter whenever the weather was good, but in the last three contests they have been kept in complete confinement and permitted to go out of doors only after the weather became warm in the spring.

Railroad Clerk — "Here's a complaint from a poultry farmer."

Claims Agent — "Our fast trains killed his chickens?"

Railroad Clerk — "No; he claims our passenger trains are so slow, the passengers reach out and rob his hens' nests."

"Getting us up at such an unearthly hour! I'll have to take this up with General Johnson!!!"

Booth Chicks

BY COMPARATIVE TESTS LAY MORE EGGS AND PAY GREATER PROFITS

At the World's Fair, Chicago, 1933, Booth Farms had highest pen in number of eggs and Championship Trio of pens in both eggs and points.

In the past 5 years, in competition with the best breeders from every part of the United States, our birds have won 875 awards, cups and ribbons at National Laying Contests, including U. S. Champion Leghorn hen for 1930 to 1933, U. S. Champion Red Hen for 1931, and highest average production for any breeder entering 10 or more contests.

All of these hens were raised on our farm from our own bloodlines. Thousands of their sisters are used in our AAA Matings. Their egg records are your assurance of profitable breeding back of your chicks.

Bought Chicks From 5 Other Poultry Farms—Paid Much More

G. W. Taylor, Bishopville, Fla.

"I have bought chicks from 5 other poultry farms that claimed to have good chickens and paid much more for them than I did for yours, but the other chickens do not lay like yours do. Today from 150 pullets of other stock I got 11 eggs and from 200 Booth pullets, same age, I got 165 eggs. I am clearing $4.40 a day above feed costs on them. The ones I got from you last year average 216 eggs per bird for 12 months. Some of them laid over 300." writes G. W. Taylor, Bishopville, Florida (Dec. 18, 1932).

$1.94 Net Per Hen in 4 Months

Ticonderoga, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1933.

"I kept 20 Orpington and 50 Red pullets for eggs. Since November 1 have cleared $136.05 on them from eggs sold. None of them died or were sick at all."—Mrs. L. Gonyea.

$183 Net Profit in 24 Weeks

Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 7, 1933.

"I raised 264 birds out of 300 chicks. I sold 51 pullets for $76.50 at 5 months and 213 birds that weighed 1,065 pounds when they were 24 weeks old at 18c per pound. This makes a total of $268.20. The feed cost $84.80, which left me a net profit of $183.40."—G. W. Rooke.

79% Production for December

Mr. Sol. Seigworth of Cle Elum Poultry Farms, Lickingsville, Pa., writes as follows: "We are enclosing check for 6,000 chicks as per attached order. I raised 92% of my chicks to maturity. Have one pen with 500 birds in it that are averaging 70% for December. A smaller pen is doing about 79%. I winter around 2500 hens. These unculled hens in pens of 500 each averaged 213 eggs per hen for the year."

International Egg Laying Contest Award

FREE Catalog
8 Breeds
Low Prices

You Can Always Depend on Booth Chicks

The dependable quality of Booth Chicks is the direct result of a continuous and consistent breeding program. For 17 years we have kept thousands of hens continually under trapnest on our Master Breeding Farm to obtain accurate family pedigree records for breeding purposes. In this way we have intensified the desirable qualities of our best hens and developed what we believe to be the greatest amount of high quality breeding stock owned and controlled by any one poultry farm.

Big Discounts on Early Orders

BOOTH FARMS, Box 909, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS from BOOTH'S FARM-LAYERS

Big-Type English
ROSELAWN
S.C. White Leghorns

HIGHEST HEN—ALL BREEDS
KANSAS NATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST
BRED AND OWNED BY
ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM DAYTON, OHIO

Largest Importers of the Finest Pedigreed English Leghorns No other Breeder has imported so many birds direct from Tom Barron's best high official record hens. No other breeder has imported for so many consecutive years. Tom Barron says: "The birds you selected are the most outstanding birds on my farm. Today, our Pedigree Matings are the largest group of fine English Leghorn Matings in America.

ROSELAWN--A Trapnest Pedigree Breeding Farm

Roselawn is a large, well established Breeding Farm specializing in this one great breed of heavy layers. Years of experience assure you of the finest service. Correct Pedigree Breeding assure High Quality Chicks and Eggs at very reasonable prices. Hundreds of commercial egg farms obtain our Big-Type English Leghorn Chicks every year.

HIGHEST OFFICIAL EGG RECORD

Over 300 Awards in Egg Laying Contests for High Egg Production. Highest pen all breeds at Illinois (Quincy) 1933. Second Highest Leghorn Hen all U. S. Standard Contests, 1933. High Leghorn pen at Maine, 1931. Leading Leghorn Pen to date at Maine and many other high official records at Georgia, Western New York, Storrs, Illinois and Maine.

PEDIGREE SIRED CHICKS

Every Roselawn Mating is headed by an Individually or Pen Pedigreed Male from our best Egg Record Dams. The females in our matings are vigorous big-type birds with extra large top-combs. Raise your 1934 pullets from Roselawn Matings and get the best in English Leghorn quality.

SPECIAL MONEY SAVING DISCOUNT
for Orders Placed during February

Present low prices for chicks and hatching eggs guaranteed for all orders booked this month. We also offer you a money saving discount for orders placed in February. A small deposit books your order now. Delivery date guaranteed.

Send for our New Free Catalog Today

Roselawn Poultry Farm
ROUTE 10-E DAYTON, OHIO
Reference: Dun & Bradstreet, or any Bank in Dayton.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Roselawn Poultry Farm
Route 10-E, Dayton, Ohio
Send me your new 1934 Catalog and Liberal Discount Offer if my order is placed in February.
Name .....
Address .....

TAYLOR'S Leghorns

TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED

On our farm we have 5800 breeding females all blood-tested—in 1933 only 13 reactors on the whole place. All males pedigreed R.O.P., dams' records all over 240 eggs pullet year. Sires' dams 256 eggs or better.

You Can Depend on Taylor's Leghorns

When you purchase Taylor Leghorn Chicks we can truthfully say we know them and the breeding history behind them. Every egg that goes into our incubators comes from our own flocks, bred, raised and fed right on our own farm. We know their history—we know the vitality and production ability that has gone into them — and because we know we can say to you "You can depend on them."

Check the Contest Records

Consistently steady high averages at official laying contests tell a story all their own. Officially checked, they are a true picture of production ability under disinterested management. This year at Hunterdon Co., N. J. 8th High Pen. At the Pennsylvania Contest, 4th High Pen (2702 eggs, 2754 points) 8th High Pen (2608 eggs, 2593 points) 3rd High Hen (302 eggs, 316 points in 51 weeks.)

Taylor's Leghorns Earn Profits

If breeding counts, there is every reason to say that Taylor's Leghorns are profit makers. These contest records indicate profitable production—they produce for us on our own farm—but best of all, Taylor's Leghorns are making profits for many customers. Given reasonable care, they'll pile up profits for you.

Write for Catalog

Send for our illustrated catalog now. Get acquainted with Taylor's breeding and quality. The catalog is FREE. Write us today.

WELSBRET FARM

TAYLOR BROS., OWNERS

Box 582-B, Newtown, Bucks Co., Penna.

DID THIS EVER HAPPEN TO YOU?

Buy chicks of uncertain quality? Feed and tend them to maturity? Then find them non-producers with a healthy appetite but no laying ability? If you did, they were not from my **"MODERN" OHIO ACCREDITED HATCHERY.** For 17 years "Modern" chicks have "rung the bell"—been heavy producers of big quality eggs.

My Special Matings of S. C. White Leghorns for 1934 are composed of females mated to males whose sires dams run as high as **301 eggs in 365 days.**

WRITE ME QUICK for 1934 price list and written proof of every claim I make. Remember we are **Ohio "Accredited"** and all stock **blood-tested for B. W. D.** That's your protection.

C. O. Tippin, Owner

Modern Hatchery, Box 14, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio

MODERN HATCHERY MT. BLANCHARD — OHIO

Chicks at Lowest Cost

300 Egg "SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS"

Were $38.00 Now $18.75

900 Egg capacity Units were $105.00 now $54.00. Produce all your own chicks in first hatch, then hatch for others. Other sizes as low as $9.75.

BROODER HOUSES AS LOW AS $43.00

Folder on either or both items free. Please specify.

Des Moines Incubator Co. 60 E2nd St. Des Moines, Ia.

Pay Streak WHITE LEGHORNS

—WIN—

HIGH HONORS—FINISH AMONG HIGH TEN OF AMERICA'S Best Leghorns in 4 National Egg Contests. Ten Pay Streaks score over 300 Points each. High W. L. Hen at Maine—2nd High Hen at Georgia. Free Mating List tells the story of these BIG EGG Machines. Chicks at Low Prices

Send for FREE MATING LIST

Cooperative Breeding & Hatching Co., Box 13W Tiro, Ohio

Getting Fertility and Hatchability

By Harry Lewis

What goes into the egg has a lot to do with its fertility and hatchability. John Matthews of York County, Pa. is shown here selecting hatching eggs and placing them into incubator trays.

THE greatest single factor which will affect every poultry keeper's operations during the next few months, in a most vital way, is that of proper care of the breeders and the resulting eggs for hatching. The quality of the hatching egg is determined first of all by what the hen puts into the egg; second, by the health and vigor of the male; and lastly, by the care of the egg after it is produced. Eggs with high fertility possess strong germs which hatch well, and this combination of factors must be present and well preserved.

Hens which are weak, emaciated, sickly or of low vitality cannot produce good strong hatching eggs. So the first thing should be to eliminate from the breeding flocks any birds which are out of condition and not fit for breeders because of that reason. The same is true of the male bird. One suffering from any illness which results in lowered vitality or males which may be suffering from recently having frozen their combs or been exposed to severely cold weather, have an impaired vitality which reacts very disastrously upon their ability to breed properly. These physical limitations, as affecting the hatching egg, are usually reflected not only in less vitality, but in weak germs, which results in not only less chicks hatched, but in weak and less vigorous chicks from those eggs which do hatch.

Vitamins Play Important Part

In recent years it has been found that feeding plays a very important factor in fertility and hatchability. It has been found that the mineral and vitamin content of rations for breeders are of great significance. Vitamins D and E seem to be especially important from the standpoint of strong germs and good chicks. Every breeding flock should receive cod liver oil in the ration, especially during the winter and early spring breeding operations. It is this period of the year when little vitamin D is obtained from sunlight, and the necessity for vitamin D is probably best explained by the fact that fertility and hatchability are usually the best along in April and May when the birds get outdoors and their bodies are bathed in the invigorating rays of direct sunlight.

Feeding fertility into a breeding flock can also be accomplished by feeding quite substantial amounts of alfalfa leaf meal, which is extremely rich in vitamin E, the so-called "fertility vitamin." Probably the best way to insure adequate mineral content in the ration of breeders is to feed some product rich in organic minerals, principally calcium and phosphorus. The more different sources of these organic minerals which can be included in the ration, probably the better. The need for these minerals is one explanation of the reason why dried bone or meat scrap, in which considerable bone is present, has been found in experimental work to be conducive of increased fertility.

To sum up, then, the factors which the poultryman can control in order to insure good fertility and hatchability, to maintain vigorous birds free from any disease or injury which would impair vigor; the feeding of cod liver oil, alfalfa leaf meal and bone meal or any group of products which will provide vitamins D and E, and organic minerals in substantial amounts.

Exercise Results in Stronger Germ

Another factor which apparently plays an important part in the question of fertility is the effect of exercise. A flock which is kept active, alert and the birds in good physical condition through giving them sufficient room in their pens and inducing considerable activity by proper methods of feeding, seems to produce a much stronger germ and greater fertility than those pens which are overcrowded and the birds lay around listlessly without that alert activity which every poultryman likes to see.

And just one word in conclusion, regarding the necessity of caring for the hatching eggs properly after they are produced and before they are incubated. Oftentimes hatching eggs are ruined by improper care and handling before incubation.

Hatching eggs should be collected frequently. They should be taken to a room in which the temperature is always above freezing and not over 40 or 50 degrees. Here they should be placed, preferably in egg cases with standard flats and fillers, large end up, being graded at this time as to size, shape, structure of shell, and to see that only normal, well formed eggs are saved. Hatching eggs so packed can be turned twice daily by setting the case at an angle of 45 degrees up against a low bench or rail, and reversing the case, end for end, resulting in changing the position of the eggs 45 degrees each time, thus, preventing the setting of the yolk, adhesion of tissues or malformed air cells.

The length of time that the hatching eggs are held from the time they are produced until they are incubated should not be prolonged. One week is about as long as they should be held. Experimental data shows conclusively that as the holding time increases, the hatching ability decreases.

Do Your Hoppers Clog?

When making your daily rounds through the laying house, it is well to observe whether the mash is feeding down satisfactorily in the hoppers. You will invite trouble if the pullets do not have access to the mash for several hours at a time. This difficulty is not, of course, experienced with the open trough type of mash feeder.

Sandy, Pat and Abie applied to a poultryman for a job. Unable to choose, the Boss agreed to hire the one telling the tallest story. Sandy told of a rooster, so gallant, that he starved to death-giving his food to the hens. Pat related of a rooster that laid triple-yolk eggs.

"What's your lie, Abie?" asked the poultryman.

"Vell," said Abie, "Oi believe them stories, alretty." Abie got the job.

30 Years of Leadership IN FEEDS THAT PAY PROFITS

★

30 Years Ago The First Dry Mash

"I feel that in Manamar Feeds I am giving you my greatest contribution to your profits since I gave you the Dry Mash System of feeding poultry 30 years ago."

Philip R. Park

The Park & Pollard Co. 30 years ago offered the first Dry Mash to poultrymen. The Dry Mash Method has since revolutionized poultry raising and made poultry the second largest industry in agriculture.

To Park & Pollard "Lay or Bust" Poultry Mashes and Dairy Feeds is now added a complete line of of Manamar Feeds for poultry, live stock and dairy cattle.

NOW—MINERALS from the SEA

In offering Manamar (Minerals from the Sea) Feeds, The Park & Pollard Co. open new opportunities for poultry profit. Manamar feeds make **red blood** needed for **vigor**—for **health** and insurance against disease.

START YOUR CHICKS with Manamar, Vigor-Rich Feeds

Chicks hatched from Manamar fed flocks show the difference. Chicks fed Manamar grow faster—do not succumb easily. Manamar assures greater livability because the minerals from the sea needed by poultry are fully supplied.

To raise healthier, more productive flocks—at lower cost—feed Park & Pollard Manamar Feeds. The "Pen against Pen" test will convince you. ●"*Prosper with Park & Pollard Manamar Feeds*" tells the story. Send for this free circular. You will profit by doing so.

THE PARK & POLLARD CO.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK BOSTON, MASS.

MANAMAR FEEDS MAKE RED BLOOD

102

PEN AGAINST PEN-MANAMAR WINS

Poultry Health

By DR. J. E. SALSBURY
Veterinarian and Specialist . . . in Poultry Diseases

FEBRUARY Since newly hatched chicks are nearly always healthy it is not unusual to raise from 97 to 100 per cent if they are kept free from disease and parasites.

Good feed, proper ventilation and clean, comfortable quarters are of course necessary. Brood in small lots to prevent spread of disease should it appear. Change litter frequently and disinfect quarters thoroughly. One hour of over-heating, over-crowding or foul air poisoning may ruin all the good work you have done.

Even under ideal conditions, there is constant danger from disease germs. Since conditions are seldom ideal it is all the more necessary to follow a definite disease prevention program from the very first day.

To ward off disease germs, to aid digestion and furnish some of the necessary blood building elements use Phen-O-Sal in the drinking water right from the start. Colds, pneumonia and bronchitis are very common in young chicks and often break out even when conditions are ideal. You can prevent most of these by spraying the chicks regularly with a Cam-Pho-Sal solution each evening after they have settled for the night.

In young chicks bowel troubles and lung disturbances always go together. Many recognize and treat the bowel trouble but fail to treat the breathing organs, the real source of the trouble. Therefore be sure to treat both the breathing organs with Cam-Pho-Sal and the bowels with Phen-O-Sal at the same time if you want quick results.

As an economical, efficient and harmless disinfectant for the brooder house use Dr. Salsbury's Hatchery Spray.

Ask for a free copy of "First Aid to Baby Chicks" at your local Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Service Station where you can secure further information and personal help when you have chick troubles and where your needs for Cam-Pho-Sal, Phen-O-Sal and Hatchery Spray can be supplied immediately.

Prices:—Cam-Pho-Sal—250 chick size, $1; 500 chick size, $1.50. Phen-O-Sal tablets—125, $1; 300, $2. Figure one tablet per chick. See your local hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply or general store. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 400 Jackson Street, Charles City, Iowa.

LUTZ

Buy Penna. state blood tested and certified Wh. Leghorn chicks from Lutz this year and know in advance all of the accurate breeding facts on their parentage. Lutz breeders are severely culled by state inspectors for big bird and egg size and heavy lay.
Send For Free Folder.
EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM
MIDDLETOWN, PA.
STATE R.O.P. CERTIFIED
LEGHORNS

Quakertown
ADJUSTABLE FEEDERS
Adjustable from chick to pullet size. Will solve your feeding problems. Highly recommended by foremost feeding authorities. Write for our FREE 1934 CATALOGUE and PRICES on FEEDERS, new roll top CHICK FEEDERS, FOUNTAINS, all-metal NESTS, and all-wire TRAPNEST FRONTS.
WILLAUER MACHINE CO., Quakertown, Pa.

White Wyandottes
THE BEST FOR OVER 40 YEARS
Every breeder blood tested, trapnest records, high flock averages. Winners at America's leading shows.
Stock For Sale Catalog Free
Baby Chicks Now Ready
CARL J. CARTER, Successor to
J. C. Fishel & Son, Box E, Columbus, Ind.

Meeting 1934 Conditions

[Continued from page 44]

Battery brooders are used chiefly for the first two weeks, and not to exceed four weeks, when the resulting pullets are to be kept for laying or breeding purposes. Ultra-confinement brooding is giving way to a return to what was considered normal brooding practice 10 to 15 years ago, but with particular emphasis being placed on

1. Reduction of number of chicks per unit
2. Segregation of sexes at 6 to 8 weeks
3. Use of wire frames under waterers and feeders
4. Use of wire sun porches chiefly up to 6-12 weeks
5. Free range from 8 to 12 weeks to laying age
6. Range rotation with utilization of natural shade wherever possible
7. A very decided tendency at the present time to get chicks on ground as early as possible.

These practices listed above are designed to secure one result, namely: the production of better grown, more vigorous pullets that will "stand the gaff" of modern methods of production. We have instances where a poultryman years ago, used to buy 4,000 chicks and planned to put a definite number of pullets in laying quarters in the fall, who now buys only 3,000 or 3,200 chicks and has just as many pullets as he used to rear from the 4,000 chicks. But with a reduction of the number of chicks in a unit and following sane brooding practices he has not only as many, but better quality pullets because they have had a better chance and have been less congested. Well grown vigorous pullets will surely pay dividends, if properly housed and managed.

Confinement of Layers and Breeders

It is a common practice in New Hampshire to confine all layers and breeders. This simply means that when a pullet comes into the laying house in the fall, she never touches the ground again while she is on the place.

There is, however, a growing practice of the utilization of summer shelters for layers or breeders. Where these are used, the birds go outdoors in May or June and stay until fall when they are again housed or sold.

Confining the layers and breeders has several advantages. First it is more easy to maintain high feed consumption and, hence, high production, because all feed given is under the direct care of the poultryman. Second, birds cannot pick up "junk" when properly housed, which is possible when they are yarded. Third, it is much easier to control intestinal parasite infestation when birds are confined. Fourth, there is less trouble from dirty or soiled eggs if birds are confined to the houses.

FLYING HORSE FARM
Blue Ribbon Strain
R.I. Reds

The Strain That Won at Chicago is the Strain That Will Win for You
Build your success on the "Blue Ribbon Strain" winners in the Rhode Island Red Class at the "Century of Progress" Contest.
Over 3,000 Breeders on Trapnest
All Breeders State Blood-Tested
100% Free From B.W.D., right from the start. Not a single reactor in 4 years of State Testing.
All Chicks from Our Own Breeders
Pullets lay 24-oz. eggs; hens, 26 to 28 oz. Our 1932-33 Storrs Pen broke all-time record for points, scoring 73 out of possible 77 points in week.
New de luxe Catalog now ready. Acclaimed the finest poultry farm book ever printed. Describes our breeding methods and matings in full detail. Write for your copy.
Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Breeding Stock
FLYING HORSE FARM
Dept. 20 South Hamilton, Mass.

STATE BLOODTESTED PRODUCTION BRED
S.C.W. LEGHORNS
Every chick I hatch is produced from Pennsylvania state bloodtested breeders, raised and housed on my own farm under my own supervision. Positive breeding control. All matings headed by Pedigreed Males whose mothers laid from 240 to 329 eggs in one year. Strictly culled for size and production. Write to me for free descriptive circular and prices before you buy.
MATTHEW'S LEGHORN FARM
R.D. 3 York, Pa.

Bishop Strain R.O.P. Barred Rocks
Acknowledged by Poultry Authorities to be AMERICA'S FINEST COMBINATION QUALITY. Chosen for U. S. Official Exhibit to last two World Poultry Congresses; 4-yr. Storrs average 238 eggs per bird; big eggs, high production. R.O.P. supervision. 100% free pullorum last 7 years by Conn. State Blood Test (agglutination method). Day old chicks, hatching eggs, of highest quality for foundation stock or flock improvement purposes. If you are a breeder or hatcheryman, Bishop's dependable Strain will help your sales.
R. WALTER BISHOP
Descriptive price list free.
BOX 136 GUILFORD, CONN.

HOME R.O.P. STEAD
S.C.R.I. REDS
Leading Pedigreed ROP Strain R. I. Reds. Highest Vigor. 1933 Pen, Storrs Contest averaged 250 Eggs; 265 Points. 100% Free BWD. Official Test. Every Mating headed by Males from High Record ROP Dams.
Send for our 1934 Chick Catalog
HOMESTEAD FARM, Route 1-E, Newtown, Conn.

PICK-OUTS
End it with Rudolph's Ventilated Pick-out Shields. Price in 100 lots 2½¢ each; in 1000 lots $20.00. If your dealer cannot supply—write us.
RUDOLPH MFG. CO.
MAPLE AVENUE, VINELAND, N. J.

House Less Layers Per Unit

What has happened in regard to laying house congestion? Well, actually the number of birds per unit has been reduced; for example, in a 30 by 30 pen where 300 birds used to be housed, 250 is now the maximum; in a 24 by 24 pen where 175 used to be housed, 150 is now the maximum.

This decreased number of birds per pen has resulted in a net gain financially because, first, more rigid culling has been practiced at housing time and, second, the birds that are retained have a better chance to return a satisfactory profit.

Use Buildings to Full Capacity

Our study of poultry farms shows us what we had reason to believe, would be true, namely, that those poultrymen who keep their plants working the nearest possible to 100 per cent capacity the year 'round make the largest labor income. It can be taken as a pretty safe bet that "empty hen houses pay no profits."

Some farms were operated at approximately 90 per cent capacity, while others dropped as low as 65 per cent of housing capacity for the year. The average (reported in Bulletin No. 265 mentioned above) was 77 per cent for the group of farms studied.

How to Operate at Full Capacity

Two things will be a big aid to this end of operating as nearly as possible at full capacity the year 'round: (1) Raising high quality pullets that will live throughout the year; (2) Raising a group of early hatched pullets (December or January) that will come into production early in the summer. This second method will keep the laying houses full and also will give a nice source of income as egg prices are on the increase throughout the summer and fall. The broilers raised as a necessary sideline of this group of early pullets will come along at about the proper time to command a price near the top for the broiler season. Time of hatch will be governed by brooding facilities available for growing winter pullets, and the date eggs are desired to bolster up the income.

Among other things it has been necessary that our commercial poultrymen do more of their own work, thus, curtailing hired labor. More close personal supervision has been one of the most practical and "potent" ways of cutting out the "dead wood" and forcing the poultryman to keep a more careful record of the different phases of his farm operations.

With his plant operating at more nearly full capacity the year 'round, he has been able to secure better efficiency of labor and buildings, and the net result has been a reasonably satisfactory income under the past and present difficult economic conditions.

Give Your Chicks the Right Start
WITH THIS
Proved Feeding Plan

DON'T gamble with a feed that you are not sure about. Start your chicks off this year with Beacon Complete Starting Ration—the feed that has stood the test for 5 years and has proved to be one of the most popular and most successful poultry rations ever placed on the market.

Easy to Feed
Beacon "Starter" is easy to feed because it contains all the food elements chicks need to develop into rugged, big-framed birds. All guesswork as to what to feed and in what proportion is now eliminated. Fresh water is all the chicks need in addition to this feed for the first 6 weeks. After that grains should be added.

Reduces Mortality
With this simple feeding plan hundreds of Eastern Poultrymen are not only reducing chick mortality, but they are getting faster growth and better feathering. Beacon Complete Starting Ration will give your chicks the right start whether they are raised for broilers, breeding stock or egg production. See the Beacon dealer near you or write us for further details. The Beacon Milling Company, Inc., Cayuga, New York.

BEACON
Complete
STARTING RATION

Only 5 lbs. of this Feed Produces a 2 lb. Bird!

Davis TESTED Chicks Are Bred for Health, Livability and Egg Production
If the chicks you buy this spring are to make money for you, they must be chicks from foundation stock bred for health, strength, livability and egg production. That's exactly what you get when you buy Davis Chicks. Furnished in all Standard Breeds. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Should any straight breed chicks die within 11 days they'll be replaced at half price. We prepay delivery charges. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog.

BREED	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Buff Rocks and White Wyandottes, Columbian and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Minorcas	$7.00	$34.50	$68.00
Light Brahmas and Black and White Giants	9.00	44.50	88.00
S. C. White Leghorns (Eng. or Tanc. Strain) Brown Leghorns and Mottled Anconas S. C. Buff Leghorns (Davis Strain)	6.50	32.00	63.00
Heavy Assorted Light Assorted	5.50	27,50	55.00

DAVIS POULTRY FARM, Box 13, Ramsey, Ind.

Planning to build a new poultry house?
Free plans are offered on page 79

LEADER FARMS LEGHORNS BIG EGGS TOO

SMASH Previous RECORDS

By winning first pen honors in the Pennsylvania and Vineland, N. J., contests, Leader Leghorns smashed all previous pen records in both contests, setting new high marks.

325 Eggs
338 Points
1932-33
Pa. Contest

Birds Average 293.3 Eggs Each

Our Pennsylvania winners had a pen total of 2,878 eggs and 3015.15 points in 357 days, with 2,933 eggs and 3,077.05 points in 365 days. Also high hen in contest with 318 eggs and 330.30 points in 357 days and 325 eggs and 338 points in 365 days. First pen at Vineland had total of 2,542 eggs and 2,587.45 points in 51 weeks.

1500 Layers Under Traps

Leader Farms was established in 1911 with 67 hens; it has grown to a breeding institution with 7,000 breeders right on our own farm. We are trapnesting 1,200 pullets and 300 hens. There is no guesswork in our breeding operations!

Males from 260 to 337 Egg Dams

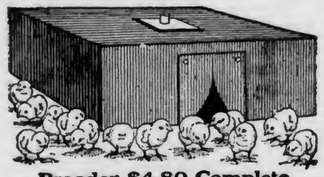
Every chick that we will hatch this year will come from matings on our farm headed by males from hens with records of 260 to 337 eggs in one year. Such breeding accounts for the splendid performance of Leader Leghorns in the hands of customers. You get eggs when you want them, and they're large eggs.

State Bloodtested. Customers Average More Than 95% Livability to 3 Weeks

Write For Our FREE Catalog

Cockerel Price List on Request

GUY A. LEADER Route 2-E, York, Pa.



Brooder $4.80 Complete

In a few minutes you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but a pair of ordinary shears. The materials, including Heater, cost only $4.80. Broods 40 to 100 chicks.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds one quart of oil and

Burns 10 Days Without Attention

Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. *Send for my free Booklet "Poultry Helps."*

I. PUTNAM Route 215-K ELMIRA, N. Y.

E. A. HIRT'S
CONTEST WINNING
WHITE ROCKS

1st W. Rock Pen, Maine, 1931, 1932. 1933; 1st W. Rock Pen, Storrs, 1931, 1932; 2nd 1933.
Maine pen, 1933, was 2nd W. R. pen in entire country, with 2396 eggs, 2537 points, and best W. R. Pen at all Eastern Contests

CHICKS *and* EGGS

Send for Circular

E. A. HIRT 65 West St. So. Weymouth, Mass.

Hatchery Code Goes Into Effect

If You Sell 500 or More Chicks Yearly . . .

1. Send two copies of your catalog, all sales literature, and chick price lists to the National Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee, 215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Mo.
2. Do not sell chicks below your cost of production. The National Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee finds that $6.30 is the lowest possible cost of production for 100 chicks. No hatcheryman, therefore, should quote prices below $6.30 F.O.B.
3. Do not charge less than $2.25 per hundred eggs for custom hatching.
4. Pay the code assessment of 15 cents per thousand incubator capacity to the National Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee, 215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Mo. The minimum fee is $2.
5. Do not set any egg which would average less than 23 ounces to the dozen.

THE hatchery industry code which has been in the process of development ever since early last summer was signed by the President on December 27, 1933, and became effective on January 1, 1934.

Since the signing of the code, Code Administrator J. A. Hannah, who is on a leave of absence from Michigan State College, and members of the National Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee, have been conducting meetings throughout the country to acquaint hatchery operators with the provisions of the code.

Anyone who hatches 500 or more chicks for sale comes under the jurisdiction of the code and must pay his pro-rata share of the code expense. An assessment of 15 cents per 1,000 hatching capacity, with a minimum fee of $2, is levied on all hatchery operators. Every hatcheryman, therefore, should apply to the National Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee, 215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Mo., for a code compliance certificate immediately, accompanying his application with the necessary fee.

One of the most important provisions of the code is that chicks cannot be sold below cost of production. It will be necessary for the producer of chicks to know his costs, otherwise he may have to stand an investigation by the government. If it is found that he is selling below the cost of production, he is liable to a fine. To be on the safe side, no hatchery operator should quote chicks at less than $6.30 per 100, F.O.B. The Co-ordinating Committee has found that this is the lowest cost at which it is possible to hatch chicks in quantities.

The following rulings and interpretations of the hatchery code have been issued by the National Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee with the approval of government authorities:

1. In computing costs, allowances will have to be made for all personal and family labor at code wages—not less than 37½ cents per hour.

2. Leases and profit sharing agreements with branch managers will be allowed, provided similar arrangements have been made in previous years, and that this is not used as a subterfuge to avoid paying code wages. In computing costs, code wages will have to be figured for all help regardless of arrangements by which they are paid.

3. Members of the operators immediate family under 16 years of age may be employed part time outside of school hours, but code wages of not less than 37½ cents per hour for them must be figured in computing chick or custom hatching costs.

4. The reports that the N.R.A. may require in connection with the labor provisions are now being prepared by the N.R.A., and will be distributed to all hatcheries when ready.

5. Two copies of all catalogs, and sales literature must be filed by every member of the industry with the Co-ordinating Committee at Kansas City.

6. The listing of the prices at which each member of the industry offers his products, will be kept in Kansas City. All listed prices must be not less than the cost of production. Price changes must be in the mails 48 hours before becoming effective, or may be made by wire 24 hours before becoming effective.

7. All forms of misleading advertising is in violation of the Code. Each concern is responsible for its own advertising. Literature already printed that violates the code will not be allowed to be distributed.

8. Where employees are engaged part time in connection with hatchery work, and part time in some other capacity, this code is concerned only with the portion of the time spent in connection with the hatchery. Such employees must be paid code wages, not less than 37½ cents per hour for such work. Arrangements made by the employer as to hours and wages for work not in connection with the hatchery is outside the province of this code.

9. Service men engaged to cull, bloodtest and work with hatchery flocks are covered by this code and must be paid the wages specified in the code.

10. Discounts that are publicly made and offered to all customers on the same basis are not prohibited by this code.

11. The extra chick provision will be enforced. Giving extra chicks beyond the number specified in the order is prohibited.

12. Salesmen, or agents may be paid in chicks instead of money, but in every case the net price for all chicks delivered must represent at least the cost of production.

13. What is an adequate premium that farmers should be paid for eggs will be decided by the local code committees subject to the approval of the co-ordinating committee or the Managing Agent.

14. The code prohibits the setting of eggs weighing less than one and five-sixths ounces each, and averaging less than 23 ounces per dozen. The average weight of the eggs on each incubator tray must be not less than 23 ounces per dozen at the time they are placed in the incubator.

15. Failure to pay the code cost of 15 cents per thousand hatching capacity with a minimum fee of $2 is a violation of the code.

16. All dealers and others handling chicks must pay the fee, have a Compliance Certificate and comply with the code.

17. Labor employed by dealers in connection with their chick business must be paid code wages.

18. Dealers that do exclusively a mail order business must pay the minimum fee of $2.

19. Dealers that distribute chicks direct from retail places of business must pay the fee of $2 for each place of business from which chicks are distributed, and must list the prices at which they sell at each place of business with the Kansas City office.

20. When chicks are advertised as blood tested or as coming from blood tested flocks, each advertisement must state the disease tested for and the method used in conducting the test. The catalog, or sales literature and the label on the chick box must include the above statement and must also state under what supervision the blood testing was conducted, when the testing was done, and must state that all carriers of the disease or all reactors were removed from the flocks.

21. When chicks are advertised as from blood tested parentage they cannot be hatched in the same incubator or in the same incubator room as are hatched eggs from flocks not blood tested.

22. The terms accredited, supervised, and certified can be used only to describe grades of chicks produced under the supervision of some official State Agency. If this work is supervised by a poultry association, it must have some connection with an official State Agency.

23. Started chicks must be sold at the cost of production of baby chicks plus the additional costs, of growing (including mortality), sales, distribution, etc.

24. Chicks sold up to and including the 30th day out of the incubator are classed as started chicks.

25. Labor used in the production of started chicks must be paid code wages.

26. Permission to sell distress chicks below the listed prices, must be requested not less than 24 hours before time of sale if request is made by wire, and if made by mail sufficiently early so that the request would normally reach Kansas City by mail 24 hours before time of sale.

27. If chicks are sold at auction the opening bid must be the listed price of the producer. Distress chicks will not be allowed to be sold at auction.

28. Dealers may use catalogs and sales literature of hatcheries in making sales, provided the chicks are shipped direct

Steelman's sturdy trains

Day-Old and Started Chicks

L. W. Steelman
Formerly Poultry Specialist
Penna. State College

Our Customers MAKE MONEY

That is why our business has grown steadily for 25 years. We are still devising short cuts to greater poultry profits. Here are three:

1. **Steelman's Pioneer New Hampshire Reds** make 2 lb. broilers in 7 weeks to 8 weeks, start laying from 4½ to 5 months. At six months, pullets' eggs average close to 24 oz. to the dozen.
2. **Steelman's Started Chicks** save you three to four weeks' time, also fuel, feed and labor. Started on wire floors under expert care, they are free from disease, strong and healthy.
3. **Steelman's 4-Week Old White Leghorn Pullets—Guaranteed 90% True to Sex**—Eliminate the cockerel nuisance, begin paying a month sooner.

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D.

WHITE LEGHORNS; BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF ROCKS; N. H. AND R. I. REDS; BLACK GIANTS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS

Write for New FREE Catalog

Profusely illustrated. Tells why New Hampshire Reds prove so profitable. Also how our Started Chicks can save you time and money. Write for your copy today.

STEELMAN POULTRY FARMS, Inc. BOX 422 LANSDALE, PA.

PIC The Best Poultry Litter Money Can Buy . . .

This mark appears on all bales of best quality German Peat Moss Poultry Litter in addition to brand name.

For many years German Peat Moss Poultry Litter has been the best litter you can buy . . . it's still the best, recognized as such by poultrymen everywhere . . . It's proven so by scientists, and also by its use on the largest poultry farms.

Every day some new, but inferior peat moss substitute is offered you—usually for a few cents less per bale. But when you buy these cheap imitations you really pay more, for they will not do as good a job or last as long. Do not be fooled by misleading and untruthful claims. You cannot afford to take chances with the birds that earn your daily bread.

There are many reasons why German Peat Moss Poultry Litter is best and we will be glad to send you the convincing proof—pictures tell the story.

PEAT IMPORT CORP.
155 John St. New York

Here's way to get 85% to 95% Hatches!

GET eggs that hatch 85% to 95% from your hens this spring! The experience of hundreds of poultrymen shows that you can do this by feeding a good mash fermented with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. "We never had fertility so high before. Several settings hatched 100%!" reports a Michigan poultry raiser. "Our customers report 95% to 100% hatches and are coming back for more of our eggs," writes the owner of a big California poultry farm. "We attribute this to your yeast and the fermented mash."

Begin feeding your hens Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam now. See how it helps you get far better hatches this year than last. It will make your hens lay more eggs and heavier eggs, too! A 4-lb. box, enough for 300 pounds of mash, only $1. Delivered anywhere in U. S. A. on receipt of check or money order. Directions for use in box.

Write for **free** copy of "Profitable Feeding Methods." Tells many other advantages of yeast feeding. Filled with latest poultry information. Northwestern Yeast Company, Dept. D, 1750 N. Ashland Avenue, Chicago.

ANIMAL-POULTRY YEAST FOAM

Please Mention "Everybodys" When Writing Advertisers

100% State Blood-Tested
Redbird Farm Baby Chicks
98% LIVABILITY Guaranteed Up to 4 Weeks

Buy Redbird Farm Chicks
THE STRAIN THAT WILL PAY YOU MORE PROFIT THAN ANY OTHER

3-lb. Broilers in 10 Weeks
Start Laying at 4 Months
At 6 Months, Pullets Weigh 6 lbs. and are in 50% Production of Extra-Large Eggs

Our 4 Week Guarantee Unequalled
Money Refunded or Chicks Replaced

You Are The Judge

We have the largest Rhode Island Red breeding farm in the country—30,000 State blood-tested breeders on our own farm; and we do not buy eggs from other poultrymen.

Highest Pen for month of December at Farmingdale, New York, also highest pullet for the month of December, laying 30 eggs, 32.25 points. In the month of November, our pullets scored high bird for breed at two contests—at Farmingdale and Vineland.

Our new Catalog, just issued, explains our breeding program and shows how you can make more money by raising Redbird Farm R. I. Reds. Write for your copy.

REDBIRD FARM
Route 23 Wrentham, Mass.

MORRIS FARM
CHICKS EGGS STOCK
Bloodtested-Pedigreed
Oldest Breeders in New England—28 yrs. **FLOCK AVERAGE 215 EGGS**, at Government Contests, for 21 yrs.
NEW FEATURES FOR 1934:—
"LONGEVITY" (first realized and developed by us 20 yrs. ago). SAVES ½ to ¾ your yearly chick expense, reduces disease troubles—NO MORE POX, BRONCHITIS, OR CANNIBALISM. Our chicks produce **"JUMBO" BARRED ROCK PULLETS**, outweighing the males, thus producing a "premium priced broiler." This is the **GREATEST DISCOVERY** for broiler men in yrs. **Big Eng. Leghorns**—5-7 lbs.; **"Non-Broody" Reds**, we originated this strain; **"Improved" Barred Rocks**, our own development; **Eng. Wyandottes; N. Hamp. Reds.** We have originated more **PROFITABLE POULTRY FEATURES** than any other farm. Catalog Free.
MORRIS FARM
Dept. M, Bridgeport, Conn. Phone 3-4741
Lowest Prices in Our History

Wyckoff
S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Half a Century of Progress has built the Wyckoff reputation for big leghorns that lay big eggs. Get ready for next fall with profitable Wyckoff chicks. Write for FREE literature. Tells all about these profit producing leghorns.
WYCKOFF'S GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM
Box 15-A Aurora, N. Y.

from the producer to the customer.

29. Hatcheries may list wholesale prices to the wholesale trade, but these prices must always be not less than the cost of production.

30. The cost of production in every case must be figured on the average cost of producing all chicks of that grade for the calendar month, and cannot be based on single hatches, or individual flocks.

31. Cockerel chicks from hybrid crosses, or when separated from the pullets in pure breeds may be sold at less than the cost of production, provided that the average price for both pullets and cockerels is not less than cost of production.

32. Dealers cannot sell below the price they pay for chicks plus their cost of sale and distribution.

33. All persons, corporations, partnerships, etc., that produce chicks for sale, do custom hatching for hire, or deal in or sell chicks, come under the Code, with one exception and that is — farmers that use eggs produced on their own farm and hatch them in incubators on their own farm, that sell less than 500 chicks in a calendar year, are exempt. However, every individual doing custom hatching, regardless of the number of chicks hatched, comes under the Code. Every individual hatching eggs other than those produced on his own farm, regardless of the number of chicks produced, comes under the Code.

Stops Eggs from Rolling

Because it permits eggs to cool quickly and thus preserve quality, the open, wire, egg gathering basket was adopted by thousands of poultry raisers in the past year.

To lessen the chances of breakage when only a few eggs are in the bottom of the basket, Harry Zech, White Leghorn breeder of York County, Pennsylvania, places a cup flat from an egg case in the bottom of the basket. This cup flat, which is cut round to fit the basket, keeps the eggs from rolling about. Should a thin shell egg be broken, the contents will not spread over the entire bottom of the basket as would be the case if it were smooth.

"Please tell me," begs a Sewickly subscriber, who's a stickler for Sabbath observance, "how I can prevent my hens from laying on Sunday?"

"Sure!" obliged the editor. "Wring their necks on Saturday."

"No dear, mama won't let you go to the fire after all that popcorn you ate!"

BROWER'S prices even lower than in 1933
IMPERIAL Drum Brooder

Sold on 30 Days FREE TRIAL
1—Burns cheap oil. 2—Saves chicks. 3—Heats entire brooder house. 4—Bigger and stronger. 5—Backed by BROWER GUARANTEE BOND. All styles—including oil, coal and battery brooders.
ALL PRICES REDUCED. Save money and still get highest quality. Write for new FREE Catalog and Poultry Guide, showing largest and most complete line of poultry supplies in the world (over 325 ITEMS), and 30 day FREE TRIAL Offer.
BROWER MFG. CO. Box 3991 Quincy, Ill.
BROWER

Raise More Chicks With Korum.
Many Nationally Known Breeders and Hatcherymen Find KORUM of Great Value In Raising Their Baby Chicks.
Start your chicks off RIGHT. Give them KORUM in the drinking water from the first day and reduce the hazards of infectious germ diseases. Chicks may easily become infected through impure drinking water or from refuse in the droppings.
KORUM aids in preventing and treating these diseases and reduces losses, and is guaranteed to satisfy or your money back.
Has no bad taste or offensive odor—chicks drink it readily. One pint, $1.00—one gallon $5.00. Get from one of our 30,000 dealers or order direct. We pay postage.
I. D. RUSSELL CO.
Box E-2 Kansas City, Mo.

CHICKS that Make Real Money
LATHROP'S
Production Type REDS
Bred for high average production of large eggs as proved by N. J. State records. Clean, disease free breeders. Chicks $16.
CHARLES LATHROP, Denville, N. J.

LINESVILLE CHICKS
Day old or started chicks from Linesville... all breeds....Thousands of satisfied customers attest quality. Breeders are carefully culled and fed balanced ration.
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
The true New Hampshire type. We offer either day old or started chicks of this popular breed. Send for FREE catalog and price list. Member N. H. A.
All Leading Breeds
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Box 42 Linesville, Pa.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS
FLORIN FARMS
S.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
QUALITY CHICKS
Bloodtested matings. All pens headed by cockerels with 250-320—Double Pedigrees two and three generations. Write for circular.
A. M. WOLGEMUTH
Mt. Joy, Penna.

7-Point Pullet Program

[Continued from page 49]

range shelters, help in providing pullets with clean ground.

4. Keep the Old and the Young Stock Separate

It is generally thought that old and young birds may safely be ranged on the same ground, especially if the field or yard is large. That is not so. Old birds may be harboring disease germs, coccidia, or worms which are doing them no further harm, but which will violently attack the young stock. The buildings or ground which has been recently inhabited by old birds should be thoroughly cleaned before chicks are brooded on it. During the growing season, keep the pullets entirely away from the old hen flocks. Give the young pullets every break possible. The poultry plant should never plan the same area for use of old and young stock.

5. Build Manure Shed

Tape worms, for which the house fly, and the stable fly, both common on the usual poultry farm, is an intermediate host, are a cause of great losses to poultry raisers. An infestation of growing pullets with tape worms may well nigh ruin them. If the fly population is kept down, the danger of loss from tape worms is greatly lowered.

The accumulation of poultry manure in uncovered piles about the place is a constant breeding place for flies. A screened manure shed, kept closed during hot weather, will reduce this danger very appreciably and quickly save the cost through maintaining better health and vigor in the pullets. Also, several poultry diseases are spread through infection from droppings. Keep the pullets away as far as possible from contact with manure piles, or flies breeding on them.

6. Wire Droppings Board

In the laying houses it seems that adult fowls will invariably scratch about on the droppings boards, if they can get at them. If the perches have been wired, so that the birds cannot get on to the droppings boards, the danger of building up an infection of coccidia, or infestation of worms of various kinds, will be cut down, and therefore the possibility of spreading to young birds will be decreased.

7. Remove Droppings Daily

For much the same reason the droppings boards in adult poultry houses should be cleaned daily during the hot weather. It means an extra chore, but it helps to maintain health and fight disease.

Not all poultrymen who have been sold to the general idea of this pro-

Eshelman
RED ROSE
GUARANTEED FEED

It's the chicks that live that count.
Insure sturdy ones with
***Eshelman* RED ROSE CHICK STARTER**
96% to 99% raised successfully is the record poultrymen north, south, east and west have made with this feed. What's your percentage? You can make it better with RED ROSE.
Eshelman RED ROSE Chick Starter is appetizing—chicks clean it up. It is chock full of the energy that builds husky birds.
Well over one-third of the mixture is composed of Oat Meal and Buttermilk—Vitamin D, protected with the finest grade of Cod Liver Oil.
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JOHN W. *Eshelman* & SONS
LANCASTER, PA.
Mills: LANCASTER, PA., YORK, PA. CIRCLEVILLE, O.

FAMOUS KWALITEED CHICKS
From Virginia State Certified and Blood Tested Breeders
"First Certified Hatchery In Virginia"
Every breeder tested for Pullorum Disease by the Agglutination Method in the State Laboratory. Hundreds of satisfied customers buy chicks from us year after year. This should be proof that Kwaliteed Chicks are profitable. Write for free literature and reasonable prices.
HARRISONBURG HATCHERY, INC., Box 458-B. Harrisonburg, Virginia

FREE BULLETINS ON BROODING: See Page 79

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WORM-A-TONIC

1. Gets immediate results in the eradication of round worms, tape worms and similar parasites.
2. Prevents and controls coccidiosis.
3. Restores health and vigor to ailing flocks. An excellent tonic.

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R. F. NEUBERT CO., Box 885, Mankato, Minn.

gram have been able, or felt themselves able, to use all seven of the points, but it has been noticeable that whenever they did use all of them, the results were far better than when any were omitted. It is not difficult to use them all. At least several of them can be used this year, and should be, since experience on hundreds of poultry farms in New Jersey and elsewhere during the past five years has indicated the value of these points in dollars and cents.

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 42]

in the incubators. Once in the incubators, turning becomes essential.

Order Chicks Early

So much in the way of profits depends on the quality of the chicks secured or the native, inherited ability of the pullets to lay that the subject of where chicks should be secured is not given sufficient thought by the majority of people. For you know a chick's ability is already determined when you get it, and you can't change it one iota. All you can hope to do is to have it reach its possibilities or potentialities.

It requires some study and inquiring around to find out just where you should secure chicks, but be sure you get from a reliable concern and once you know the concern is reliable and is putting out good stock, don't hesitate to pay a couple cents more per chick if necessary. After all, you can't put on a real breeding and improvement program for nothing, and the good chicks will cost a little more. But 2 or 3 cents a chick means nothing if the pullets return you a dollar or more profit each.

Once you have decided where to buy, get your order in early, because the good breeders and hatcheries are often booked early and particularly on the dates that will be desirable to you. Many people hang back waiting for price reductions. The reliable concerns rarely do this at the time you want chicks, but if they should, they nearly always give the early orders the full benefit of any reductions made.

Brooding Equipment Ready?

Now is the time to get the brooding equipment overhauled and all ready to use before the rush of spring work comes on. Get out the stoves and go over them carefully to see that all parts are in good condition. If any parts need replacing, get the parts now. There is often delay in getting new parts, particularly if your equipment is a few years old. Pay special attention to your thermostats. Test them out to see that they respond quickly and accurately to temperature changes. The thermostat is a mighty important part of a brooder.

DICKELMAN METAL BROODER HOUSE

PATENT 1,670,932

Stop Baby Chick Losses

Raise 2 pound broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. *You can if you have a Dickelman.* ●Brooding chicks in a Dickelman is **safer, easier, surer;** *Fire-Proof,* rat and weazel proof; sanitary, dry, warm—even in Zero weather. Stove in center, *No Corners*—prevents crowding. Ideally ventilated, no draft. No sweating—FASTER, STURDIER GROWTH.

RAISE 90% TO 97% OF YOUR CHICKS and have *Earlier Laying Pullets,* bringing higher priced Eggs. Poultry the Most Profitable Item on the Farm. *Increase* your Income by raising MORE Chicks *at no extra cost.*

"We are having wonderful luck with the chicks placed in your houses" says H. M. Tibbals, Roselawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio. "Best Brooder House we have ever used" says George Cox, Kenton, Ohio, who raises 20,000 Chicks annually. Millions of Chicks raised in Dickelman Metal Brooder Houses every year. EASY and QUICK TO ERECT. Catalog FREE. No Obligations. Send NOW for New Low Prices.

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Don't let ACUTE COCCIDIOSIS (Bloody Diarrhoea) Kill your New Chicks!

IF Acute Coccidiosis (Bloody Diarrhoea) wipes out your new broods before your eyes, blame only yourself! Medicate the mash at once with COX-CIS and Coccidiosis hasn't got a chance! ★ COX-CIS kills the deadly germ. It's a specific for Coccidiosis—not a cure-all. It gets at the germ where it is—inside. If Coccidiosis has already hit—don't worry. COX-CIS will stop it. It's saved thousands of chicks. But an ounce of prevention beats a pound of cure any day. So don't wait—medicate mash immediately with COX-CIS!

RESULTS GUARANTEED—or Your Money Back!

CHICKS ON THEIR FEET AGAIN!
Coccidiosis was killing a number of my chicks . . . started using Cox-Cis . . . now even those that were off their feet are up and getting better every day.
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Get COX-CIS from your dealer or from us direct, giving dealer's name!

One package medicates 375 lbs. of mash—economical! Postage Prepaid. Free Folder.

$1.00 5-lb pkg. Low Cost!

Dealers: Write for Special Proposition.

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New Imported Banjo Beauty. You will be delighted with the "Old Time" tone of this lovely instrument. With 5-minute instruction book we send along, you can learn to play without lessons. Send No Money. Just name and address. We Trust You with 24 pkts. Garden Seeds to sell at 10c pkt. When sold return $2.40 collected and we will send "Old Time" Banjo and Instruction Book. *No more money to pay.* WRITE TODAY. *A Post Card will do.*
LANCASTER COUNTY SEED CO. Station 34 PARADISE, PA.

Check over the stove pipes. Very likely some of the joints have rusted and will need replacement.

After all this has been done, give the brooding quarters a real good cleaning with hot water, followed by a careful disinfection. There is no reason why the stove cannot then be set up, even though it will not be used for three or four weeks.

Where large hot water brooders are used, they should be carefully gone over and checked to see that all pipes are open, so as to permit a full flow of water and provide ample heat.

Proper Temperature Important

The importance of maintaining proper temperatures cannot be overemphasized, particularly where there is apt to be any pullorum disease or bacillary white diarrhea infection present. This is well proven by the work of Professor J. M. Moore and his associates at Michigan State College.

The chicks from a flock known to contain reactors showed an increasing mortality as the brooder temperature was lowered. Since such a small percentage of the total available chicks are from pullorum free flocks, it can be see that temperature plays an important part in the results secured. It will also be noted that "clean chicks" or those from non-reacting parents were affected less or very little by low temperatures.

Temperature of Brooder	% Mortality Chicks from Reactor Flock	% Mortality Chicks from Clean Flock
72	57.2	0
80	49.6	3.3
88	42.3	3.3
96	32.1	0

Candle for Blood Spots

In February and March when egg production begins to increase very rapidly, there is a tremendous increase in the percentage of blood spots in eggs. These blood spots are caused by the rupture of minute blood vessels in the ovaries, but just what causes these blood vessels to rupture in larger numbers during the late winter and early spring has not been determined exactly.

But the fact remains, there are more, and where a person has a retail or high class wholesale outlet, he should candle his eggs if he is not already doing so in order to remove these. Many people do not understand the situation regarding these blood spots, and they think that the eggs containing them have been incubated, and that the blood spot is the start of the embryo. Quite often good customers are lost as a result.

Minister (severely) — "Rastus, I understand that you raided a roost here in town, another at Cobbs Corners, and another at Greytown, all in one night. How could you do such a thing?"

Rastus—"Ah has a flivvah, sah."

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Full Satisfaction Guaranteed on Every Order

The source of your 1934 chick supply is an important decision for you to make. Your poultry profits for the entire year depend upon the qualities bred in the chicks you purchase.

We are one of the largest, oldest, and original breeders of New Hampshire Reds. For sixteen years we have followed a Balanced Breeding Program which is showing better results each year.

Every Breeding Bird has been officially State Bloodtested by the Agglutination Method and found 100% free from B.W.D. Every chick we sell is from our own strain, and we have complete control of its breeding. Our reputation has been built by breeding dependable, profit making chicks, advertising them truthfully, and treating customers honestly.

Our Catalog will give you a true, complete story of our New Hampshire Reds and their profit-making qualities. Before you decide on your chick order this year, you owe it to yourself to get this illustrated Free Catalog.

HUBBARD FARMS BOX 182 WALPOLE, N. H.

REMEMBER THE BALANCED 8 POINTS OF HUBBARD BREEDING!

You can MAKE MORE MONEY *with* MASSANUTTEN BABY CHICKS

Famous for Livability, Growth, Production

We don't make wild claims for Massanutten Virginia State Certified . . . 100% Officially Blood Tested Chicks. It is not necessary. The most convincing things about Massanutten claims are the chicks themselves. Successful poultrymen stick to them year after year. Their experience proves the best chicks cost least and pay better.

Write for new catalog stating quantity and breed you desire—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons.

MASSANUTTEN Farms Hatchery, Inc.
Box 6560 Harrisonburg, Va.

Salmon's WHITE GIANTS MORE EGGS

WORLD CHAMPIONS

Lay like Leghorns and outweigh all breeds say our many farmer customers. 11 Quincy egg contest our SALMON strain White Giants outlaid all Leghorns for 10-months and all heavy breeds for entire 12-months. Also outlaid average Leghorn hens by 31 eggs.

NEW MONEY - MAKING BREED

Had 1st and 2nd highest White Giant hens at World's Fair Egg Contest and also leading pen. We now own highest official record hen. At the World's Fair Show we won all 1st and 2nd prizes and Best Display. 12 World's Fair Judges said this was finest class of White Giants ever shown anywhere. They are best meat chicken grown. The SALMON strain stands head and shoulders above all others. Bloodtested. We sell chicks, eggs and stock cheap. We shipped to every state and many foreign countries last year. Save ¼ to ½ by ordering early.

FREE

This book tells all about White Giants. Shows colored pictures of ideal White Giants. World's Fair winners, Egg-Contest winners and gives fine experiences of many White Giant raisers. It is FREE—write for it now, before you forget it. A card will do.

Address Ross R. Salmon, White Giant Farms, Rt. 24, Bethany, Missouri

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GERMOZONE

"Carries on in the Crop"

Germozone is a splendid preventive, also treatment, for digestive disorders and simple diarrheas. Chicks pick up lots of disease germs. These go into the crop. Germozone's powerful germ-killing power is not used up in the drinking water. It carries on and destroys molds and disease germs with which it comes in contact IN THE CROP. More than just a disinfectant for the drink.

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For the fourth consecutive winter Moss Farm R. I. Reds are leading their class at Farmingdale (N.Y.) Contest. Inject some of this blood into your own flock.
BREEDING COCKERELS, pedigreed from high-record dams.
CHICKS—Carrying same blood as our 1932-33 Winning New York Pen.
98% Livability Guaranteed First 14 Days
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All eggs incubated are laid by our OWN breeders right here on our OWN farm. We have but one farm. No branches nor 'supply' flocks. Therefore we have complete personal control over our entire breeding and incubating program.

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Write for 1934 circular which explains our system of breeding, incubating, bloodtesting, housing, sanitation, etc. Also latest prices on our Quality New Hampshire Red Chicks.

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telling about our Blood-Tested (B.W.D. stained antigen test), expertly culled and graded flocks of White, Brown & Black Leghorns, Anconas, Barred, White & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds, White Wyandottes & Jersey Black Giants at profit-making prices. Fully Guaranteed, our fifteenth year. Large and small buyers solicited. Write NOW. ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Box E, Port Trevorton, Pa.

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From 2 & 3-Yr.-Old Breeders

Tanc. Str. S. C. W. Leghorns; Bar. Rocks; S. C. Reds; Heavy & Light Mixed. 100% live del. guar. P.P. Paid. Free range stock. Write for free Circulars & Prices.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box E, McAlisterville, Pa.

The New York Show

By D. E. Hale

THE second New York Armory Show, held January 9 to 12, is now a matter of history and was a success in every way. The entries were greatly increased over last year and the attendance better than has been seen at any poultry show in several years. The weather was ideal all week until Saturday, when it rained all day, but the rain seemed to drive people in as the place was packed all day. Concession space was all sold and more could have been sold.

There were 800 singles and 80 trios in the large poultry classes, 1,000 singles and 100 trios in the bantam classes, 150 turkeys, 1,600 pigeons and 150 rabbits.

Strong Class of Barred Rocks

In looking over the classes we, of course, started on the Barred Rocks. They are the first variety in the Standard and first in the hearts of most of the American people. Everybody knows of the Barred Rock, while many do not know the other breeds and varieties. The class this year was one of the best quality classes seen in a long time and we heard many say: "Too bad E. B. Thompson cannot be here to see this."

C. N. Myers made the big win in both Lights and Darks. His first prize dark cockerel was awarded best bird in the show. As we were looking at this wonderful bird — wonderful in every way, a Barred Rock breeder came along and I guess he heard us sigh or show signs of pleasure, and asked what was the matter. "Matter," said we, "Look at this bird. At last we have a fine Barred Rock Male that has a finished tail." And it was a fact. Lack of space prevents here, but some day we are going to express our opinion of the tailess Barred Rocks, how they get them, etc.

Mr. Myers is entitled to the congratulations of the entire country. Year after year and every year he has continued to show a wonderful string. He and his birds have kept up with the progress of time — his string of both light and dark was well worth studying.

White Rocks, as usual, brought out some fine quality, with awards pretty well split. Buff Rocks comprised the best class shown at New York in a long time. About three years ago the Buff Rock breeders did not like it when we said the class was very uneven, and in order to explain buff color, we had to take inquirers over to the Buff Orpingtons. The truth sometimes hurts, but does good. We are pleased to say, this year the class was fine, very uniform in shade of Buff, some very good type and a class the Buff Rock breeders can be proud of. Male classes were much stronger than the females.

Partridge Rocks: not such a large class, but of the excellent quality that Bird Brothers always show.

Silver Laced Wyandottes: a good class of tip-top quality—large, open clean centers with strong, black edging. Golden Laced Dottes: very small entry of a few good birds. Columbian Wyandottes: fine quality.

White Wyandottes: one of the wonder classes of the whole show. There were more birds, more exhibitors and better quality than has been shown at New York in a long time.

First cockerel was surrounded by a crowd of admirers all the time. Some of our breeder friends said they thought it was the best cockerel ever shown at New York; others limited it to ten years. All of the winners were fine. First, second, third pullets were all dreams; hens and cocks the same. This year some mid-west "Dottes" came in and gave the eastern breeders some real competition.

S. C. Reds comprised a good class of fine quality. It seemed good to look at some of these birds with proper width of feather that gives that smooth finish. This is a factor that many Red breeders have been getting away from.

R. C. Reds also brought out some fine type and color, but a smaller entry. We remember that when we wrote the old book on Rhode Island Reds and compiled much statistical matter, that over a period of ten years there was only a difference of something like 17 birds between the number of Rose and Single Combs shown.

The Asiatic classes were fine. It seemed good to see such a class of Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans shown again. The quality looked like old times. First Black Langshan hen was best asiatic in the show.

Brown Leghorn classes were not as large as should be, but fine quality. Such birds deserve better competition.

White Leghorns—ah, there was a class! It seemed good to see Dan Young again showing. His birds were not up to the old Young quality, but leave it to Dan; he will bring them back. We heard several remark, "These birds look like real Leghorns." Frank Davies showed some fine stuff in Leghorns. We like that cockerel heading first young pen. That pen was awarded champion pen.

Very few Buff and Silver Laced Leghorns were shown.

Black Minorcas formed a fairly large class with some wonderful quality and size. First pullet was awarded Best Mediterranean. It seemed good to see the old standby, Frank Stier, again showing them what an Ancona should be like. This breed should come back strong and will if the public can see such beautiful specimens. White Minorcas: rather small class, but real Minorcas.

Buff Orpingtons were again showing a good class of fine quality. Here, too, a mid-west breeder making his debut in New York, showed the boys some good ones, especially in cockerels. White Orpingtons had some fine quality and should come back.

Speckled Sussex: small class, pretty good quality. Dark Cornish showing wonderful type. S. S. Hamburgs a good class that stood out in that part of the room.

Turkeys brought out one of the largest and best classes seen at New York in a long time. The old master breeders, Bird Brothers, are still setting the pace in Bronze, while Mrs. Price gave the turkey breeders a chance to see some real good White Hollands. Both had good competition, but we haven't the catalog before us, so do not have their names.

The Bantams were a show in themselves. Just think of 1,000 singles and 100 trios. The quality in all classes stood out like a gold dollar in a mud hole. We would like to review all the classes, but haven't the space.

Geo. Fitterer, Secretary of the American Bantam Club was on hand and busier than a bob tail bull in fly time. Between trying to see the birds, hold two or three club meetings and a banquet, he was kept on the go. George is a candidate for Director of the American Poultry Association, from the fifth district and should be elected. This would give the Bantam fanciers fine representation in the official family of the American Poultry Association.

Space is all gone and much as we would like to tell you more about this show, of the crowds, the good fellowship, the expressions of pleasure, we must close.

It is an old maxim that the success of any business depends upon the men back of it. "Si" Andrews, Mr. Pearson, Fred Otte, John Kriner and their various assistants were on the job and kept things running smoothly.

Jos. Boorster of the H. H. Charles Advertising Agency was a real advertising "booster," and together with the publicity work of Morton Cooper, both birds and people were packed into the show.

Standard-bred poultry is on its way back. This will be a good year to breed some good ones and get ready to show next year.

The old pendulum never swings so far one way but it has to swing just as far the other way. If it did not, it would stop. You cannot stop the poultry business. Standard stock has had its hard knocks and is about due for a comeback—get ready.

GIVE your chicks the *right* start with the one best starting ration. Larro Chick Starter was developed during years of careful testing at Larro Research Farm. Thousands of chicks proved the superiority of the original formula. Now thousands more have demonstrated that improvements and refinements in this formula have made Larro Chick Starter better than ever—its nutrient factors being still more perfectly fitted together into one harmonious whole. Why *wonder* about the success you will have with this year's chicks? Feed Larro Chick Starter and *know for sure!* Then follow through with Larro Growing Mash.

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"O K" Poultry Litter

is the *best* litter on the market—without exception. A special process of screening and vacuum treatment removes all dust. The particles remain firm and resilient—not easily pulverized. "O K" is also the most economical litter when all phases are considered—length of service; labor saving; resale value of manure.

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Let me send you my New Bargain Fence Catalog and show you how much money you can save by buying your fencing *direct from my factories.* You can't buy better quality than Jim Brown Copper Steel fencing—outlasts non-copper steel fencing 2 to 1, and yet my factory prices are less!

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HARRY M. LAMON former Senior Poultryman, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, famous as a Breeder, Judge and Internat'l Authority on Poultry. His wealth of knowledge—his proven, profit-producing methods, plus his personal instruction and friendly help can be yours. Write today.

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The Pennsylvania Farm Show

[Continued from page 47]

ware, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia, will be organized and known as Region No. 6. The men named are members of the National Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee, which is the group that is to intercede between the poultrymen and the Federal Government.

As to immediate action in this state, the poultry extension department of Pennsylvania College and the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, will soon arrange for meetings throughout the entire state for the purpose of explaining the code and administering its enforcement.

After the detailed explanation of the code had been given by the federal authorities at this meeting in Harrisburg, the chairman asked who, of those present, felt that the code would improve rather than curtail his business. It might have been well for all hatcherymen in the country to have been able to hear the unanimous response which this question brought. It certainly looks as if the "band wagon" is moving in the direction laid out by the code and that the fellow who doesn't jump in and ride with the others is going to find it a long, hard walk alone.

Entries from 13 States

With 3,385 birds from 13 different states exhibited, the poultry show was one of the largest winter exhibits of its kind in America. Every one but four of the 168 different varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese listed in the American Standard of Perfection was represented.

The poultry section of the farm show has steadily grown from the small Wyandotte Show in 1923 to a nationally known exhibition that has actually had to be curtailed this year due to lack of space for further expansion.

An exhibit from the Pennsylvania State College attracted much attention in the poultry show. It consisted of a cross-section of one of the 20 by 20 laying houses used at the College and contained pullets with the feeders, water stands, trapnests, roosts, etc., recommended by the institution.

The vocational students throughout the state had 296 capons entered this year while the 4H Club Members had 72.

For the Buff Rock Club and the Partridge Rock Club this show was a national meet, the former having 50 single entries and 8 trios, while the latter had 60 single entries and 13 trios.

For the Buff Leghorn Club and the Silver Laced Wyandotte Club this was the annual state meet, and the former had 41 singles and 5 trios, while the latter had 41 singles and 6 trios entered.

Get Your Index?

If you have saved all of your 1933 copies of Everybodys Poultry Magazine, you will get a lot more value out of them if you have the detailed index of subjects which have appeared in Everybodys in 1933. Send a 3-cent stamp to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., and ask for the "1933 Index."

White Leghorn Selected Best Male

The gold medal winner for the best male in the show was a White Leghorn cockerel shown by J. W. Hockersmith, Rhodesdale, Md., while the best female was a Dark Cornish pullet entered by Landis & French, York, Pa. As best trio the Buff Cochin entry of John Booth, Inc., Carbondale, Pa., took away honors. A Silver Sebright hen entered by Furlow & Mathers, Lititz, Pa., was adjudged best bantam. John C. Kriner. Stettlersville, Pa., had the best entry in water fowls with his Crested White Old Drake, and the Bronze yearling tom, entered by Alice Statler, Monkton, Md., took the last of the gold medals, as the best turkey in the show.

Quality Emphasized in Egg Show

Although less exciting and colorful, the egg show is, nevertheless, one of the important features of the farm show. The value of egg quality in any commercial poultry business can not be stressed too far in these days of consumer discrimination.

The best dozen white eggs in the show was entered by Mrs. Nellie Fox, Cabot, Pa., while the best dozen brown eggs was entered by R. L. Engle, Middletown, Pa. Taylor Brothers, Newtown, Pa., were awarded honors for best five dozen white eggs in the show. For best five dozen brown eggs, honors went to Susquehanna County Breeders Association, Montrose, Pa.

Nearly 4,000 Chicks on Exhibit

An interesting corner in the main part of the farm show building was the baby chick show, where nearly 4,000 baby chicks competed for national honors. In their comfortable little boxes with sanitary feed and water containers and electric heating units, these youngest of all farm show entrants paid no attention whatever to the hundreds of exclaiming spectators who looked admiringly at them through their glass topped boxes.

Kerr Chickeries, Lancaster, Pa., won awards not only for best exhibits of Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, but also took away the gold medal for best exhibit of chicks in the show. Marcus A. McKnight, Carlisle, Pa., was awarded a silver medal for best exhibit in the supervised class, while C. R. Misner, Williamsport, Pa., received similar honors in the breeders class. Susquehanna County Breeders Hatchery, Montrose, Pa., had the best exhibit of miscellaneous varieties.

State Association Plans Program

One hundred new members, greater educational programs, an out of state poultry tour, organization of hatchery code meetings, beneficial legislation for egg producers, protection against thievery, frequent distribution of association news, investigation of more efficient control of poultry diseases . . . these are some of the high points outlined by the aggressive Pennsylvania State Poultry Association for 1934.

As the sponsors of the educational program, the enormous poultry show and the hatchery code meetings at the Farm Show, this group attracted the attention of scores of farmers from all over the state, nearly one hundred of whom joined the Association then and there, starting the ball rolling for the extensive membership campaign soon to be put into action. All keepers of poultry are eligible for membership and invited to share in the services which the association offers.

Officers elected for 1934 are as follows: John Maitland, Hershey, president; C. R. Misner, Williamsport, vice-president; H. C. Knandel, State College, secretary-treasurer; and, Raymond Taylor, Newtown, R. R. Parks, Altoona, Henry Hocker, Milanville, and Mark Witmer, Dalmatia, directors.

The Pennsylvania Poultryman, the official news organ of the Association, will be discontinued and the association news will appear twice each month in the Eastern Poultryman, R. R. Parks having been elected correspondent.

Incubator chicks may be "hot sketches," but they never say—"So's your old man!" to their fathers, nor call their mothers a "dumb cluck."

Here is the full blood sister of the champion White Leghorn cockerel in the production class at the 1933 New York State Fair, exhibited by Irving Kauder. This hen represents the fourth generation with records of 300 eggs and over, and she has an official R. O. P. record of 341 eggs. The Kauder Leghorns broke their own previous world's R. O. P. record by averaging 268 eggs (24.94 ounces to the dozen) under official New York supervision in 1933.

Vitamin "G" is Necessary

IN THE LAYING HOUSE

Hens need vitamin G to produce hatchable eggs and for health in sustained production vitamin G fed hens produce eggs of 10% to 20% greater hatchability.

IN THE BROODER HOUSE

Tests at Cornell University show vitamin G essential for growth. Chicks from vitamin G fed hens and receiving vitamin G rich mashes grow faster, develop better.

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. . . Your Richest Source of Vitamin "G"

Also Rich in . . .

Lactose: The lactose (milk sugar) content of Kraco is better than 70%. Lactose besides stimulating growth and energy helps the body to assimilate calcium and phosphorus for sturdy bone growth. It promotes health, aids in resistance to disease.

Minerals: Kraco provides calcium and phosphorus in the most desirable form—organic. *No minerals from outside sources are added to Kraco* or the whey from which it is made. These minerals are necessary to building the frame work required in a rugged high-production bird.

Milk Sugar Feed has a vitamin G potency of 50% more than other similar commercial food concentrates fed for hatchability and growth.

Kraco, Milk Sugar Feed, is dried cheese whey made under a special process that has been perfected in the Kraft Laboratories, with better than 70% lactose and 8% to 9% mineral content. A dry powder, it mixes easily in mashes. It is used by leading feed manufacturers. Pound for pound, it does more in promoting growth and hatchability at less cost than any other product. 5% in the mash does it. *Insist* on Kraco mixed mashes. Kraco will make a wonderful difference in growth of young stock and hatchability of eggs.

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1934 CATALOG READY

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Every breeder blood-tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Stained Antigen Rapid Whole blood-test, approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Catalog tells all about our breeding, describes our strains and our "Iron Clad" livability guarantee. Lowest Prices in Years.
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bred for large eggs and large size help many customers succeed. At Georgia contest ten pullets laid 2542 eggs for 2642 points. At Storr's contest, 2704 eggs for 2713 points. All chicks sired by pedigreed males from high record hens. Every chick from bloodtested parents (rapid whole bloodtest). Write for free catalog.

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At New York's Premier Exposition, Jan. 1934, Bird Bros. made another record winning. For beauty and utility no variety on earth surpasses the Partridge Rock.

EGGS FOR HATCHING & BREEDING STOCK

If dissatisfied with the breed and variety you now possess, why not start all over? Get a breed that others will want when they see your flock. Catalog on request. Write for it today.

BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

The "Welcome" Sign Is Out

Says This Poultryman

IN THESE times, when it is so necessary to help one another, we print the following because it is written in the spirit of service and appreciation. Here's the letter:

"In my estimation, a laying mash without NOPCO XX is the same as bread without butter. I have found that it is vitally essential if you want smoothness of texture, plus hardness of shell.

"The fieldman representing the mash we use recommended NOPCO XX a year ago when I was having trouble with soft shelled eggs and low vitality in my flock.

"After adopting NOPCO XX we decided that we had really found what was necessary for a smooth, good texture egg; better egg production and a healthier flock.

"I would not be without NOPCO XX and cannot help but be a strong booster forit. My egg checks tell the story of what NOPCO XX has done to improve my flock and build up their resistance to disease.

"Your representative will always be welcome when he pays a visit to this ranch."

If you're not a poultryman, show this ad to your neighbor who is. He will want a copy of *"Twenty Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding."* Copies of this sent without charge and postpaid to anyone addressing a letter to— No. 5

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Raise 700 Chicks Easily in Double Brooder House

Priced Below Present Levels

This 20 x 20 Ft. House will accommodate two of the 500-chick brooders or 125 layers, same style house made up in all sizes, 6 x 8; 8 x 8; 10 x 10; 10 x 12 or larger. Either style Amherst or Dry Front same price. 6 x 8 with floor as low as $36.50, freight prepaid.

Write for our 40-Page Booklet showing all our Poultry Equipment, including Converter which makes a square brooder house round.

E. C. YOUNG CO., 1 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

CHICK BUYERS

IT WILL pay you to buy chicks hatched in Robbins Incubators, and to take your eggs to Robbins equipped hatcheries. Robbins hatched chicks grow quicker and more uniform. They have more vitality—are easier to raise. They are better, and more profitable, than the best chicks you can hatch at home, with hens or a farm incubator. One season's trial will convince you. Write for names of Robbins equipped hatcheries and breeders.

Robbins Incubator Co, Denver, Colo. Incubators of 2,880 capacity and up

Robbins hatched chix are better chix

"PULLING STRONG FOR ROBBINS"

The Boston Poultry Show

By the Observer

FOUR score and five years ago the first poultry show in America was held at Boston. That show caused a tremendous interest in poultry generally and brought on what was known in those days as "Hen Fever." Up to that time, poultry had occupied a minor place in country life, and the possibilities of poultry raising as a business had not been seriously contemplated. For many years the poultry business was, more or less, dominated by the New England breeders centering around Boston.

Most of our American breeds were originated in New England. Just now, the breeders of New England, especially those in New Hampshire, are introducing another breed to the public — the New Hampshire Reds. The methods followed in producing this breed are radically different from those employed in creating other new breeds.

I understand that about 15 years ago breeders in New Hampshire took Rhode Island Reds and began to select them purely for utility qualities, such as vigor and vitality, livability of the chicks, rapid growth, quick feathering, good meat qualities, heavy egg production. For generation after generation, they kept selecting their breeding birds for these qualities, without conscious effort to select for either color or shape. Now, after all these years of this kind of selection, they propose to take stock as to what this system has produced, with the idea of standardizing it as a breed.

Excellent Asiatic Classes

For many years, Boston had very large strong classes of strictly exhibition birds. In recent years, they have also included a great many utility birds and very large displays of poultry equipment.

There were good classes of Asiatics, especially Buff Cochins. There was a fair sized class of Barred Plymouth Rocks, the best birds being the 1st cock, and the cockerel in the 1st young pen. The White Rock exhibit was not so large as usual, but some very fine birds were shown, especially the 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, and the male in the 1st young pen.

Wyandottes, though few in numbers brought out some birds of very good quality, particularly in the Columbians, always a favorite at the Boston Show. An especially fine exhibit of Columbian Wyandottes was shown by Richard Harwood, president of the Boston Show Association, in a large display cage.

THESE

11 Brieflets

. . . contain fundamental facts on poultry management which every poultry raiser should know. To obtain these 11 brieflets individually would cost 39 cents, but when you purchase a copy of Everybodys Poultry SCRAP BOOK, you get the entire set of brieflets free. They contain hundreds of facts and figures on feeding, housing, disease and other poultry problems that confront you daily. Get these 11 valuable brieflets by ordering your copy of the SCRAP BOOK today. Use the coupon on the opposite page.

The largest class in the show was S. C. Rhode Island Reds, with 7 cocks, 8 hens, 17 cockerels, 19 pullets, 4 old pens, 6 young pens. There were many birds of excellent quality, and awards were well distributed by Judge Harold Tompkins. H. M. Tucker winning 1st cock, 2nd hen, 4th cockerel, 4th pullet, 3rd young pen. Cliff Nickerson, the largest winner, getting 2nd and 5th cock, 3rd hen, 1st cockerel, 3rd pullet, 1st old pen, 2nd young pen. John Lowrence won 1st hen and Chester T. Adams, 1st young pen.

Now we come to the New Hampshire Reds, which brought out 3 cocks, 5 hens, 10 cockerels and 17 pullets, all firsts going to Christie's Poultry Farm.

Small classes of Buff Orpingtons, high quality, especially the males.

Some of the best S. C. Brown Leghorns in the country are raised in the vicinity of Boston and are well represented at the Boston Show. This year, there were not so many as usual, though the quality was very good. Wm. Ellery Bright did not come in with his usual exhibit of Browns. I especially admired the 1st Dark Brown Leghorn cockerel, by S. L. Capewell. The other Leghorn varieties were limited to a few specimens each, with an occasional bird of outstanding quality.

Quite a nice class of Buttercup pullets, six in line, Dr. Francis J. Martin winning 1st pullet; 1st cockerel going to A. Lawrence Brown.

Boston has always been headquarters for Polish and Hamburgs; and both were represented this year by fair sized classes of wonderful quality.

Bantams have increased in numbers at Boston, as they have in most shows, there being considerably more than 400 specimens. This was very good, in consideration of the fact that the Bantam National Meet was held at New York just a few days later. Perhaps the outstanding exhibit was made by Harry P. McKean in Black Cochins, showing 18 cockerels in a class of 25, the largest class in the show. He won 1-2-3-4-5 cockerel. The White Cochin Bantam class was also large and of wonderful quality. I believe the White Cochin Bantams have improved during the last few years more than any other variety. They were shown in excellent condition.

This two-deck laying house erected on the stage of Mechanics Hall in Boston, attracted considerable attention during the Boston Poultry Show. It was erected by E. C. Young Company, manufacturers of poultry houses for more than 40 years. This house is 24 feet deep by 18 feet long, and is of sectional construction.

Clip, Clip, Clip . . .

That's the Way to Increase Your Knowledge About Poultry Raising

Just clip away . . . everytime you spot a choice idea on poultry raising in EVERYBODYS or in educational bulletins of manufacturers and experiment stations, get busy with the scissors, then paste the clippings in Everybodys Poultry SCRAP BOOK — the poultry book which need never go out of date.

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GOING RIGHT AHEAD

O'Donovan's
S. C. W. Leghorns
One of America's Greatest Laying Strains

Winners in three out of four contests entered, finishing first High Leghorn Pen, Second High Pen All Breeds, in the fourth contest. **Winning Pen Century of Progress Egg Laying Contest,** record 1094 eggs, scoring 1165 points. **Winning Pen Western N. Y. Contest.** 52 week record 2904 eggs scoring 2966 points. **Winning Pen Central N. Y. Contest.** 52 week record 2762 eggs scoring 2856 points. **First High Leghorn Pen, Second Pen All Breeds Storrs Contest.** 52 week record 2932 eggs scoring 3061 points. Average production for 30 pullets making up our three full year contest pens 296 points per bird. Fifteen of these 30 birds laid either 300 eggs or points and better. **Send for catalog. Prices exceptionally low.**

A. J. O'DONOVAN, Jr., Katonah, N. Y.

Pay Streak WHITE ROCKS

—WIN—

HIGH WHITE ROCK PEN—at CENTRAL N.Y. EGG LAYING CONTEST
2nd HIGH W. R. HEN AT MICHIGAN
23 Pay Streaks lay over 200 Eggs each in 5 National Contests. Pay Streaks rank among America's Best White Rocks. Free Mating List gives complete records and Low Prices

Send for **FREE MATING LIST**

Cooperative Breeding & Hatching Co., Box 13R Tiro, Ohio

White Giants

Step Into the Picture

A New Breed in the Making

WHEN a new breed quickly wins acceptance among poultry raisers today, you can take it for granted that it is winning its way on its merits. So it is with the comparatively young White Giants which have been climbing their way to popularity at an unusually rapid pace.

What is it about White Giants that gives them their popular appeal? A study of their various qualities will reveal the fact that White Giants possess those characteristics desired by farm flock owners, who want a chicken that will lay heavily and at the end of the year still have some value as a market fowl.

We have not been in the habit of expecting high egg production from a chicken as large as a White Giant, but in the hands of aggressive breeders, the ability to lay at a fast rate has been bred into this new variety to the extent that it has been dubbed "The Leghorns of the Heavy Breeds."

In the 1932-33 Illinois Egg Laying Contest, the White Giant pen came through with a higher total that the pen average of all Leghorns in the contest. The White Giant pen laid a total of 1088 eggs (5 birds) in contrast to 933 eggs for the average pen total of the Leghorns. The heavy breeds in the contest averaged 702 eggs per pen, or 286 eggs less than the White Giant pen.

The number of White Giants entered in the egg laying contests seems to be increasing each year. There were three pens of White Giants in the Worlds Fair Egg Laying contest, and they gave a good account of themselves. In each case the total number of points was well above the total number of eggs, showing that birds of this variety do lay eggs that consistently exceed 24 ounces to the dozen, and more commonly average around 26 ounces to the dozen.

272 Eggs is Top Record

The highest individual egg record for a White Giant was made last year in the Rhode Island contest where a hen laid 272 eggs, equivalent to 282.15 points, in one year. Considering the bigness of the White Giant, this record is very remarkable.

When you size up the White Giant from the standpoint of market qualities, it is difficult to imagine what more could be desired in a market fowl. First of all, it is big and has plenty of meat on its massive framework. When a White Giant is through laying, there is something left to market, and one hen of this breed may have a market value of more than three times that of a hen of the Mediterranean class.

White Giants have yellow skin, and thus they meet the market preferences of most American housewives who buy chicken for the family table. There may be no difference in the food value of yellow and white-skinned varieties, but it pays to cater to the likes of consumers. Since the White Giants have white feathers, there are no objectionable black pin feathers to build resistance of the buyers.

As a farm fowl the White Giant fits into the picture very well. It is a rugged, active type of bird and will forage widely. It is a common idea that the light, nervous breeds range over a wider area of ground than heavier breeds, but this is not true. Breeds like White Giants will cover more territory in a day than any Mediterranean breed or variety.

Some White Giants have been produced by crossing several other varieties of chickens, but the true White Giants are said to have been developed from white sports of the Jersey Black Giants, and most of this origination work is said to have taken place in the Middle-west.

White Giants have not yet been admitted to the American Standard of Perfection, but the International White Giant Club, located at Shenandoah, Iowa, has formulated a breed standard. The standard weights are 13 pounds for cocks, 11 pounds for cockerels, 10 pounds for hens, and 8 pounds for pullets. Color of plumage is white, eyes hazel to dark brown, and legs willow-green with a tinge of yellow. Color of skin is yellow, and egg shells are brown to dark brown. Very close feathering is sought.

Membership in the International White Giant Club, Shenandoah, Iowa, which is actively promoting the breed is $1 a year.

This is the first prize White Giant hen at the 1933 World's Fair Poultry Show. She tipped the scales at 13 pounds. Owned by Ross R. Salmon.

This White Giant cock, winner of first prize at the 1933 World's Fair Poultry Show, illustrates the type that is desired in the males of this breed. He weighed 15 pounds. Owned by Ross R. Salmon.

Iodine Aids Molting

Quicker recovery from the molt was experienced through the feeding of iodine to the layers in a series of experiments conducted over a period of five years by Dr. W. Klein, a German scientist.

Besides getting their new feathers earlier and coming back into production ahead of the birds on the control ration, the iodine fed birds showed bright red color in their combs and wattles in contrast to the limp, pale combs of the control group.

Feeding of iodine to chicks encouraged comb development in the cockerels and made it possible to distinguish them from the pullet chicks about eight days earlier than otherwise.

Little Bobby—"Mom, I think I've got the Chickenpox."

Mother—"Why do you think that, Bobby?"

Bobby—"Cause I found a feather in my bed, this morning. — Chicago Daily News.

Every year, poultrymen are demanding heavier eggs from their hens. A hen, nowadays simply has to be an inflationist—or else!

KERR CHICK FACTS

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

26 years' experience and fair dealing guarantees satisfaction

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Kingston
PENNSYLVANIA
Lancaster Scranton
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West Springfield Lowell
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Danbury Norwich

(In writing branch offices please address Dept. 15)

OUTSTANDING vigor. They live, thrive, grow. Mature early. Full feathered. They are strong layers, *because* bred to lay. 26 years of careful breeding behind them. Laying qualities of ancestors proved by official egg-laying contests. Ask us for notable records at many contests this past year. You have a right to expect profit chicks from this ancestry. You'll not be disappointed. All our breeders individually handled, culled, banded and blood-tested for Pullorum disease (B. W. D.) by the well-known "slow" tube method. Consider these all-important facts before ordering. Write for free Chick Book, prices and particulars.

Kerr Chickeries, Inc. 15 RAILROAD AVENUE FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

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The following helpful poultry brieflets can be obtained from the Subscribers Service Bureau of Everybodys Poultry Magazine by sending the postage indicated to cover mailing cost. With the exception of the last two titles, all of these brieflets are included free with Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book.

- ☐ **D1—Respiratory Diseases.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **D2—Range Paralysis.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **D3—The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **D4—Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide.** 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ **H21 — Moisture Proof Floors for Poultry Houses.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **G40—Plans for a 10-acre, 1500-Hen, One Man Poultry Farm.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **Index to 1933 Volume of Everybodys Poultry Magazine.** 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ **Hatchery Industry Code.** 3-cent stamp.

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Check your selection, clip ad, and mail with name, address and remittance to:

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LORD FARMS GRADE A

S.C. Wh. Leghorns

A PROFIT FROM POULTRY IN 1934

Lords, father and sons, have devoted over 24 years to helping poultrymen make a profit. They have worked out a plan to fit present conditions. If you want to be sure of making a profit in 1934, write for details of this plan

Grade-A Chicks from Blood-Tested Breeders Kept on Our Own Farms

A strain long famous as heavy producers of large white eggs.

100% Livability Guaranteed First 2 Weeks

Full count on the 14th day, or any shortage made good. Chicks replaced or money returned, as you may prefer.

Our Grade-A Chicks are also guaranteed to pay better than any other chicks you can purchase. Otherwise, we will refund the difference in price paid.

Write for 1934 Price List

Lord Farms 63 Forest Road Methuen, Mass.

BABY CHIX

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
BUFF ROCKS, WH. WYANDOTTES

Brenner has been breeding and hatching good chicks for twenty-five years. They are common-sense chicks from carefully selected parents. And do they live and How they grow—and can they lay—ask any Brenner customer. More than 83% of our total volume is sold each year to old customers.

Leading Pennsylvania Contest

At the end of the tenth week the Brenner Barred Rock Pen was leading the Pennsylvania Egg-Laying Contest. Send for big free catalog on Brenner's Common-sense Chicks.

BRENNER'S POULTRY FARM
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LOCUST GROVE WHITE LEGHORNS

Locust Grove Chicks won First and Second Honors in the Breeder Class at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show in 1933. Produced from healthy, vigorous, free range stock. No pullet matings. Eggs selected for hatching average 24 ounces and better to the dozen. They are severely culled for shell texture and color. Only chalk-white eggs go into our incubators. Send for free prices and literature.

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FEATHER BROODERS

Scientifically constructed. Oil or electric. Clean feathers. Humid heat. This means more rapid development and disease resistant poultry. Therefore a greater profit. Write for your catalog describing our Brooders, Feeders and Waterers.

KNEPPER MFG. COMPANY, DeWITT, IOWA

Watch Out for Cold Spells

We have some very cold weather in February, and a careful watch should be kept to see that the birds do not get chilled or frozen sufficiently to reduce production. Male birds that get their combs and wattles frozen badly may be rendered useless for breeding purposes for a month or so right in the midst of the hatching season. Don't be fooled by a couple warm days in late February into thinking spring has arrived.

Even when the birds are not visibly affected, it will almost always be noted that fertility and hatchability will drop some during each cold spell. This condition is noted by breeders and hatcherymen over entire large territories affected by the same drop in temperature.

The Equivocal Hen

Cackle, cackle little hen,
Thus you fool the wisest men.
How to know, they long have tried,
Whether you have laid or lied.
—Pathfinder

AUCTION EGG PRICES

Three Top Prices Quoted

Doylestown, Pa., Jan. 15—Wh. Fancy Lg. 24¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 25¼; Wh. Prod. Lg. 24.

Center Point, Pa., Jan. 15—Wh. Fancy Lg. 27½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 27¾; Wh. Std. Med. 26¾.

Coatesville, Pa., Jan. 15—Wh. Fancy Lg. 27; Wh. Ex. Lg. 26½; Br. Fancy Lg. 26½.

Vineland, N. J., Jan. 15—Wh. Fancy 24-26; Wh. Prod. Ex. 23½-25¼; Br. Grade A. 25-26½.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15—Wh. U. S. Ex. Lg. 24 2-3; Br. U. S. Ex. Lg. 24; Wh. U. S. Std. Lg. 24.

Wooster, Ohio, Jan. 15—Wh. Ex. Lg. 21¾; Wh. Ex. Med. 20¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 20¾.

Butler, Pa., Jan. 16—Wh. Ex. Lg. 23¼; Wh. Std. Lg. 23¼; Wh. Prod. Lg. 23¾.

Easton, Pa., Jan. 15—Wh. Fancy Lg. 27; Wh. Ex. Lg. 26¼; Br. Fancy Lg. 25¾.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., Jan. 16—Fancy Lg. 24-27; Wh. Grade A. Lg. 24-28¾; Br. Grade A Med. 26-27.

Hamden, Conn., Jan. 16—Br. Ex. Lg. 25½-28; Br. Spec. Lg. 26½-28; Wh. Ex. Lg. 25½-27½.

West Hartford, Conn., Jan. 15 — Wh. Spec. Lg. 27½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 27; Br. Spec. Lg. 26.

Flemington, N. J., Jan. 16—Wh. Fancy 25¼; Wh. Grade A 24¾; Br. Grade A 23¼.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 18 — Br. Spec. Lg. 24½-28; Wh. Spec. Lg. 24-27; Wh. Ex. Lg. 24-25.

POULTRY AUCTION PRICES

Flemington, N. J., Jan. 17—Colored fowls, 16½-18½; Rock broilers, 16½-22½; Red broilers, 19¼; Rock chickens, 18½-21½; Rock pullets, 18½-21; capons, 24½-25¾; turkeys, 18¾-20½.

Hamden, Conn., Jan. 16—Rock roasters, 19-20; Rock broilers, 19-20½; Rock pullets, 17-19½; Red pullets, 17-19½; heavy fowls, 14-15½.

West Hartford, Conn., Jan. 15 — Rock broilers, 18; Rock roasters, 14¾; Rock pullets, 15; Leghorn fowls, 11½.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., Jan. 17—Leghorn fowls, 10-12; Leghorn pullets, 10¼-10½; Rock pullets, 19-19¼; Rock broilers, 14¾-17¼; Red broilers, 15-18¼.

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TEXAS-333 Points. Tied 2nd highest Hen in all U.S. contests for egg size.

TEXAS 3rd Highest Pen 2913 Points
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OKLAHOMA Champion Hen of Entire Contest 310 Eggs
PENNSYLVANIA 2552 Eggs 2528 Points
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State Accdt. and B.W.D. Tested by Antigen Test by Auth. Ill. State Hatchery Bd. Any losses 1st 14 days replaced at ½ price.

STANDARD GRADE	PRICE PER 100
Brown, Buff, White Leghorns	$6.95
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Facts About Crossbreds

[Continued from page 46]

Cornish X Plymouth Rock crosses produced offspring superior to either of the purebred parents from the standpoint of vigor, as measured by hatchability and other characters. The differences in favor of the crossbreds were striking and significant.

Von Langen, in Germany, records that the progeny of a Rhinelaender X Leghorn cross produced a flock average of 189 eggs, as compared with 141 eggs for the purebred sisters. To bring home this point somewhat differently: Four crossbreds laid 51 more eggs than five of the purebred sisters. This brings up the question why keep five purebreds when four crossbreds will yield a greater income?

It should also be mentioned that Von Langen observed an unusual resistance against disease among the crossbreds. Here is an example: Even though the crossbreds were kept in the midst of flocks infected with fowl pox, every single one of the crossbreds escaped infection. There are other reports indicating that crossbreds "stand up better," as motor parlance has it.

In British Egg Laying Contests which admit first-generation-crosses, the crossbreds usually outlay the purebreds by a noteworthy margin.

Dr. Warren's Classic Work

Dr. Warren reports an average production of 213 eggs from a flock of crossbreds, which constitutes an increase of 39 eggs over the purebred Leghorns and 51 over the purebred White Giants which were used in this cross. Thus, four crossbreds laid as many eggs as five of the purebred parents, with an extra dozen of eggs to boot.

The mortality among the crossbred chicks amounted to only 3.2 per cent, while the losses among the corresponding purebred chicks were respectively four and six times as high. The eggs from the crossings hatched better; in some instances the differences were not great, but nevertheless deserving of consideration.

At 10 weeks the crossbred chicks excelled the average weight of the Leghorn chicks by slightly more than 1 pound and even the weight of the Giant chicks was beaten by about 2 ounces per chick. As the birds grow older, these weight differences decrease to an extent that, as a general rule, the final weight of a crossbred bird is intermediate between that of the purebred parents.

Crossbreeding also decreases the occurrence of perosis or, as it is more popularly known, "hock disease" or "slipped tendons."

In broiler feeding tests conducted by the writer, chicks resulting from a Leghorn X Rhode Island cross weighed 11 per cent more at 10 weeks of age than purebred Rhode Island Red chicks. Moreover, a very high hatchability

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No. 2—If you feed a home-mixed ration, get Conkeys Y-O and mix with your chick feed. In Y-O the elusive A and D vitamins of cod liver oil are held secure by a patented process—**the vitamins last.**

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Booklets Free on Page 79

What Does A Quality Chick Look Like?

Do you know a good chick when you see one? It isn't possible to tell what breeding is behind a chick just by looking at it, but appearances will give you a good idea as to the health and vitality of the chick.

The chick that possesses health and vigor will show an alert attitude. Possibly it is a bit sleepy and tired as it arrives from the hatchery, but just tap on the box with a pencil and see it perk up. Its eyes stand out prominently, and it wants to know what is going on.

Full sturdy legs and a heavy or long down go with the quality chick. Look out for those weaklings with shrivelled legs and thin, short down. They may give you trouble later on. Chicks of the yellow-skin varieties that have white or extremely pale down and shanks may not be able to stand the gaff. The chick with the yellowish down and shanks is the one that will make the grade under good care.

When you pick up a quality chick in your hand, it will feel plump, full and reasonably solid. Weigh 100 chicks like this, and you'll probably find that they are well over 9 pounds, the minimum weight for 100 chicks. It

takes good size hatching eggs and proper incubation to get chicks like these. The quality chick, of course, will be free of defects.

If you get a brood of chicks that measure up to this description and in addition have sound breeding back of them, you are laying the foundation for a flock that can be made produce profitably for you.

was observed, a remarkably low mortality—only 9 out of 1100 chicks died during the 10 weeks of the test—better feathering and increased feeding efficiency as measured by decreased feed units per pound of gain. If subsequent tests hadn't yielded similar results, the writer would probably still be rubbing his eyes and wondering if it were really true. Ever since, the writer has studied closely every bit of information on crossbreeding that came to his attention, watching the crossbred woodpile for dark-skinned life; but there hasn't been a sign of it.

Dr. Axelsson reports a better calcium metabolism among crossbred chicks. Shell color of eggs laid by crossbreds is intermediate with a tendency to be somewhat lighter than the average produced by the parental purebreds. Growth was completed in 91 per cent of the time required by the purebreds. The relative growth rate of the crossbred chicks was 9 per cent greater than the average growth of the parents. The age at which the crossbreds began to lay was advanced by 8.5 per cent of the time required by the purebred parents. The weight of the eggs produced by crossbred pullets was intermediate. Uniformity in growth and performance is another conspicuous characteristic of good crossbreds.

So much for the advantages of crossbreds; many other figures that can't be argued with are on record. But, now let us consider the disadvantages.

The greatest drawback is the fact that the invigorating effect of crossing appears only with the first cross; subsequent crosses collapse like a pair of vacant socks. The first cross is the only bunny in the magic hat of crossbreeding; when that is pulled out, the show is over. Axelsson found that mating the crossbreds produces offspring which made only 94 per cent of the growth of the original purebred parents; they required 19 per cent more time to mature and laid correspondingly fewer eggs. Mortality was increased, rate of feathering slowed down. Roughly speaking, the second generation cross was about as inferior to the original purebred parents as the first cross was superior.

Only the First Cross "Works"

The fact that a second cross—like Dumb Dora's husband—won't work, necessitates the maintenance of two pure breeds for the purpose of producing the proper parents for the crossbreds. Breeding from crossbreds is akin to matching coins over a sewer grating. The possibility exists that somebody might not be able to resist the temptation to use some outstanding crossbred individuals in the mating pens, but nobody who is conversant with the principles of crossbreeding is likely to succumb to that temptation.

As one of the disadvantages of crossbreds, their increased tendency to broodiness must be mentioned.

The fact that some of the first crosses between some breeds may resemble some standard breeds constitutes a possible danger of introducing such crossbreds into a breeding pen of purebreds. An unscrupulous breeder may also palm off a first-cross individual as a purebred; of course, similar opportunities for fraud are not confined to crossbreds.

Then there is the danger that birds not good enough to be used in purebred matings may be considered good enough to become parents of crossbred chicks. It is obviously a case

where good enough is equivalent to bad. Crossbreeding, in the sense in which it is used in this article, does not merely mean to put two birds together that are of different breed and sex, and let Nature take its course. Constructive crossbreeding requires as much wisdom and ingenuity on the part of the breeder as systematic improvement of the purebreds.

Sentiment, the Enemy of Truth

Objections are sometimes raised by those who do not fully comprehend the merits and principles of crossbreeding, and who for this and sentimental reasons consider crossbreeding a sacrilegious act against the "Standard of Perfection" and the purebred industry. These objections do not appear to be well grounded, because after all, it is the purebred stock that keeps the crossbred pot boiling, so to speak. If anything, crossbreeding attaches some extra virtues to pure—and well-bred poultry, because only good strains of high productive quality can be expected to make desirable crosses. Good potatoes do not grow from poor seed, nor do good crossbreds come from poor ancestors. By the way, this latter statement expresses the principle upon which successful crossbreeding is based.

Crossbreds are not mongrels. As Dr. Warren very fittingly puts it: "Crossbreeding will not mean a mongrelization of the fowl, but will place a premium upon well-bred pure breeds. It will have a tendency to place poultry breeding in the hands of the specialist, since in his keeping is the material which must be used to replenish the stock of the user of crossbreds."

Crossbreds Have Their Place

It is the contention of one European investigator who has studied crossbreeding quite extensively and who ought to know better, that the chief economic function of many pure breeds of poultry is to serve in the production of crossbreds. Such an opinion reveals a lack of appreciation of the fundamental problems of the poultry industry and almost constitutes an indecent exposure of the man's mental equipment.

The writer would like to state clearly that he does not suggest that everybody and his brother rush into crossbreds. Yet, it cannot be denied that in the commercial production of broilers and eggs, crossbreds afford some indisputable advantages. Particularly in flocks where fowl paralysis and leucosis have been brakes on success, it would be well to give the new deal of crossbreeding a trial, but one should be sure that there are 52 cards in the deck. There are some crossbreds that are unfortunate in having their sires and dams for parents. Crossbreeding may be compared with marriage, which isn't a failure unless the parties to the contract are.

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With this superior source of breeding material, **HALLCROSS chicks ought to be the best cross-breds, and we believe they are.**

Remember—the quality of the cross-bred depends on the quality of the parent stock of both breeds used in crossing.

Remember—the poultry population of New England is mostly heavy breed.

And Remember—that Hall Brothers chicks are produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube-Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

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1-2-3-4-5 Cocks	1-2-3-4-5 Cocks
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1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels	1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels
1-2-3-4-5 Pullets	1-2-3-4-5 Pullets
1st Old Pen, 1st Young Pen	1st Old Pen, 1st Young Pen

1st Dark Cockerel was named BEST BIRD IN SHOW!

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These records mean profit to us and will bring profit to you if you will only act now!
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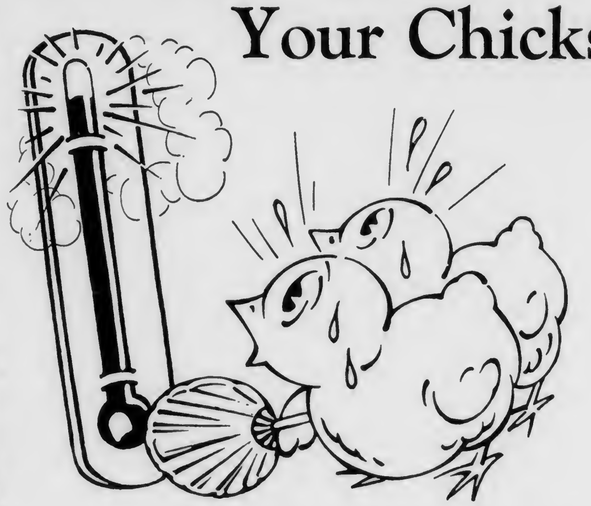
Do You "Bake" Your Chicks?



Excessive Brooding Temperatures are Harmful

By C. R. Misner

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of this article operates a commercial poultry farm and breeding plant in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and is well known throughout the state. What he says about brooding temperatures is based upon his own observations, and it offers food for thought.

UP until about five years ago, I did what most poultry raisers are doing today, and what most poultry authorities are still recommending. I started my chicks with a temperature under the hover anywhere from 95 to 100 degrees.

But I do a lot differently now. I no longer "bake" my chicks. Instead of trying to maintain a temperature of 95 to 100 degrees when the chicks are placed under the hover, I get the brooder regulated to a temperature of 85 degrees at the hottest place before the chicks are transferred from the chick boxes. Not only does this plan result in better growth, but the feathering is more even, the body development more uniform, and the chicks retain their inherited vigor. My friends among poultry raisers, who are following the same scheme with respect to temperature, report similar observations.

Too high a temperature, coupled with stale air and too many chicks under one hover, will sap the vitality and strength of any brood of chicks. The result is that they are more susceptible to the many diseases which are ready to attack them during the growing period.

Air Must Be Good

Everyone who has brooded chicks can probably recall sometime when it was almost necessary to clamp a clothes pin on the nose before going into the brooder room. The bodies of the young chicks were being "cooked" by the excessive temperature and their little lungs were exhausted trying to pull oxygen out of the impure air. When your nose tells you that the air is bad, it is a sign that the oxygen content of the air is low.

My method of providing clean air for the chicks so that they are not deprived of oxygen at any time is to place cotton cloth or feed sacks, which have opened and cleaned, over the windows and door openings. This provides a slow movement of air at all times, but it prevents cold drafts from striking the chicks. Remember, in advocating lower temperatures in brooding, I do not recommend that you abuse your chicks. It is still important to protect your chicks from drafts, but if drafts do accidently strike them, I'll wager that these chicks brooded under low temperatures will suffer less ill effects than the hothouse chicks.

Starts Chicks at 85 Degrees

Year by year, I lowered the starting temperature for my chicks until I found that 85 degrees was sufficient without endangering the chicks. That is the thermometer reading JUST A LITTLE above the chicks.

When the chicks are taken out of the hatcher, they are placed in chick boxes and allowed to remain in them for four to eight hours. Then they are placed under the brooder hover. For the first three evenings as the chicks go to rest for the night, an inspection is made to see that they are not crowding. It may be necessary to separate them a little. This checkup is continued after dark each evening for the rest of the week, and the chicks soon learn to sleep in cool quarters.

In two weeks the temperature under the hover is down to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, with a room temperature of between 65 and 70 degrees on the wall thermometer which hangs head high.

By all means, use good reliable thermometers under the hover and on the wall of your brooder house. If you buy average good chicks, you will probably have between $30 and $60 invested in the chicks under one colony stove. It is too big an investment to trust to guessing. Better invest $2 in two new thermometers, one for the hover and one for the brooder house wall. Two additional chicks matured as a result of having the temperature properly regulated will more than pay for the cost of these instruments.

Perhaps, these recommendations for brooding may seem radical and extreme, but since following them, I have reduced my chick mortality, secured more uniform feathering, and obtained the sturdy development which is necessary in pullets that are expected to lay heavily without breaking down under the strain.

If you are skeptical as to the results, try these recommendations on only one brood of chicks this year, and you'll never go back to baking your chicks.

Keep Mortality Down

You must secure a good egg yield and the laying flock mortality must be kept at a minimum, if you want to make money with poultry. This is revealed by a report of the 1933 Iowa poultry calendar flocks.

The 10 high producing flocks in the state had an average egg production of 160 eggs per hen, while the 10 low producing flocks averaged only 115 eggs. The 10 low flocks had a death loss of 25.2 per cent, while the 10 high flocks lost an average of 14.5 per cent.

"Dinah, that chicken hash of yours, is wonderful!" How do you make it?"

"Boss, I don't make dat stuff; it jes accumulates—that's all."—Alaska Empire.

She (reading)—"It says here, that rather than run over a chicken, an engineer stopped his train."

He—"Humph! It must have been an accommodation train."

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OUR GARDEN

By THE HOME GARDENER

FEBRUARY seems like the gateway to spring and we are all excited when the days grow longer and the sun shines a bit warmer at noon day. Spring has not arrived, but it is not too early to select the garden seeds. Take time to read the catalog remarks of the various seeds and take that which seems to fit your soil and climate. Remember, the number of growing days are not the same everywhere; our position of latitude is estimated at 118 growing days in a season. This will be the eleventh year for sowing 1 pound of Dwarf Telephone Peas, and never less than 25 quarts have been harvested, in spite of changes in sun and rain.

Start Lettuce Seed Indoors

Lettuce, the backbone of garden vegetables, is frequently slow about coming into size, but when once started provides plenty for the family and turkeys and chickens. To hasten maturity sow a flat in your basement, and when the nice sunny days come along, transplant into an open bed. First nip off the tip of both root and plant; this seems to urge development.

A favorite early variety is May King with Wonderful next, then Big Boston. There are a number of reliable other varieties, like the Black Seeded Simpson, Hanson, etc., that do well in some soils.

Preventing Scars on Radishes

The word radish sounds tempting in February, but 60 cents paid for a dozen bunches in the market at this date gives us a new slant on radish flavor and quality. They look good, but are pithy and not at all like our garden crop. We must be content with the catalog illustrations and take a bet on our choice of seed. All Seasons is the packet I depend upon most. To make certain of having radishes free from insect scars, cover the bottom of the row with sand and also top the planting with sand. This absolutely guarantees smooth surface, for the radish.

How about rhubarb? Can you see it peeping through the ground? Last fall after the first hard freeze, it should have been covered with a heavy manure coating. If that was not done, do it now. Late in March, rake it back to the edge or put on the compost heap. Rhubarb is heavy feeder, but

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28x4.75-19	2.45	0.95		32x4	2.95	0.85
29x4.75-20	2.50	0.95		33x4	2.95	0.85
29x5.00-19	2.85	1.05		32x4½	3.35	1.15
30x5.00-20	2.85	1.05		33x4½	3.45	1.15
28x5.25-18	2.90	1.15		34x4½	3.45	1.15
29x5.25-19	2.95	1.15		30x5	3.65	1.85
30x5.25-20	2.95	1.15		33x5	3.75	1.45
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28x5.50-18	3.35	1.15		ALL TUBES NEW GUARANTEED		
29x5.50-19	3.35	1.15				
30x6.00-18	3.40	1.15				
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32x6.00-20	3.45	1.25				
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make it a point to use it as your guide when buying chicks, feed or poultry equipment of any kind. Our ability to give you so much poultry information at so little cost depends upon the support which you give our advertisers whenever you have occasion to buy.

this comes best at the spring rain time. The manure coating protects the crowns and supplies fertility.

Take Care of Strawberry Plants

Strawberry plants will be sent at a date judged by the seed house for your climate. When they arrive, if not convenient to set, then heel in out in the garden or dampen and place on the cellar floor. In either event, do not omit the water, for in shipment the evaporation is great. By all means, make a trial of strawberries.

Rock Gardens Again

You cannot speak of gardening nowadays without listening to some one's recital of her rock garden. Rock gardens, and then more rock gardens is the order of the day. Last summer's activities in rock gardening were both amusing and interesting. Such an exchange of plants, sprigs, roots and to say nothing of trading rocks!

Going over the rock garden plant by plant was like unfolding Grandma's crazy quilt when she recited where she got the various patches. Some bulbs came from the Orient, South America and a list of friends from all corners of the United States. Why not? What a delight to watch the development of the plants coupling the donors with the bloom, and featuring Aunt Sally with that homely rock over on the edge! Unsightly spaces were made into a riot of color by a few uprooted boulders and a plant or two. Here again, consult the seed firms and know what you get.

Garden Paragraphs

Add radish seed and sand to your carrot seed before sowing and there will be no danger of getting it too thick, and the radishes will outline the row long before the slowly maturing carrots are on deck.

Frost-proof cabbage should be included in your spring orders. If set in May, you can invite your friends for a new cabbage dinner on the Fourth of July. No joking.

Remember the garden rake must keep the ground stirred every day if the weeds are to be kept down. Plan that now.

"I wish you'd be more careful with your molting, dear; now I can't find Junior!!"

INFORMATION Worth Having

There are many choice, profitable ideas on poultry raising in the booklets and bulletins listed below and offered by advertisers in EVERYBODYS. Unless otherwise stated, these bulletins are free. Ask for each booklet by the title printed in bold face type, and write direct to address given after each booklet. Where the title is preceded by a star, it means that the bulletin can be obtained punched to fit Everyboodys Poultry SCRAP BOOK, if you so request.

Feeding

Iodine—Its Needs and Its Benefits in Feeds and Feeding—A 16-page booklet explaining the benefits of iodine in farm feeding. Tells how iodine increased egg shell strength, decreased mortality 34 per cent, boosted egg production 9 per cent, and improved the texture of the yolk and white.—Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc., Dept. EP, 120 Broadway, New York City.

★ **Twenty Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding**—A 24-page booklet giving the story of the discovery of vitamins. Tells how vitamin D stopped leg weakness in chicks, reduced mortality 66 per cent, increased egg production, lowered feed cost, and improved hatchability. — National Oil Products Co., 18 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

Profitable Poultry Feeding—A 40-page booklet discussing feeding for egg production, improving hatchability, finishing the pullets, culling methods, brooding and growing of chicks, preparation of fermented mashes, feeding of turkeys, etc. — Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. D, 1750 No. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Purina Poultry Book—The 1934 edition of this book contains 64 pages of factful poultry information. Gives detailed plans for starting and caring for chicks, building money-making pullets, winter care of layers, getting eggs in summer, handling breeders, care of market eggs, battery brooding, broiler production, illustrated directions for culling, disease control and treatment, etc.—Purina Mills, 819 Checkerboard Sq., St. Louis, Mo.

Brooding

Ful-O-Pep for Baby Chicks—A 32-page bulletin giving detailed instructions for brooding chicks. Discusses temperature range to have, how to feed, getting chicks to roost early, growing stronger pullets, the use of grit, bloody droppings and other topics of importance in growing chicks.—Quaker Oats Company, Dept. 19B, Chicago, Ill.

First Aid to Baby Chicks—Lists five danger signals to tell you how to avoid chick troubes. Discusses symptoms and treatment for troubles in chicks from one day to three weeks of age, and in chicks older than three weeks. — Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 400 Jackson St., Charles City, Ia.

Turkeys

★ **Talking Turkey**—A 32-page booklet describing the famous Minnesota plan, starting with turkeys, artificial incubating and brooding, natural hatching and brooding, brooder house and yarding plans, platform rearing, battery rearing, control of worms and other ailments, and the use of iodine treatments in connection with blackhead. Sent only to turkey growers in New England, N. Y., Pa., N. J., Va., Md. and Del.—The Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y.

Diseases

The Miracle That Makes Money for You—A 20-page booklet describing experiments in controlling coccidiosis by chemical treatment of the litter.—Truslow Poultry Farm, Box 249, Chestertown, Md.

Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Manual—A very excellent 64-page book containing over 60 illustrations in true life colors showing symptoms of all common poultry diseases. Two natural color illustrations show the location of all organs of the chickens, making it easy to perform a post-mortem operation. Can be obtained by sending 10 cents to cover mailing cost to Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 400 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.

The Lee Way With Poultry—A 64-page book on poultry diseases, prevention and treatment, with instructions for making a post-mortem examination, general sanitation precautions, and a very complete index or table to diseases of chicks and adult poultry.—Geo. H. Lee Co., 247 Lee Building, Omaha, Nebr.

Housing

Practical Suggestions for Weather-proofing Farm Buildings — A booklet which tells how to avoid leaky roofs and damp floors. Keep your poultry house dry if you want to get eggs.—The Ruberoid Co., Dept. EP, 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

Plans for 10 by 12 Shed-Roof Brooder House, with complete specifications and bill of material. — Agasote Millboard Co., Dept. 15, Trenton, N. J.

Building Bigger Farm Profits.—A 32-page booklet giving important facts about the value of insulation in poultry house construction, plans, for a 16 by 36 foot northern type poultry house, and plans for a 20 by 20 foot southern type, shed-roof poultry house. Also contains plans for other farm buildings. — The Insulite Co., Dept. 16, Minneapolis, Minn.

Strawberries

Allen's Book of Berries—An interesting book on strawberries. It tells when to set them, how to care for them on arrival, setting the plants, methods of cultivation, manure and fertilizer to use, mulching plants to protect them against dryness and freezing, distances apart to plant, etc. An interesting table compares the values of leading varieties of strawberries. — The W. F. Allen Co., 52 Evergreen St., Salisbury Md.

General

Eshelman Book of Farm Information—A 64-page book containing descriptions of breeds of poultry and breeds of cattle, tables on concrete mixtures, board feet, covering qualities of paint, weights of building materials, measuring of hay, tips on fire prevention, legal pointers, suggestions for first aid, and hundreds of other useful facts for the farmer. — John W. Eshelman & Sons, Dept. E, Lancaster, Pa.

Everybodys Patterns

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No. 673—Wee Bloomer Frock. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2⅝ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 973—Snappy Sports Model. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting. A leather belt may be worn.

No. 883—Slenderizing Lines. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅝ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

Our Spring Fashion Magazine is 15¢ a copy, but may be obtained for 10¢ if ordered same time as pattern.

All patterns price 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

PATTERN DEPARTMENT
EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Hanover, Pa.

Conducted by Aunt Sally

Everybody's Home Page

Leisure Time In 1934

Are poultry raisers worrying about how to spend their leisure time this year? I'll say not, and yet should we be planning for a particular hobby? A popular woman's magazine lists 28 "Cashless Joys" for choice in using leisure hours. In this list is "Sitting & Thinking" and "Just Thinking." She overlooked the charming hobby of raising poultry, much to our surprise.

Not every man or person who has poultry can term it their hobby so there is a need to cultivate a new line of thought for leisure time and it may be that "Just Sitting" carries the greatest appeal. The object in including this topic in my column is to urge development of a worthwhile hobby, at least of value in satisfaction. Hobbies have led to remunerative positions. We may not foresee the climax of doing that thing we have always wanted to do. Enjoy an allowance of leisure in 1934, and there is no telling what may result.

Buffet Suppers

February might be regarded as the surplus birthday month of the year, and festivities will likely be more general than last year. The social spirit of country places seems to have turned to dramatics and the contests furnish the social center of that particular community. A buffet supper after the play for those included in the cast has become quite the thing. Not a great variety of food is necessary, but the idea of serving yourself from a table spread with tempting food, is a new idea. We have grown tired passing plates with a set helping of this and that, and the buffet supper is particularly nice when the company includes persons of all ages. It creates a jolly atmosphere and a good spirit to start with.

Do not make up the sandwiches, but have the buttered bread heaped on a tray. The sandwich fillings may be chosen from a platter of thinly sliced onions, a bowl of ground meats, sliced ham or beef, a tray of lettuce leaves, thinly sliced cheese, a bowl of sweet pickles or sliced dill pickles, and bottles of ketchup or chili sauce. Drop cookies or freshly baked doughnuts are delicious with the final cup of coffee. All in all, just whatever you wish to eat, and as much, with a moderate price to the hostess.

The knives, forks and spoons are laid in groups next the stack of plates, and the cups stand beside the coffee pot. A tray of filled water glasses completes the list of drinks and all is ready for a "help yourself supper." A large crowd or a select few can be served in this way with more of a party-like air than the accustomed manner of passing plates already filled.

Chicken and Biscuits

Spreading a buffet supper will be more complete if you have a deep platter filled with chicken a la King and biscuits. As our boys would say, that would be a "Knock-out." The housekeepers of the poultry club or society, will know about how much a la King a chicken will make, so that the quantity can easily be arrived at, and there will be no waste.

* * *

Chicken a la King

1 cupful chopped cooked chicken
½ cupful minced onion
1-3 cupful chopped mushrooms
1 cupful chicken broth
½ cupful diced red peppers
¼ cupful diced green peppers
Seasoning
1 cupful milk or cream

Brown the above ingredients except the liquids, in a pan with plenty of butter. In a separate pan, thicken the broth and milk with 2 tablespoonfuls of flour and toss it over the browned mixture, removing from the fire at once. Arrange the split biscuits on large platters and pour over the a la King so that it goes all around the biscuits. A little chopped parsley or dash of paprika is a pretty decoration as a last minute thought before serving.

Capon Fruit Filling

The holiday season had many delicacies, but none are more tasty than the chef's fruit filling for the capons at Christmas dinner. Here is his recipe.

2 quarts stale bread squares
1 quart sliced apples
Seasoning
1 pound dried apricots
½ pound dried prunes

Mix and moisten with a little warm water and pack into the capon, using a bread crust to cover the opening, if you do not care to bother sewing it up.

Why Not An Afaghan?

Plying the crochet needle around the 3-inch squares from which an afaghan will be fashioned, is actually a lot of fun. Cotton patchwork has not attracted me, but conscious that a wool afaghan would be a davenport convenience, a bundle of four-ply Germantown yarns, ten brilliant colors, from the local five and ten, is the base of my undertaking and I am reveling in the art of design. Friends have contributed some odd shades which add the bright spots in the center, around which are three rows, the last being of black. These will be fitted together diagonally making a pointed edge. A border of rose and black will finish these points. As a regular pastime, crochetting and knitting are coming back, possibly at the instance of our great national women whom we see illustrated at their needlework. The ultra fashionable knitted dresses are a work of art, but anyone who can crochet can make an afaghan.

Chicken and Rice

Chicken gravy without beaten egg yolks simply was not up to the standard of my mother's cooking thermometer. Egg yolks always had a place in the gravy mixture and today I learn the modern name is "Golden Sauce," and it is made exactly as the family recipe.

If there is no extra fat from the chicken, then melt 2 tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and stir in 3 tablespoonfuls of flour. When it begins to bubble, add slowly one and a half cups each of chicken broth and milk. Season as you like and just before removing from the fire, add a little lemon juice and the beaten yolk or yolks. This makes a foamy sauce which is delicious.

As for the chicken, of course, it has been cut into pieces and boiled until tender. Re-heat in a part of the Golden Sauce, arrange on a platter and surround it with fluffy, boiled rice. As a last topping, pour the remaining sauce over the chicken and sprinkle chopped parsley over the rice.

Floor Wisdom

A waxed floor must have its daily brushing with a long handled floor brush.

A painted floor calls for the daily dry mopping, and then wiped frequently with a damp cloth, after which the dry mop brings out the polish.

Oiled floors are to be wiped once a week with a mop wrung from tepid water and when dry, the floor brush will add the finishing touch. Hot oil can be applied once a month.

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Records, 200 to 317 eggs. They surpass as egg producers, ideal flock improvers, and foundation blood. Pay a little more and get chicks and eggs from hens that lay and pay. Pedigree matings. Wonderful values at moderate prices. **Price list and circular on request.**

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We buy our hatching eggs direct from farms in New Hampshire where this breed originated, and only from flocks that have been tested by State of New Hampshire and found free of Pacillary White Diarrhea for one or more years.

These chicks are fast developers for real money making broilers.

Pullets of this breed start to lay well at 5 months old. Hatches every Tuesday.

Send for price list and descriptive circular of this wonderful breed.

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(Poultry Dept.)
R. D. 1 POTTSTOWN, PA.

. . . GOOD CHICKS

don't come from farmed-out flocks of unknown parentage. The best chicks are scientifically bred for productability and egg size. We are a modern trapnest-pedigree breeding farm with one breeder to each 10 egg incubator capacity. We sell you chicks from known ancestry. You know in advance that they will make you a profit. We have added size and increased laying capacity and ruggedness to the finest Tancred blood in the world. Our chicks MUST make good, or we will! Get our honest literature telling you about our matings and low prices before you place an order for chicks anywhere. Act now! Write

SMILEY FARMS
Rt. E Jackson, Mich.
Strictly a breeding institution
SMILEY TANCRED NORTHERN GROWN

Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

February in the turkey yards is spring like here in the North. Our coats are open at the throat and we breathe deeply when strolling out to feed the turkey flock. The lethargy of winter is passing and we notice the activity of the breeders, especially of that strutting old tom who is quite attentive to the feminine portion of the crowd. He becomes quite sassy in the sunlight.

To hatch or not to hatch is the question. Unless you know positively of a direct outlet for your slaughter stock and all—Go Slow! The best authorities advise lower production of turkeys in 1934. Mass production all over the United States had a great jolt in 1933, the prevailing prices being very low except for private sales. On this depends the entire proposition, the sales outlook. Saturday night before Christmas there was not a turkey to be had in our small town, all direct sales of locally grown birds having brought the flattering price of 35 to 40 cents, and the chain stores closed theirs out at 29 cents. Let your market govern the size of your 1934 turkey crop. Play safe.

Brooding With Electricity

The newest brooder equipment, of course, is electrical. With high powered lines crossing most every highway, this is a natural result. The smaller units have not come under my notice, but the operation of the larger ones looks like clock work. However, one party recited a woeful tale as to how his machine had "gone cold" just when a hatch was due, and he lost the entire lot. This bad luck might come to any incubator, and we are rapidly coming out of faulty current supply.

In our homes we are replacing most everything with electrical equipment and turning on a switch is second nature for most of us. The cost of operating seems low, and after firing a coal heater, electricity is given a royal welcome.

Turkey Paragraphs

Be careful of the newly laid egg; do not handle more than necessary, and then without jarring.

If you have extra eggs get in touch with a reliable hatchery right now. There are a number who are planning to hatch turkey eggs.

By placing the eggs in single layer boxes with crumpled newspaper as a padding, you can turn the box daily without disturbing the eggs.

$2.15 29x4.40-21
NEW LOW PRICES GOOD 1 YEAR
Firestone · Goodrich U.S. AND OTHERS
LOWEST PRICES ON EARTH
12 MONTH WRITTEN GUARANTY BOND WITH EACH TIRE
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WITH EACH ORDER FOR 2 TIRES
TAKE TIRE PRESSURE THRU SIDE WALL OF TIRE NO GUESS—NO BLEED

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by the thousands all over the U. S. A. smash for the LONG, HARD SERVICE, under severest road conditions of our standard brand Tires reconstructed by the ORIGINAL SECRET YORK PROCESS. OUR 17 YEARS IN BUSINESS makes it possible to offer tires at LOWEST PRICES in history with 12 month guarantee.

Don't Delay—Order Today

BALLOON Tires Size Rim	Tires	Tubes	CORD Tires Size	Tires	Tubes
29x4.40-21	$2.15	$0.85	30x3	$2.25	$0.85
29x4.50-20	2.35	0.85	30x3½	2.35	0.75
30x4.50-21	2.40	0.85	31x4	2.95	0.85
28x4.75-19	2.45	0.95	32x4	2.95	0.85
29x4.75-20	2.50	0.95	33x4	2.95	0.85
29x5.00-19	2.85	1.05	34x4	3.25	0.85
30x5.00-20	2.85	1.05	32x4½	3.35	1.10
28x5.25-18	2.90	1.15	33x4½	3.45	1.15
29x5.25-19	2.95	1.15	34x4½	3.45	1.15
30x5.25-20	2.95	1.15	30x5	3.65	1.35
31x5.25-21	2.95	1.15	33x5	3.75	1.45
28x5.50-18	3.35	1.15	35x5	3.95	1.65
29x5.50-19	3.35	1.15			
30x6.00-18	3.40	1.15			
31x6.00-19	3.40	1.15			
32x6.00-20	3.45	1.25			
33x6.00-21	3.65	1.25			
32x6.50-20	3.75	1.35			

All Other Sizes
DEALERS WANTED

SEND ONLY $1.00 DEPOSIT with each tire ordered. We ship — balance C. O. D. Deduct 5 per cent if cash in full accompanies order.

ALL TUBES BRAND NEW—GUARANTEED
Tires failing to give 12 months' service replaced at half price.
YORK TIRE & RUBBER CO., Dept. 268-A
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Again a sensation at New York 1934 Poultry Exposition

We stake our reputation on the quality of breeding stock and eggs for hatching we have for more than 25 years been furnishing our customers in every state in the U. S. of A.

WORLD CHAMPION STRAIN

Bird Bros. Bronze Turkeys have been winning at New York, Chicago and other great American Expositions for more than a quarter of a century. They are undisputed champions for consecutive winnings. Blood will tell. **Hatching eggs and breeding stock. Ask for catalog.**

BIRD BROS.
Box J, Meyersdale, Pa

LEOLA Brooder House

COZILY WARM in Severest Winter Weather. Low fuel consumption. Proven practical by thousands of users. Eliminates worries of chick raising. Round—no dark corners for chicks to huddle and die. Uniform heat. Correct light and ventilation.

REDUCED PRICES. The best round house can now be bought at lowest prices. Highest grade material. Portable—easily assembled. Fits tight as a tank. 4 sizes. Write for description and prices or see your dealer.

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GIVEN

Sweet Toned VIOLIN

Handsome finish, highly polished. Set of strings and bow included. **SEND NO MONEY.** Just name and address. **WE TRUST YOU** with 24 packs of Garden Seeds to sell at 10c a packet. When sold send $2.40 collected and we will send Violin Outfit and Instruction Book. Learn to play in 5 minutes. No more money to pay... **EXTRA—$1000 in BIG PRIZES.** You may win. *Write for seeds today.* A Post Card will do.

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Prints, Percales, Ginghams, etc. (4 yard pieces) Fast Color, New and Clean Goods . . . . 2 Bundles (40 yards) $2.35. BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM FREE with each Bundle. Act quick. Send order TODAY. If you send money with order, we Pay the Postage, otherwise C.O.D., plus postage. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded.

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Money at Home Up to $25 a week

Grow fancy White Queen Mushrooms in cellar, shed. No experience needed. Big demand. Write Free booklet.

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Please Mention "Everybodys" When Writing to Advertisers

Anthony

State Blood Tested CHICKS From Production Bred Flocks

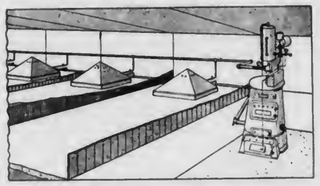
The Anthony Strain of Single Comb White Leghorns have been built up step by step. They have been line-bred for sixteen years. There is no longer any question about what you may expect in the offspring. The same characteristics appear with renewed force and intensity in each new chick family. Anthony Leghorns have been laying large eggs for years. Their production has been uniformly high. Their sturdy frames will stand the gaff of heavy winter laying. You get more out of Anthony Leghorns because more has been put into them.

Carefully Selected Breeders

All Breeders on the Anthony Farm are managed exactly alike. All chicks are produced from my carefully selected breeding flock of 6500 White Leghorns. This season some of the Pens will be headed by Pedigreed Cockerels whose mothers laid from 300 to 325 eggs in one year. Write for big free catalog.

George M. Anthony
STRAUSSTOWN, PA.

Located on U. S. Route 22, midway between Harrisburg and Allentown. Visitors are welcome.



Cut Brooding Costs
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INDIVIDUAL CONTROL—Shenandoah Unit Hovers are equipped with individual control valves. The temperature of each hover is regulated independently. Especially adapted to brooding chicks of varying ages in the same building.

EASILY REMOVED—Shenandoah Unit Hovers will work in any well constructed building. After the brooding stage, these hovers are quickly removed and the same house is available for layers or any other purpose.

THERMOSTATIC VENTILATOR — Shenandoah Unit Hovers are furnished with or without heater and fittings. They may be equipped with thermostatic temperature control and humidifier if so desired. New type radiator furnishes even distribution of heat. Easily cleaned.

Send for free descriptive literature

Shenandoah Manufacturing Co.
200 Edom Road Harrisonburg, Virginia

"Spizzerinktum"

CHRISTIE'S N. H. REDS MAKE NOTABLE WINS AT BOSTON AND NEW YORK

We won 1st prize in each of the 4 classes, Pullet, Cockerel, Cock and Hen at Boston and Cockerel, Cock and Hen at New York.

It is evident that our birds have color, type and size besides 'Spiz.' We have stressed egg size and color of eggs as well as high average production. All the eggs we hatch are 24 ounces and over and are produced by the 7500 breeders on our own farms. We have this year added official R.O.P. Our birds are state tested and 100% free from B.W.D. What more do you want? Send for circular.

CHRISTIE'S POULTRY FARM
R. D. No. 4 Kingston, N. H.

Get Your Scrap Book! See Page 69

POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

Feb. 12-17, Poultry Meetings, Cornell Farm and Home Week, Ithaca, N. Y.

Feb. 27-28, Second Annual Massachusetts Baby Chick and Egg Show, Worcester, Mass.

March 1-3, Annual Convention and Connecticut Poultry Business Show, Hartford, Conn., Paul P. Ives, New Haven, Conn., Secretary.

March 6, Montgomery County Baby Chick Show, Center Point, Pa.

Turkey Grades for Pennsylvania

A turkey grading service has been established by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets at the request of state turkey growers. Two grades have been officially adopted. The highest is the "Pennsylvania Native Fancy Grade," while the other is known as "Pennsylvania No. 1 Grade." No turkey grown outside the state of Pennsylvania can qualify under either grade.

Judge Hale Candidate for Vice-President of American Poultry Association

Judge D. E. Hale, Glen Ellyn, Ill., who is just closing his fifth term as director from the fifth district of the American Poultry Association, has announced that he is a candidate for the office of vice-president of that organization.

Mr. Hale, who is one of the oldest licensed poultry judges in America in years of service, has been an active member of the American Poultry Association since 1905. He is at present a member of the finance committee, was chairman of the judges licensing committee for four years, and was chairman of the welfare, grievance and appeals committee. He served three terms as president of the Illinois State Poultry Association, and was the first president of the Illinois Baby Chick Association.

Judge Hale's diversified experience in the poultry industry includes the management of several large poultry farms, the operation of a hatchery, the management of large poultry shows, the editing of poultry magazines, and the development of poultry feeds.

To Disinfect Utah Poultry Trucks

Utah now requires that all trucks and crates used in the transportation of poultry from farms to slaughtering plants must be disinfected or fumigated. The killing plants are to maintain equipment for the disinfecting work.

No Demand for Chick Sexing Experts

As a result of a survey made among hatcherymen throughout this country, the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has found that there is not sufficient interest to warrant the importation of chick sexing experts from Japan where the art has been so highly developed. There was little demand in the Middle West and Northeast, and none at all in the southern states.

It was believed that one of the problems would have been the difficulty of arranging the itineraries, so that the chick sexing experts would be at a place on the day they were needed. Another problem would have been the employment of these experts during the eight or nine months that hatcheries are not operating. The one-cent per chick charge with a guarantee of $3,000 per year to each chick expert was considered too high by hatchery operators.

Hazard Aims for Long Distance Layers

F. R. Hazard who operates the Saunderstown Poultry Farm of Rhode Island, has 10 hens now in their fifth laying year which have laid a total of 7,253 eggs to the end of their fourth laying season, or at the rate of 181 eggs apiece each year for four years. The next ranking 20 birds laid a total of 12,287 eggs or at the rate of 153 eggs apiece each year for four years. Mr. Hazard points out these records to show the hens of good breeding can be profitable for more than two years.

Massachusetts Team Wins 4-H Contest

The Massachusetts team placed first in the New England 4-H Poultry Judging Contest held in conjunction with the Boston Poultry Show. New Jersey was second with New Hampshire, New York and Connecticut following in the order named. John Gaidosh, Salem County, New Jersey, was the highest individual, scoring 554 out of a possible 700 points.

Warren Boosts State Certification

The public is ready to welcome state certified chicks, and to pay a fair price for them in the judgment of J. J. Warren, secretary of the Massachusetts Association of Certified Poultry Breeders. Mr. Warren trapnests from 400 to 1,400 S. C. Rhode Island Red layers under Massachusetts R. O. P. His best hen last year produced 310 eggs in one year averaging 28 ounces to the dozen.

New Hampshire Has 131 Hatcheries

New Hampshire has 131 hatcheries with a total capacity of 1,462,658 eggs, according to a survey by the state extension service.

Here is a pen of Kerlin Leghorns that traveled from Miami, Florida, to Bogota, Columbia, South America. These birds were first carefully selected and shipped via express to Miami, continuing the journey from there by air to South America. Another shipment, consisting of 100 pullets, was recently made by rail and steamer to the Republic of Panama. W. W. Kerlin, owner and manager of Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, of Pennsylvania, has made over 50 shipments to a total of 28 foreign lands, without a single bird being lost in transit or arriving in unsatisfactory condition.

More VITAMIN D per $1 USE SARDILENE

SarDilene, the original sardine oil, produced in America, is your most economical source of Vitamin D. SarDilene is biologically tested and proven on baby chicks. SarDilene is safe to use—guaranteed not over ½ of 1% free fatty acids. Used by many large feed manufacturers.

FREE BOOKLET TELLS THE STORY

Send for free booklet "SarDilene." It tells the whole story of Better Results at Less Cost. Write for it today.

F. E. BOOTH COMPANY, INC.,
San Francisco, California
Dept. B, Farley Bldg., Cleveland, O.

THE WORLDS' LARGEST SARDINE PACKERS

ROCKS - REDS - LEGHORNS

Good Chicks at fair prices. All breeders blood-tested for B.W.D. by the rapid stained antigen method. Twenty years experience as poultryman. Culled for large egg size and heavy winter egg production. Place your order early.

MEADOW SPRINGS HATCHERY
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Steen's STATE-TESTED CHICKS
NOT JUST ANOTHER HATCHERY

State Supervised-tested
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Steen's Delaware State Supervised-tested Barred Plymouth Rocks surpass the accepted standards for early maturity and heavy lay. Produced from breeders which have been officially tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the rapid, whole blood, stained antigen method. Culled for vigor and egg production by Delaware state inspectors.

CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

Large type. Heavy layers. Officially blood-tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the rapid, whole blood, stained antigen method. R.O.P. mated pens headed by pedigree males out of dams with official egg records from 250 to 317. All chicks incubated must average 24 ounces to the dozen.

Send for Big Free Catalog

STEEN POULTRY FARMS
Box E Dagsboro, Delaware

QUALITY First Last and Always

Good, old fashioned farm-tested feeds for safety, economy and reliability — that's what the poultry industry wants today. And that is just what we have to offer. Here are feeds that are made from choice grains, electrically mixed and rich in all of the important vitamins—for chicks, for pullets, for layers and breeders—a feed to fit every condition and circumstance. Inspect, compare and test Grubb and Madeira Feeds at once. Send for free booklet

GRUBB & MADEIRA
Elizabethtown, Pa.

WINTER LAYERS

PENNA. STATE CERTIFIED AND STATE ACCREDITED

Single Comb White Leghorns

Our breeding flock has been free of Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Pa., official agglutination test, for 11 consecutive years. It is one of the oldest accredited flocks in the state.

Our chicks come from a long line of successful parents, bred continuously for heavy winter lay. All eggs set average not less than 24 oz. to the dozen. All chicks hatched are produced from eggs laid by our own breeders on our own farm. Send for free prices and literature.

BROWNSTOWN POULTRY FARM
BOX 171 BROWNSTOWN, PA.

NOW is the Time to VACCINATE

USE AVIAN MIXED BACTERIN for prevention—treatment of colds, roup, secondary infections, like diphtheria, canker, catarrh, cholera, etc. 50 doses $1.00; 125 doses $2.00; 250 doses $3.00; 500 doses $5.00; 1000 doses $9.00.

FOWL POX VACCINE, made from pigeon strain. Produces lasting immunity against chicken pox. No setbacks. 100 doses $1.00; 500 doses $4.00.

ORDER FROM THIS AD TODAY. All made under U. S. Veterinary License. All prices prepaid. 50c package Diarrhea Tabs free with order.

Fidelity Laboratories, Inc., 862 Exchange Ave., Chicago

Everybodys Advertisers Are Reliable!

Cornell Farm and Home Week

Feeding for egg production, operation of incubators, construction of poultry houses, marketing of eggs, preparation of poultry for market, brooding with electricity, and many other topics will be discussed in the poultry meetings to be held during the Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, February 12 to 15. A detailed program of the poultry meetings can be obtained by addressing the Poultry Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Cannibalism Paint Made Non-Peeling

The lasting qualities of Fox's Cannibalism and Pick-Out Control, which is applied to poultry house windows, has been improved so that it will not crack or peel off when properly applied on either inside or outside of glass, or glass substitute, Lewis Fox advises.

Christie's Egg Entry Wins

Highest scoring eggs in the third annual New Hampshire egg and Baby Chick Show at Concord, N. H., January 17 to 19, were entered by Andrew Christie, Kingston, N. H. His dozen in the 100 per cent pullorum-free class scored 99.25 points; another dozen in the record of performance class, 99 points.

Young's Poultry Farm, Dover, N. H., was the only other exhibitor to win first in two classes. The score was 98.5 in the accredited class, and 97.5 in the certification class.

Kilpatrick With Southern States Co-op

M. C. Kilpatrick, formerly of the Virginia States Poultry Federation, has been appointed to supervise the field and educational work of the newly formed Southern States Marketing Co-operative with headquarters at Richmond, Virginia. The organization has assumed responsibility for the Washington, D. C., egg grading station, and expects to greatly increase the market for Federal-State graded eggs in that city.

Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Disease School Opens at Charles City, Iowa

Dr. Salsbury's School of Poultry Diseases opened at Charles City, Iowa, on January 15 with an enrollment that far exceeds the expectations of Dr. J. E. Salsbury, dean of the school. Students from as far away as Pennsylvania and Colorado are in attendance.

The course consists of four weeks' intensive instruction in poultry diseases and in poultry management insofar as this relates to the health of the birds. The faculty consists of nationally known veterinarians who have made a specialty of poultry diseases.

A number of these schools will be held throughout the year. The opening date of the next school will possibly be March first. The school is attracting nation-wide attention and is intended especially for those who wish to fit themselves as service-men for hatcheries, feed dealers, produce houses, etc., and also for those who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of successful poultry raising before going into the poultry business for themselves.

Roselawn Leading Leghorns at Maine Contest

With a low temperature of 28 degrees below zero, the 10 S. C. White Leghorn hens, comprising the entry of Roselawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio, in the Maine Official Egg Laying Contest, produced 55 eggs during the last week of December for an 80 per cent production. Despite the cold weather, these 10 hens produced 238 eggs for the entire month—a 77 per cent production—and are leading all Leghorn entries in this contest both for number of eggs produced and points scored.

Relief Egg Order Goes to GLF

The government's order for 40,000 cases of eggs for relief purposes in New York went to the G. L. F. Corporation the last week in December.

DON'T NEGLECT COLDS

•*Use* **MENTHO-ZEL**

Birds weakened by Colds, Roup or Bronchitis will fall off in production when you need it most. At the first sneeze, spray MENTHO-ZEL in the houses at night when the birds are on the roost. This safe, soothing inhalant checks the spread of germs and relieves the fowls. Mentho-Zel is one of the most powerful inhalants on the market. $1.00 bottle makes 1 gallon of spray.

PURIFY THE WATER

Disease spreads rapidly through contaminated water. Keep it clean and safe to drink with Carbo-Zel Tabs—the ideal antiseptic and astringent. Has no laxative effect. May also be fed in milk or moist mash.

Used for digestive disorders: Intestinal Flu; Coccidiosis; Diarrhea; Cholera; Typhoid; Brooder Pneumonia; Blackhead in turkeys, etc.

50 tabs. 50c; 125 tabs. $1.00; 300 tabs. $2.00; 500 tabs. $3.00; 1000 tabs. $5.50.

FREE DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE

Zellers Laboratories manufacture medicinal products for the effective treatment of Coccidiosis, Roup, Infectious Bronchitis, Worms, Range Paralysis and all common poultry diseases. Diagnostic service free. Send or bring your sick birds to our laboratories.

ZELLERS' LABORATORIES
READING, PA.

CAL-COD PROCESS

Dried **COD LIVER OIL**

Eliminates messy mixing. Will not lump or go rancid. CAL-COD increases profits by boosting egg production. Aids quick growth in chicks. Builds resistance to colds and roup.

Send for FREE circular A-4.

CAL-COD PROCESS CO.
Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
Please send free circular

Name .....

Address .....

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English-American White Leghorn

Baby Chicks

From two and three-year-old hens. All breeders tested for B.W.D. by State of Pennsylvania. No eggs set smaller than 24-oz. to the dozen. Almost 60% of eggs set weigh 26-oz. to the dozen and over.

Have extra hatches for early orders of only 26-oz. eggs and over until the first Tuesday in March.

Send for descriptive circular and price list of these fine Leghorns.

LAUREL LOCKS FARM
Plty. Dept.
R.D. No. 1 Pottstown, Pa.

PATRONIZE Our Advertisers!

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BUFFALO HATCHER

BIGGER HATCHES--STRONGER CHICKS--RUNS ITSELF

"Left my Buffalo entirely alone and was sure of splendid hatches on both wild duck and quail."
Howard C. Davidson, Maj. A. C.

"Got 80% to 84% of all (January) Red eggs set."—J. F. Stocking.

"My Buffalo No. 6 gave me a splendid poult from every hatchable egg."
Mrs. W. L. Thomas

"Five hatches of quail eggs gave 85% of all eggs set. 93% of fertile eggs."
Fred W. Wood, Supt.

Ask for Catalogue and note testimonials
New BUFFALO MAMMOTH--Fan Type
3328 and 5760 eggs capacity. Splendid Control. Just operates like nobody's business.
Chas. A. Cyphers, Prop.
BUFFALO INCUBATOR CO. 10 BRADLEY ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

WOOLF
Special-Bred Chicks
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Tancred and Hollywood Strain
Large, healthy, first-quality chicks from hens of parent stock with records from 270 to 337 eggs per bird. 20 years' hatching and breeding large white eggs, from own farm; safe delivery guaranteed; free catalog and prices.
WOOLF'S POULTRY FARM
MILFORD, NEW JERSEY

Aeroil
Disinfect with Super-Heat
Destroy all germs, mites, Coccidiosis cysts, worm eggs, etc., with super-heat (2,000°F.). The AEROIL method is endorsed by over 100 Colleges and Experiment Stations. Write for Bulletin 112-B.
AEROIL BURNER CO., Inc. West New York, N. J.

EGG CARTONS

Our New Cushion Bottom Carton Reduces Breakage
Send for Samples

BLOOMER BROS. COMPANY, Dept. A
Newark (Wayne Co.) New York
Please send samples of your Egg Cartons.
Name _____
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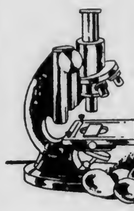

SCIENCE *Marches on!*

The survival of coccidia in the soil was studied by D. E. Warner at the Connecticut State College. He observed that contaminated soil produced coccidiosis up to 49 days after exposure, but not after 81 days. Soil heavily seeded with the causative organisms produced coccidiosis up to 197 days after seeding, but not after 217 days. It was also demonstrated that coccidiosis is not likely to be disseminated or transmitted via the egg during incubation.

• • •

The weaknesses of the R. O. P. breeding program are discussed in Poultry Science by C. W. Knox of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is pointed out that the present system of stressing high individual records is not a good criterion of the breeding quality of the entire flock. "The present system puts a high premium and official sanction on a very small, select group in regard to egg production and in some cases egg size, and omits many other important commercial factors." Dr. Knox proposes a system of progeny testing fashioned in principle after the one now in practice in Holland.

• • •

Slipped tendons are not exclusively caused by a high phosphorus content or an improper Calcium: Phosphorus ratio of the feed. Subjecting the problem to a statistical analysis, T. T. Milby of the Iowa State College reports in Poultry Science that his researches "do not justify the conclusion that phosphorus is the chief causative factor of slipped tendons, but merely indicate that a high percentage of slipped tendons are associated with high phosphorus in the ration."

• • •

Small egg size was not associated with high annual production in a study made by Bannion and Warren at the Kansas Experiment Station. A gradual decrease in size with each successive egg in a "clutch" was observed. The longer the clutch, the greater the decrease from first to last egg, but the smaller the decrease of each egg within the clutch.

• • •

Crowding reduces feed consumption of chicks in batteries, according to experiments conducted at the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry at Newport, England. For the period of the test, 14 weeks, no significant differences in weight gains were observed between chicks in batteries vs. chicks in a brooderhouse on a litter covered floor.

• • •

Fowl pox vaccination with pigeon strain virus did not produce as solid immunity as the use of chicken strain virus, according to a report from Dr. E. L. Brunett of the New York State Veterinary College. The reaction of the birds vaccinated with pigeon strain virus was milder and of shorter duration.

• • •

Blackhead organisms were found by Dr. Schwarte of the Iowa State College to possess very little resistance against physical factors, such as cold or heat, unless protected by the caecal worms or its eggs. Hence, sanitary control of the environment will prevent this disease quite readily and in a practical manner.

• • •

Disinfection against pullorum disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea) is most effective when alkaline or chlorine materials are used, according to Dr. McCulloch of the University of Wisconsin. Hypochlorites are of value only if thorough scrubbing precedes their use, since their germicidal value is destroyed by contact with organic matter, except when ammonia is present. Against diseases caused by a filterable virus (Infectious Laryngotracheitis, Fowl Pox) alkali disinfectant and ammonia, such as high test lye, are effective. Mercury compounds produce a mercury coating covering the organism; when the organism thus coated enters the body, the mercury is absorbed and the organism is as virulent as before. In view of the wide-spread use of mercury bichloride, this latter statement is very interesting.

• • •

Successful vaccination against laryngotracheitis (infectious bronchitis) "depends upon the selection and cultivation of a virus free from contamination and especially virulent to the lining of the Bursa Fabricii; care in handling of the vaccine and skill in vaccinating," quoting Dr. C. S. Gibbs of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

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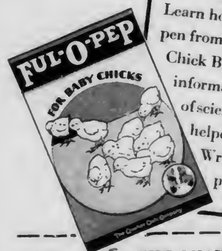

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MARCH 1934

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

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The Live Poultry Racket--See Page 94

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This Month With *your* Flock

March brings us right into the hatching season and baby chick rearing season. Those rearing heavy breeds such as Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes and expecting the pullets to lay heavily in October and November should secure their chicks in March and April, because it will take 6 or 7 months for these breeds to mature and be ready for production. Leghorns can be obtained about a month later and still come into production at about the same time.

It might be well to point out here though that different strains in the same breed vary considerably in the rate at which they mature. Ordinarily the better bred the stock from the standpoint of egg production, the quicker it will mature.

Protect Chicks Against Cold

We have uncertain weather in March with a lot of cold windy weather and care must be taken to see that the chicks do not chill. You will possibly recall in last month's discussion the results when chicks are not kept warm enough. Brooder houses should be made tight. Lining with heavy paper often helps a great deal as protection against wind. The windows can be used to provide all the fresh air that is needed.

Egg Size at Its Peak

During February and March the eggs from pullets will be at their peak in weight or size. After this time they will decline until fall. This is assuming, of course, that they have been laying for some time. If your flock is laying a large percentage of under-weight eggs now, you can be reasonably sure that they do not have the hereditary make-up to lay large eggs and that if you are buying chicks, more care should be given to get chicks from stock that has been bred for large eggs. If you are doing your own breeding more care should be given to the selection of large egg females and males that come from large egg mothers.

Mark the Broody Hens

People doing their own breeding should start how to mark any individuals that go broody. It has been shown that an excessive amount of

[Please turn to page 106]

Through *the* Editor's Specs

Egg Prices Next Fall—As this is being written, top price eggs on the New York market are about 5 and 6 cents above what they were quoted a year ago. If business continues to improve as it has been doing and more men go back to their jobs in factories, we believe that by the fall months of 1934, this margin in egg prices over what they were a year ago will be considerably higher than it is now. Several factors are likely to cut down the quantity of eggs available next fall.

Although some aggressive breeders and hatcherymen are reporting an increase in their orders for chicks, most reports would indicate that orders are coming in slowly and that less chicks will be started this year than were started in 1933, unless home hatching shows a decided and unlooked for increase.

Lack of sufficient ready cash, the high level of feed prices in contrast to what they were a year ago when corn and wheat sold for half of what they do now, and the rule in the hatchery code prohibiting the setting of eggs weighing less than one and five-sixths ounces each, are some influences that are being felt. The regulation making it a violation of the Hatchery Code to sell or custom hatch chicks below the cost of production will eliminate the dumping of 3 and 4-cent chicks—surplus chicks—that were started in large quantities simply because they could be obtained at ridiculously low prices.

There is no way of predicting how many eggs will go into storage this year. Storage men did not fare any too well last season and are likely to be cautious in 1934, especially if egg prices continue above a year ago during the next three months.

Since most signs point to a smaller number of pullets going into laying houses next fall, our belief is that poultry raisers who start a normal number of chicks this spring and have reasonably good results in raising them, will find next fall that their investment in chicks has been worthwhile. But the greatest returns will come to those who buy March or April chicks.

Support Black Bill— Those who are interested in doing away with spurious poultry remedies as well as food and drug products of a harmful nature should lend their support to the bill introduced by Congressman Loring Black in the House of Representatives. The Black bill offers several amendments to put more teeth into the Foods and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, but it goes about it in such a way that it protects the honest manufacturer against the whims and flighty judgment of those who are empowered to enforce this Act.

The Black bill would require manufacturers, packers, sellers, or distributors of food and drug products to place their true names and addresses on the containers.

Supposed violators would be given an opportunity to state their case to the government and make changes necessary to comply with the Act, but if they fail to do so within reasonable time, the government will start a court action against the violator. Until a decision is reached, the court will have the power to prevent the sale of the product in interstate commerce.

A bureau to have jurisdiction over advertising would be created in the Department of Agriculture. Where advertising is considered questionable, notice and hearing would be given to the advertiser, and if the advertising were found to be false, an order to stop such advertising would be issued under penalty of prosecution and punishment by fine or imprisonment.

The Black bill and the identical Stephens bill, introduced in the Senate, are endorsed by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Association Boards of Pharmacy and other organizations of high repute.

We believe that the amendments contained in these bills, if made into laws, would do more to raise the standards in the food, drug and remedy fields than the highly dictatorial so-called Tugwell bills.

No Advantage in Waiting—Poultry raisers who are holding back on ordering their chicks, hoping that some hatcheryman who has overset his incubators, will be forced to sell his chicks for a "song" are likely to be disappointed.

Under the hatchery code, it is a violation for anyone to sell or custom hatch chicks below his cost of production. Where the minimum wage rates in the code are followed, and they must be observed, the National Breeder and Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee finds that it is practically impossible to produce chicks for less than $6.30 a hundred, or to custom hatch for less than $2.25 a hundred. The Committee intends to enforce this cost of production rule; so there will be no advantage to wait for low-priced chicks this season.

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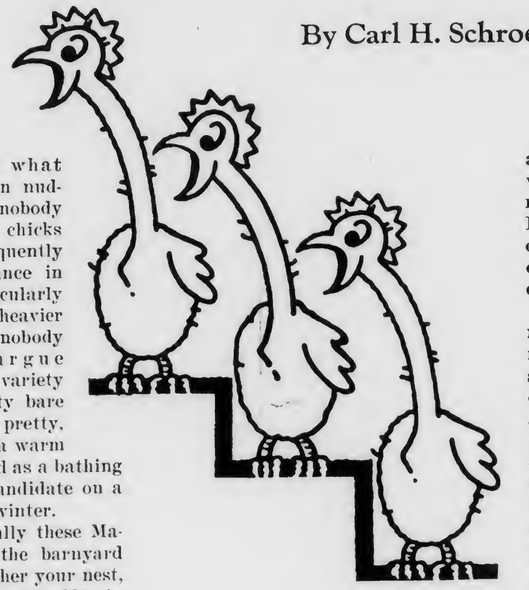
Those Poorly Feathered Chicks

By Carl H. Schroeder



REGARDLESS what one's views on nudism may be, nobody loves those nudist chicks which not infrequently make their appearance in growing flocks, particularly among some of the heavier breeds. Certainly, nobody could successfully argue that with the avian variety of chickens, a pretty bare back could ever be a pretty, bare back. Even on a warm day, they look as cold as a bathing girl or a defeated candidate on a spare tire cover in winter.

Moreover, financially these Mahatma Gandhis of the barnyard are not likely to feather your nest, so to speak. Dr. J. Holmes Martin has shown that chicks which feathered slowly also grew slowly and later proved to be poor layers. Furthermore, the market cuts poorly-feathered chickens heavily. This seems queer, because after what recently has been brought to light about banks and the stock market, it is hard to imagine this country not falling for any sort of skin game.

Discount on Barebacks

Just as every parent knows what it costs to keep a girl decently unclad, so every poultryman knows what it costs to have a large number of growing chicks develop nudist proclivities. Since "barebacks" and poorly feathered chicks not only have to be sold at a discount, but also make poorer and less economical gains, and develop into poorer layers than their well-feathered sisters, it is well to have an understanding of the causes of this defect in order to avoid or to overcome them.

Like all Gaul, the causes responsible for poor feathering are divided into three parts: heredity, feeding, and environment.

Few poultrymen will deny that a good many cases of poor feathering are a problem of heredity. But human nature being what it is, nine out of nine flockowners won't look to breeding for an explanation of the trouble. Some old geneticist, whose name the writer cannot remember at the moment, illustrated the situation very well by defining heredity as something every man believes in until his son begins acting like a fool. Similarly every poultryman believes in breeding until his flock gets into trouble.

Be that as it may, there is sober, scientific proof that poor and slow feathering in a good many chicks is due to the fact that their parents haven't given their offspring what it takes, genetically, to grow good plumage or to grow it rapidly. Close feathering is also an inherited characteristic.

Linked to Sex

There are at least two distinct modes by which the rate of feathering is inherited; or, as the German geneticists put it, there are two plumage-brakes which interfere with normal feather-development. Both of them are dominant over normal feathering, but one is a sex-linked and the other a sex-limited factor.

Because of its sex-linked nature, a cross between a rapid-feathering male and a slow feathering female produces cockerels all of which are slow feathering and pullets all of which are quick feathering. The female transmits slow feathering to all of her sons, but not to her daughters. When the cross is reversed, that is, when a slow feathering male is mated to a rapid feathering female, all the progeny, regardless of sex, are slow-feathering. It is this phenomenon of sex-linkage upon which is based Dr. Warren's ingenious method of determining the chick's sex by the rate of feathering.

The Mediterranean breeds, such as Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas and Andalusians, are early

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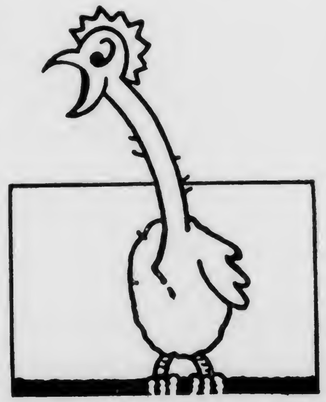

NEW YORK CITY . . . Our Largest Egg Customer

Nearly 8 Per Cent of the U. S. Egg Crop Is Shipped to This Great Metropolis

By D. R. Marble
Pennsylvania State College

NEW YORK CITY is the home of more people than any other city in the world. It is twice as large as any other American city. This naturally makes it our largest egg customer. The real significance of this egg market as it affects each one of us, regardless of where we live in these United States, is not alone its volume of consumption. This market, located at one end of the United States, influences prices, quality, movement of supply, and even production practices throughout the country.

Four Big Markets

We think of New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia as our major markets for eggs. They are also our largest centers of population. For 1932 New York received 51 per cent of the eggs arriving on these four markets. Chicago received 27 per cent, and the other 22 per cent were about equally divided between Philadelphia and Boston.

During the 12-months period ending last February, New York City received 6,757,380 cases of eggs or slightly over 200 million dozens. This is equivalent to nearly 17,000 carloads or about 7½ per cent of our annual production in the entire United States. All of these receipts are not consumed in that city, because much of the surrounding territory is partially supplied by eggs shipped into the city and then distributed by jobbers to the outlying districts.

An interesting question which is often asked is "How can less than 8 per cent of our egg supply sold in one city set the price for the other 92 per cent?" Of course, the price is not definitely set, and yet it is held within certain definite limits.

Eggs are semi-perishable but the success obtained by the Pacific Coast poultrymen in transporting their supply to the east coast demonstrates that they can be moved long distances without great deterioration in quality. When we consider that 29 per cent of the supply for this largest egg customer traveled 3000 miles from the Pacific Coast to grace the table of the New York consumer, and that a still larger proportion came from the Mississippi Valley area, we can appreciate how New York City prices exert their influence upon egg prices in every small market, regardless where it may be located.

Less than 13 per cent of this largest market's supply originated in the New England and Middle Atlantic states which include New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. As we might expect, New York is our leading eastern state in the shipment of eggs into this market.

The eastern poultrymen is often prone to believe that this nearby market is his own. When we study the receipts and see where in 1932 during the months of October to December, inclusive, our friends of the Pacific Coast furnished over 40 per cent of this eastern market's supply, we can realize that this largest egg customer is not our own.

For some people, this gradual encroachment of western eggs may look like the beginning of the end for the eastern poultrymen. I doubt if the eastern poultrymen will

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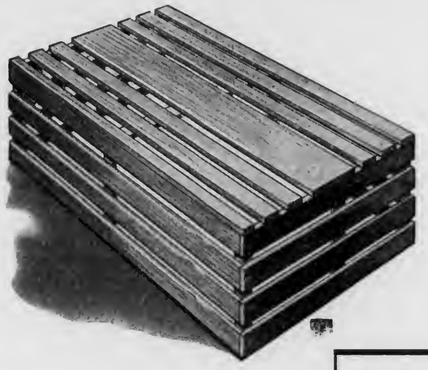
How the Live Poultry Racket Hurts the Producer



No matter where you live in the United States, the live poultry racket affects the prices which you receive for poultry that you market.

By Roland C. Hartman

AS Hank Jones, New Hampshire poultry farmer, walked briskly down the lane to his mail box one frosty morning, he was thinking how handy the check, which was due from the commission house in New York City, would be in buying more egg mash. His mash supply wouldn't last more than four days at most.

Several days before, he had gone through his laying flock and rigorously culled out the non-laying hens, crated them up, and shipped them to New York City. They were mostly hens that had become too fat and had quit laying. They should bring top prices for fowl. Well, the check would tell the story.

Sure, enough, there was an envelope in the mail box, but Hank Jones' pleasant anticipation was short-lived, and he got mad clear through as he read the report of his returns. Instead of getting a check on the basis of the top market quotation of 18 cents a pound, his check was based upon a price of 16 cents. It made a difference of $9.00 on the 450 pounds of poultry that he shipped, and $9.00 buys a respectable amount of feed.

The letter that Hank Jones wrote to the New York receiver to express his feelings in the matter was the kind that wouldn't look well in print. It didn't mince words. And Hank made a special trip into town to make sure that the letter would arrive in New York the following day.

Some of the Evils

1. False weighing.
2. Influencing prices.
3. Dishonest returns.
4. High handling charges.
5. Secret rebates.
6. Bribery.
7. Overfeeding of poultry before unloading.
8. Excessive shrinking of poultry before unloading.

It may be that lack of demand for that particular grade and variety of poultry on the day of arrival brought down the returns, or Hank Jones may have been the victim of one of the many evils which prevail in the live poultry industry in metropolitan New York.

10,000 Carloads Yearly

The average poultry raiser, probably little realizes how his returns are frequently cut down as the result of dishonest practices existing in live poultry industry of New York City. So serious, however, is the situation that the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and the poultry extension specialists of several eastern colleges have taken an active interest in furthering programs to eliminate "racketeering in live poultry" in this great market.

The live poultry industry in New York City is no small business. In the neighborhood of 10,000 carloads of poultry are received in that city every year. That's a lot of chicken when you consider that one car holds from 12,000 to 20,000 pounds of poultry. About 30 states furnish all of this poultry, with Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky and Tennessee being the principal sources of shipments.

Practically all of the poultry is shipped to about 20 commission merchants who act as receivers or agents for the shippers. The commission merchants in turn sell the poultry to the slaughter house operators, and there are about 400 of them. Were it not for the large Jewish population in New York City, the live poultry industry would not be as large as it is. The orthodox Jewish church requires that the poultry be kosher killed, that is, slaughtered by a representative of the rabbi, and the housewives select the live birds that they wish killed.

Many Unfair Prices

The various unfair practices which seem to have saturated the live poultry industry are not the result of the size of the industry, but rather the failure of methods to keep pace with the rapid growth of the business.

Senator Copeland of New York, in speaking before the United States Senate in January, said that "the poultry racket has become one of the most outrageously dishonest and corrupt vile industries known to the criminal world."

What might have happened in the case of Hank Jones, for example, was that the receiver sold the shipment of fowls at the top price, but simply pocketed 2 cents more per pound by falsely reporting the transaction. The deception can easily be practiced when there is a rather wide range quoted on any particular class of poultry.

While this form of dishonesty is serious enough, the damage is more far-reaching when the market reporter is deliberately misinformed as to transactions in order to get him to report prices below what was actually received. How this can affect the prices for poultry all over the United States will be more readily understood after the manner in which prices at New York City are established is explained.

How Prices Are Made

Between 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning the slaughter house representatives are on hand at the railroad terminals to examine the cars of poultry in order to obtain an idea as to the poultry they would like to purchase. When the slaughter house representatives have made their selections, they give their orders to the representatives of the receivers for so many coops. A little later in the morning government inspectors examine the cars of poultry for health, and then the poultry is loaded on trucks and taken to the slaughter houses. .

The buyers then proceed to the West Washington market where the commission firms are located, and at noon both buyers and receivers go to the New York Live Poultry Exchange where the day's receipts are posted. The committee of buyers discusses what it thinks the buyers should pay, and the commission men decide what they should have. The representative of a private price reporting agency is on hand, and both buyers and sellers gather around him to tell him what the prices are for the day. Those who are close to him may whisper in his ear, while those at the edge of the crowd may shout in order for the reporter to hear. Sometimes the noise and excited gesticulating makes it appear as though someone were getting mobbed.

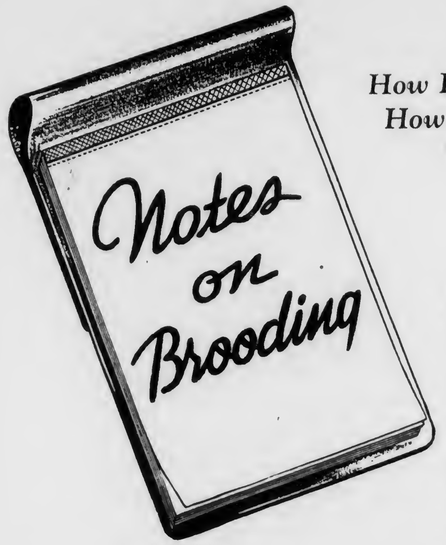
A buyer may say, "I'll pay 17 cents today for fowls." But a receiver may quickly reply, "No, no. I must have 19 cents today."

This may go on for quite awhile, and the price reporter, on the basis of the discussion that he has heard, will say, "Well, gentlemen, I think that 18 cents would be a fair price." And the reporter will send this information to his office, and the prices go out over the press services to newspapers in every part of the country.

The entire procedure of establishing the market price lasts about an hour, and it is over by 1 o'clock. The price that is finally listed by the reporter is the one upon which settlement between the commission merchant and the

Please turn to page 114

Cars of live poultry at the railroad terminal waiting to be unloaded. (Courtesy U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine.)



How Early Should Chicks Be Taught to Roost?
How Can Water Contamination Be Avoided?
How Often Should Litter Be Changed?

By Harry R. Lewis

THERE is nothing more important in efficient poultry raising than the brooding. Much is dependent upon the way they are handled during the first two or three months of their life. It is during this period that they must be kept free from infection of certain diseases and parasites which when once present will stay with them through life. It is during this period that proper temperature helps to induce a normal, healthy growth. It is during this period that correct feeding insures vigor and stamina. In other words, the environmental factor plays a great part in the future profitableness of each individual chick. It is not my purpose in this discussion to deal intricately with the problems of brooding, but rather to touch upon a few suggestions, many of them small, but important nevertheless in the successful brooding of chicks. Here they are.

Early perching is often overlooked with the result that the rapidly growing chicks are allowed to lie on the floor, closely crowded together with insufficient ventilation, in which condition they are hampered in their growth, they pick up coccidial infection easily, and the litter is much more quickly contaminated.

When the chicks are three or four weeks old, there should be placed in the back of the brooder compartment temporary perches, which can be quickly placed in position. The bottom perch should be level with the floor, and each subsequent perch should be a little higher than the one before it, until the fifth or sixth perch at the back is possibly 12 to 18 inches above the floor.

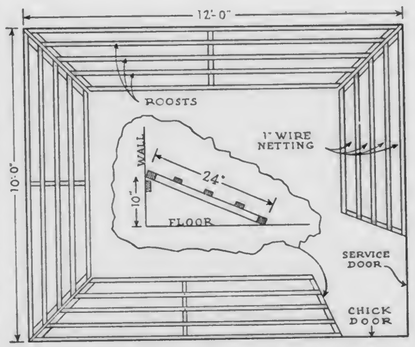
Under the perches should be 1-inch mesh poultry netting, through which the droppings pass, thus, preventing the chicks from coming in contact with them. This arrangement allows the chicks to walk up on them, and to gradually acquire the perch habit. When the chicks get to be five or six weeks old, it is well to drive them gently up on the perches, the last thing at night, where they will quickly spread out. After one or two efforts at getting them up there, they will readily go up themselves. Chicks are ruined through not being taught to perch early in life.

Hopper space or feeding area is an often neglected problem in brooding. There should be sufficient dry mash hopper feeding space so that all the chicks can feed at one time if they desire. The indoor hoppers during the first few weeks of brooding should be placed on elevated wire frames a few inches above the floor, so the chicks cannot pick up dry mash (off the floor) which has been contaminated. It is better to have too much space than not enough.

Just as soon as the chicks are allowed to spend a considerable portion of the day outside, hoppers should be provided in the runs or porches. When these are provided, do not take away the indoor hoppers. They will grow better and faster if feed is available to them in both places, because they will naturally eat more. Be sure that the outdoor hoppers are so constructed that the chicks cannot get in them and contaminate the mash, also that they are waste-proof in that the chicks cannot scratch the mash out. It is very important to use good substantial hoppers, well built and properly designed. A small amount of money spent for adequate and proper feed hoppers will be saved many times over inefficient ones.

Clean water is a factor overlooked in brooding, and plenty of it is essential. For this reason there should be in the brooder

Please turn to page 100



These chick roosts are suggested by Iowa State College. The frames are constructed of 2 by 2-inch lumber over which 1-inch poultry netting is stretched. The roosts, made of 1 by 2-inch material, are then nailed to the wire covered frames. Note how frames are slanted.

What a Difference at 6 Weeks!

THERE'S no question about seeing the difference Purina Startena makes in chicks at six weeks. They weigh more. They are better feathered. They have stretch and frame. They are sturdy and lively. It's this difference that Startena makes in chicks at six weeks that has brought the reputation to Startena as being America's best for starting chicks.

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Actual records last year on 925,427 chicks fed Startena, show that 93 per cent of them lived. At six weeks of age, the light breeds averaged 17.4 ounces per chick; the heavy breeds 19.2 ounces per chick. No wonder there's a big swing to Purina Startena this year.

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Duck Eggs Need More Moisture

Mrs. J. W. W., Pa.—Duck eggs can be hatched in incubators, but it is necessary to provide considerably more moisture than is necessary for chicken eggs. In experimental work conducted at the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, it was found that the addition of more moisture than was required by hen eggs greatly increased the percentage of hatch of the duck eggs and also increased the average weight of the ducklings hatched. Best results were obtained where the area of the moisture pan was as large as the area of the egg tray.

You did not mention what type of incubator you have, but it might be possible for you to have a local tinner make a flat, shallow moisture pan to cover the bottom of your incubator below the egg tray. If, however, your ventilation holes are in the bottom of the incubator, a moisture pan would shut off any incoming air, so instead of using a moisture pan, it might be better to place a number of wet sponges beneath the egg tray and also see to it that the floor of the incubator room is kept wet. If the use of moisture pans or sponges is not possible in your incubator, then it might be advisable for you to sprinkle the eggs daily from the tenth day on, using water heated to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This will help to prevent excessive evaporation of the moisture in the eggs.

The thermometer should be in a position, so that the bulb just clears the top of the eggs. The temperature for the first week should be 102½ degrees Fahrenheit and 103 degrees for the balance of the hatching period.

Formalin Prevents Mold in Oats

R. W., Pa.—It is extremely dangerous to feed sprouted oats which are moldy. It is possible, however, to prevent mold in sprouting oats by treating the oats with formalin. Before placing the oats in the sprouter, soak them thoroughly for 36 to 48 hours by taking 6 quarts of oats and 6 quarts of lukewarm water to which has been added 1 teaspoonful of formalin. When you transfer the oats to the sprouter, spread them over the trays about ½ to ¾ inch thick and sprinkle them with water daily.

If you have been in the habit of feeding your oats when the sprouts have turned green, I would suggest that you change your method and feed the oats when the sprouts are about ¾ inch long. I believe that you will have less trouble, if you feed them at this stage; likewise, their feeding value will be greatly increased. After the trays are empty, be sure to treat them with a standard poultry disinfectant in order to prevent further development of mold.

Go Into Poultry Business Gradually

E. J. V., Mich.—While I am confident that the poultry industry will be in a very sound condition before the end of 1934, I am going to advise you to be very careful and use good judgment in making plans to go into the poultry business. I am going to advise you to take twice as long as you had planned.

Instead of telling you to go ahead with your intentions to buy 2500 chicks, I am going to recommend that you purchase only 600 chicks and that you start them in March or not later than early April. This is quite a decrease from the program which you had mapped out, but with your lack of actual experience in poultry raising, this is the sensible plan to follow. The fact that you will be able to continue your job in the city while you are establishing your poultry farm is a situation that I consider very ideal. It will give you an income while you are acquiring that experience which is so essential. Although you may have studied poultry raising for many years, you will find that there are many things to be learned when you actually start to brood chicks and manage a flock.

If you start with 600 chicks this spring and allow for normal mortality, the removal of the cockerels, and careful culling of the pullets, you should be able to count on placing 200 good mature pullets into your laying house next fall. To accommodate such a flock, you should have a house 40 feet long and 20 feet deep, divided into two pens.

If you could build this house this spring, it could be used as your brooder house this year. I would recommend, however, that you do not place more than 300 chicks in one brood.

You may think that I am extremely conservative in the advice that I give, but I would prefer to have you remember me as one who has given you sound advice rather than one who has misinformed you and contributed to your failure in the poultry business. Too many people without experience go into poultry raising every year. Why they should think that they can make a success in the poultry business when it is not possible to do so in other businesses without some experience, is hard to explain.

From the tone of your letter, I believe that you possess qualities which will help you to succeed in the poultry business. For one thing, you appreciate the fact that good management of poultry means hard work. Many people do not realize this. You have shown good foresight in planting fruit trees and grapes, last spring, on the area of land which you have selected for your poultry farm. A good poultryman certainly has to figure out things ahead of time.

If you start your career as a chicken farmer on the scale that I recommend, a year from now you will know without question how much you want to expand your flock. Should you make any mistakes, your losses and your poultry education will not be as expensive as it would be if your mistakes were made on a large flock. Perhaps in 1935, you will want to increase your laying flock to 600 birds. Eventually, however, you will want to plan on housing approximately 1500 layers. By that time, of course, you should be able to give up your work in the city.

Where it is possible for a poultryman to develop special market outlets for his eggs and poultry, his chances for success are greatly increased. Since you are planning to continue your city job, it should afford a good opportunity to secure customers for the products from your farm.

Floor Should Be Insulated

E. B. H., Pa.—I rather believe that most of the trouble which you are having with a wet floor is due to the fact that the wind blowing under your house makes the floor so cold that it causes condensation of moisture. This could be remedied by tacking insulation board at the bottom of the joists to give you a dead air space. Another way to handle this would be to nail insulation board over your present floor and then lay down another wood floor over the insulation board. This, of course, would be somewhat more expensive than the first method.

I believe that it might also be well to increase the area of the muslin front of your 20 by 24 foot poultry house. A convenient rule to follow is to allow 1 square foot of muslin front to 8 square feet of floor space. I believe that if you would make this change, more of the moisture in your poultry house would be carried outside as a result of better circulation of air.

Not Affected by Hatchery Code

S. E. B., Mich. — You will not come under the hatchery code in producing broilers, as long as you sell the broilers when they are more than 30 days old. The code applies only to sales of baby chicks and started chicks up to 30 days of age. The hatcheryman from whom you purchase your 3,000 chicks will, of course, have to operate under the hatchery code.

Multi-Story Houses Popular

F. W. P., Pa.—I find that two or three story poultry houses are meeting with considerable favor. Many poultry raisers are using barns which have been converted into laying houses. Where insulation has been employed in remodeling the barns, there is seldom any trouble encountered in keeping the upper floors warm.

It would be rather difficult for me to give you a detailed explanation of how to ventilate a two story poultry house, but I would suggest that you write to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and request a copy of the mimeograph bulletin No. 230 entitled "The Ventilation of Poultry Houses." Since you are an out of state resident, it might be well for you to send along 10 cents when making your request for this bulletin.

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

Although receipts of fresh eggs at New York City began to pick up towards the middle of February, prices continued to remain fairly firm. The best nearby eggs were quoted at 24-25 cents on February 19, compared to 17-17½ cents for that grade on the corresponding day of a year ago. Auction prices, which had been running behind New York prices for a number of weeks, strengthened considerably at the middle of February and climbed above New York prices at several auctions.

Receipts of eggs at central western packing plants were nearly 40 per cent behind last year for the week ending February 3. Pacific Coast plants showed a slight increase over last year for that week. Production in the flocks of the government's crop reporters averaged 26.5 eggs per 100 layers on February 1 compared to 30.7 eggs per 100 layers on the same day last year.

Stocks of shell eggs in storage were pretty well cleaned up on February 1, and with the exception of 1928, they were the lowest holdings in the past 10 years. There were 52,000 cases of shell eggs in storage on February 1, compared to 75,000 on February 1, 1933, and 372,000 cases for the five-year average on that date.

Consumption of eggs, as indicated by the output in the four leading markets, dropped behind last year for the two weeks ending February 3, but recovered again the following week with a substantial gain.

Poultry prices have been improving. Rock broilers went up as high as 25 and 26 cents on the New York market, which is higher than they have been for some time.

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Notes on Brooding

[Continued from page 96]

house specially designed fountains from which the chicks can drink without spilling the water on the floor. There should be enough of them so that at no time are the chicks waiting around the fountains for a turn to drink. The fountains in the house should be placed on elevated wire covered frames about 3 to 4 inches above the ground, and extending out beyond the fountain 4 or 5 inches to keep any moisture, which may spray around, away from the chicks. The practice of watering chicks through the brooding period in open pans through which they can splash and walk, is very detrimental to good growth and freedom from disease.

Automatic water is a very important problem after the chicks get out-of-doors, especially if any considerable number are to be brooded. By automatic water we mean water piped on to the brooding range and provided at intervals to the houses by automatic fountains, all valves allowing a definite water level in the pans at all times.

Prevent Wet Spots

It is of great importance to be sure that the ground around the drinking pans does not become muddy, for it is in such places that parasites and coccidial infection gather. To avoid this danger it is well to have under each pan wire covered frames to provide an elevated platform for the chicks to stand on when drinking, and to keep them away from any wet spots which may collect under the pan.

Get the chicks out-of-doors early. A great mistake is often made in keeping the chicks confined to the colony houses until the chicks are three or four weeks old, or older. The sooner they can get out-of-doors and become used to running in and out themselves, the better. If they are let out in wire runs in front of the brooder house, they can begin to go out when only a few days old, a short time each day until they are used to temperature conditions. If they are let out on the ground, instead of platforms, they can be let out when they are a week old, for a few hours each day, and accustomed to outdoor conditions gradually. When the chicks are let out-of-doors on the range, be sure to provide a small wire run for them for a few days, so they cannot get far enough away to become lost or chilled.

Renew Litter Often

Litter light and clean often is a good axiom. Never cover the brooder floor with deep thick litter. A light litter frequently renewed serves the purpose of keeping the house dry and clean much better. We are told to clean the houses and renew the litter every five days. Much depends however, on the condition of the litter. If it does not become wet and contaminated quickly, it does not need to be renewed so often.

If the windows in the brooder house open out, they will act as a canopy which keeps rain from beating in and wetting the floor and litter. This arrangement also helps to prevent heavy drafts on the floor due to strong wind currents passing into the house.

Have a bucket of ordinary air-slacked lime hanging in the brooder house and every few days scatter some of this on the ground around the house where the sod becomes bare. A little scattered in the house, especially if there seems to be any moist spots around the fountains will help cleanse the atmosphere and keep the litter clean.

Move Colony Houses Regularly

Move the colony houses a number of times during the early spring and summer. If they can be moved but 10 or 20 feet every two weeks, it will help keep the area around the house green and free from contamination.

I have not attempted in this discussion to deal with the detailed problems of preparation and operation of the brooders. They were covered in the January issue. But I am sure that attention to some of the problems mentioned here will help to greatly improve brooding conditions and will result in better chicks.

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3 Chicks Per Pullet

In planning on the number of chicks to purchase this spring, figure on buying three chicks for each pullet that you wish to place in the laying house this coming fall. This will allow for normal mortality, and it will also enable you to do some culling before housing the pullets.

"This chicken," murmured the boarder, wrestling with a drumstick, this chicken—"

"What ails it?" demanded the belligerent landlady.

"Oh, nothing," sighed the boarder, "only it must be a great, great grandaddy from a hard-boiled egg."

"Come, Junior!—an extra-long worm if you take your cod liver oil like a good little boy."

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Only $65.00

YOU can buy or hatch your chicks earlier—make more money, *if you have a Dickelman*. Stop chick losses, raise 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks. *Fireproof*, rat and weazel proof; sanitary, *dry, warm*—even in zero weather. Stove in center. *No Corners*—prevents crowding. Ideally ventilated—no drafts—no sweating. Chicks grow faster—sturdier • *CHEAPER THAN WOOD* • Raise 90% to 97% of your chicks and have *earlier laying pullets*—get better egg prices. Increase your poultry income by raising *more* chicks at *no extra cost*. Hundreds of poultrymen praise the Dickelman. Millions of chicks raised in Dickelman houses annually. *Easily* and *quickly erected*. At these prices you can't afford to miss Dickelman advantages.
Write us today.

Only $79.50

500 chick size

For a Dickelman CORRUGATED METAL BROODER HOUSE
Dickelman Mfg. Co. Box 331 Forest, Ohio

B.W.D. TESTED MATINGS HELM'S EGGLINE CHICKS STATE STANDARD ACCREDITED
Champion Leghorn Pen—All "5-Bird Pen" Egg Contests in U. S. for 1933—Averaging 281 Eggs per hen. Winning Pen, 1931, averaged 294 Eggs, Second Pen, 1932, averaged 286 Eggs.
Foundation Leghorn Flocks contain R.O.P. Males, 251 to 300 Eggs.
Customers won 18% Cash Prizes in Poultry Tribune Chick Contest. We bought winning letters. Win in 1934 $2500.00 Prize Contests. Receive twice as much money. Details free.
TEN BREEDS—BEST EGG STRAINS—REASONABLE PRICES—FREE CATALOG
ILLINOIS HATCHERY, H. C. Helm Box 85 Metropolis, Ill.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS
In Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 790, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50¢ packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw. Beaconsfield, Iowa.

YOU RUN NO RISK

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. Send 50¢ (or $1.00) for a package of Walko Tablets—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 790
Waterloo, Iowa

For Sale by all Leading Druggists and Poultry Supply Dealers.

WRITE TODAY

Write Today for free catalog giving details regarding **Hoytville Accredited** Chicks all Bloodtested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the Stained Antigen Method. Also Inquire about our White Pekin Ducklings and Toulouse Goslings.

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES, INC. HOYTVILLE, OHIO

HILLSIDE CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

All Breeders Blood Tested (BWD Antigen Test). Large type S. C. W. Leghorns; Bar. Rocks; S. C. Reds; Heavy & Light Mixed. 100% live del. guar. P.P. Paid. Free range stock. Free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box E. McAlisterville, Pa.

Our Largest Egg Customer

[Continued from page 93]

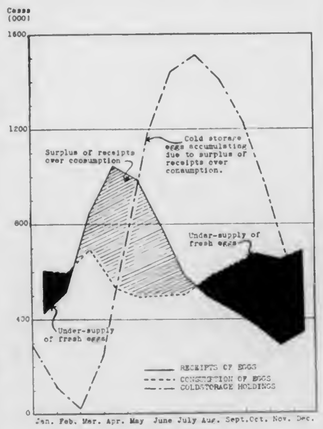
ever become the important factor in our New York market that they were 15 or 20 years ago. The small local markets scattered throughout the eastern states are looking more attractive to nearby producers. Transportation costs are relatively low and prices offered on these markets compare very favorably with prices on major markets.

The greater tendency to seek out local markets is well illustrated by the reduction in the past 10 years of 85,000 cases in the number of eggs sent into the New York market from Pennsylvania. This is an approximate decrease of 32 per cent. This reduction was not due to a lower volume of production, since between 1920 and 1930 the number of hens increased about 7 per cent in the state of Pennsylvania, and egg production per hen also increased.

Egg Production is Seasonal

The receipts of fresh eggs and the actual consumption of those eggs are seasonal. The receipts are subject to wide fluctuations, whereas consumption is much more stable and, consequently, an accumulation of cold storage eggs is built up during the spring and summer months. The peak of our storage stocks as shown by the chart on this page will be reached about the first of August, and this accumulation must be practically cleaned out by early February.

In the chart referred to, the excess of receipts over current consumption are shown by the cross-lined area. The solid black areas show the extent to which our current receipts of fresh eggs are insufficient for meeting our consumption requirements. This period of oversupply with the following months of inadequate supply is caused by the extreme wide fluctuations in production. The April production will usually double that of February and triple the production of November.



Receipts, consumption and cold storage holdings of eggs in New York City, representing the eight-year average from 1925 to 1932. The portion of the receipts shown by the cross-lines represents the surplus over consumption. This forms the accumulated cold storage holdings in New York City. The black areas represent the shortage of fresh eggs, and during this period the cold storage holdings are withdrawn and used to meet the consumption requirements.

Uniform Marketing Big Job

When we realize that the receipts on the New York market during the month of March to June, inclusive, exceed the receipts during the other eight months of the year, we can begin to appreciate that the job of marketing in a uniform manner our entire annual crop of eggs is not the simple task that many would have us believe. For such a city as New York, it is necessary to assemble, grade and pack for storage, finance for a period of six to eight months, store at a uniform temperature of 29 to 30 degrees Fahrenheit, sell and deliver in small jobber lots to many small buyers a volume of approximately one and one-half million cases of eggs. Would any producer of eggs wish to take the risks involved in this huge marketing enterprise?

Consumption of Eggs

It is always a difficult job to determine accurately the consumption of any commodity. Eggs go into so many channels of trade that it is almost impossible to separate the volume going into the various channels. For the New York market, a monthly output figure is published which takes into consideration fresh egg receipts and also any changes in cold storage holdings. These figures form the basis for the data presented in the accompanying chart.

There are two distinct peaks shown by this chart. The first one comes in March and then a much longer period of increased consumption occurs in October, November and December. The heavy consumption at this season of the year is very surprising because of the high level of prices which is maintained during these months. The explanation probably lies in the fact that those people who desire a cheaper grade of egg use cold storage eggs. The large quantity of peewee and small eggs at this season of the year may also account for some of the apparent increased consumption, since these figures are based on numbers of cases and not upon weight.

White Versus Brown Eggs

New York has been considered for many years a white egg market, whereas Boston has been known as the brown egg market. The white eggs would command a premium in New York and the brown eggs would top the market in Boston. Many reasons have been advanced for these market discriminations, but probably the outstanding factor has been the quality

START-RITE ELECTRIC BROODER NOW Thermostat Controlled

The new Improved START-RITE Brooder with Thermostatic Control of heat is the most efficient small brooder ever produced to sell for $4.75. Made from indestructible fiber — water-proof, withstands disinfectants. Removable spring-wire bottom. Guaranteed 5 Years. Capacity, 50 to 75 Chicks. Price, complete with Thermostat, electric connections, feed trough, etc. Postpaid for $4.75; without Thermostat, $3.50.
Growing Battery for 25 birds, 4 to 12 weeks, $7.75, prepaid.
At your dealer's or direct from us
Illustrated Folder FREE

THE EGG-PAK CO. 30 W. 21st St., New York City Dept. 8

STATE BLOODTESTED PRODUCTION BRED
S.C.W. LEGHORNS

Every chick I hatch is produced from breeders Pennsylvania state bloodtested for B.W.D. by agglutination method, raised and housed on my own farm under my own supervision. Positive breeding control. All matings headed by Pedigreed Males whose mothers laid from 240 to 329 eggs in one year. Strictly culled for size and production. Write to me for free descriptive circular and prices before you buy.

MATTHEW'S LEGHORN FARM
R.D. 3 York, Pa.

E. A. HIRT'S
CONTEST WINNING
WHITE ROCKS

1st W. Rock Pen, Maine, 1931, 1932, 1933; 1st W. Rock Pen, Storrs, 1931, 1932; 2nd 1933.
Maine pen, 1933, was 2nd W. R. pen in entire country, with 2396 eggs, 2537 points, and best W. R. Pen at all Eastern Contests.

CHICKS *and* EGGS
Send for Circular
E. A. HIRT 65 West St. So. Weymouth, Mass.

WENE CHICKS

LEGHORNS—Bred for large, chalk-white eggs—24 to 27 oz. to the doz.
WYAN-ROCKS (Wh. Wyandotte-Wh. Rock Cross), for broilers, light roasters and layers.
BRAM-ROCKS (Brahma-Wh. Rock Cross), ideal heavy roasters.
Also Straight Barred Rocks, White Rocks (Wilburtha Strain), R. I. and N. H. Reds.
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. (Pullorum Disease) by Approved "Rapid Plate Method" personal supervision.
Write for FREE Catalog and Prices
Dept. S
WENE CHICK FARMS Vineland, N. J.

White Wyandottes

THE BEST FOR OVER 40 YEARS
Buy a quality product, from a reliable breeder, at a fair price. Baby chicks, hatching eggs and ten week old stock. Send for free catalog now.
CARL J. CARTER, Successor to J. C. Fishel & Son, Box E. Columbus, Ind.

Give Your Chicks the RIGHT START with this Proved Feeding Plan

WHY experiment with a feed that you are not sure about? Start your chicks off this year with Beacon Complete Starting Ration—the feed that has stood the test for 5 years and each year wins more enthusiastic users.

PREVENTS IMPROPER FEEDING

You can't go wrong when you feed Beacon "Starter." It contains everything necessary for full vigor and rapid growth. All guesswork as to what to feed is now eliminated. Fresh water and grit are all the chicks need in addition to this feed for the first 6 weeks. After that grains should be added. THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC. Cayuga, New York.

REDUCES MORTALITY

"4799 *chicks hatched last year and fed on Beacon Starter.* 93.7% *were living when count was made at age of* 9 weeks."—F. Sloan McComb, *Proprietor*, McComb Poultry Farm, Montoursville, Pa.

5 lbs. of this feed produces 2 lbs. of chick weight

BEACON
COMPLETE
STARTING RATION

BUY DAVIS CHICKS
2,000,000 ANNUALLY

Chicks from B.W.D. Tested Stock (Antigen Method) Bred only from High egg producing strains. Chicks produced from eggs grading 23 ounces and better. We replace at one-half price any straight breed chicks lost first 14 days. Can make prompt shipment and we pay postage. Catalogue FREE.

ONLY ONE GRADE—OUR BEST

Breed	100	500	1000
Barred, Buff and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds and Wh. Wyandottes, Columbian and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. and Bf. Minorcas	$7.45	$36.75	$73.00
Light Brahmas and Black and White Giants	9.00	44.50	88.00
S. C. White Leghorns (Eng. or Tanc. Strain) Brown Leghorns and Mottled Anconas	6.95	34.25	68.00
S. C. Buff Leghorns (Davis Strain)	6.30	31.50	63.00
Heavy Assorted or Light Assorted			

DAVIS POULTRY FARM, Box 13, Ramsey, Ind.
Chicks produced in New 65,000 Egg Unit Smiths

If you enjoy reading EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE, use it as your guide whenever you buy chicks, feed or poultry equipment of any kind. By patronizing advertisers in EVERYBODYS, you make it possible for us to continue to give you so much helpful poultry information at our present low subscription price.

FEED STONEMO GRANITE GRIT

Yes, you can cut your feed costs by feeding hard, insoluble STONEMO GRANITE GRIT. Experiments have shown that chickens receiving soft grit (limestone grit) or none at all eat as much as 20 per cent more feed than chickens which have STONEMO GRANITE GRIT before them always. In other words, every cent invested in STONEMO GRIT for your chickens will save you 4 to 5 cents in feed costs.

HEALTHIER PULLETS—Not only will STONEMO GRANITE GRIT cut your feed costs, but it will give you healthier flock by making digestion complete, and by helping to avoid common troubles like crop bound, diarrhea, certain forms of paralysis, cannibalism, feather picking and tape worms. Feed STONEMO GRANITE GRIT to your baby chicks right from the start if you want to grow strong, vigorous pullets that will stand up under heavy production.

IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER does not carry Stonemo Grit, order direct. We will ship 100-lbs., or more, FREIGHT PREPAID at $1.50 per hundred pounds to any railroad station in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Delaware and Indiana. Your order for 100 lbs. can include an assortment of baby chick, growing, and hen sizes, or any one or two sizes that you may wish. Cash with order.

GUARANTEE—STONEMO GRANITE GRIT is sold on a money back guarantee. If it doesn't do what we claim, your money will be gladly refunded.

FREE BOOKLET

"Why Granite Grit for Poultry?" is the title of an 8-page free booklet containing the opinions of Prof. J. E. Rice, Dr. O. B. Kent, Prof. C. E. Lee and other authorities. Write for copy.

Stone Mountain Grit Co., Lithonia, Ga.

Please send me a copy of "Why Granite Grit for Poultry?"

Name .....

Address .....

.....

of egg arriving on the respective markets.

Boston, located among flocks producing brown shelled eggs, has been able to sell a better quality brown egg than they could in case of the white egg. New York, located in close proximity to a white egg-shelled producing area, can obtain better quality white eggs than they can locate in the brown eggs. Much of the brown shelled produce in New York comes from the farm flocks of the Middle West and the quality has not been entirely satisfactory. Recently these middle western producers have begun to appreciate that the difference as New York sees it, is not one of prejudice alone, but really a matter of quality. Special packs of brown eggs are often quoted as high or even above white eggs on this market of our largest egg customer.

Judge — "Sam, you are charged with chicken stealing. Which do you choose—to be tried by me or by a jury of your peers?"

Sam — "Peers! Peers? Meanin' which, Jedge?"

Judge—"Why, your own equals—men in your own class."

Sam—"In dat case, Ah prefers you, Jedge. Ah doan want no jury o' chicken thieves!"—Pathfinder.

AUCTION EGG PRICES

Three Top Prices Quoted

West Hartford, Conn., Feb. 12 — Wh. Spec. Lg. 24¾; Br. Spec. Lg. 24¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 24¼.

Hamden, Conn., Feb. 13—Wh. Spec. Lg. 30½-32; Wh. Ex. Lg. 30-32; Br. Spec. Lg. 33-34; Br. Ex. Lg. 30-32½.

Doylestown, Pa., Feb. 15 — Wh. Fancy Lg. 29; Wh. Ex. Lg. 29¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 28¾.

New Holland, Pa., Feb. 15—Wh. Ex. Lg. 23; Wh. Ex. Med. 22; Wh. Std. Lg. 23.

Center Point, Pa., Feb. 15—Wh. Fancy Lg. 29¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 29¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 29.

Coatesville, Pa., Feb. 15 — Wh. Fancy Lg. 28½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 28½; Wh. Std. Lg. 29½; Br. Ex. Lg. 30½.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15—Wh. U. S. Ex. Lg. 23; Wh. U. S. Std. Lg. 23; Br. U. S. Ex. Lg. 21¼.

Vineland, N. J., Feb. 15 — Wh. Fancy 25½-28½; Wh. Fancy Med. 23-26¼; Wh. Grade A. 24-26.

Brockton, Mass., Feb. 15—Br. Spec. Lg. 24½-27½; Br. Spec. Med. 21¾-26½; Br. Prod. Lg. 25¼-26¼.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., Feb. 16—Wh. Fancy Lg. 24-27¼; Wh. Grade A Lg. 24-26¼; Br. Grade A Lg. 24-26.

Easton, Pa., Feb. 16—Wh. Fancy Lg. 29¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 27; Wh. Std. Lg. 26½.

Wooster, Ohio, Feb. 15—Wh. Ex. Lg. 23¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 21¾; Wh. Ex. Med. 20½.

Butler, Pa., Feb. 16—Wh. Ex. Lg. 22½; Wh. Prod. Lg. 24¼; Br. Ex. Lg. 25¾.

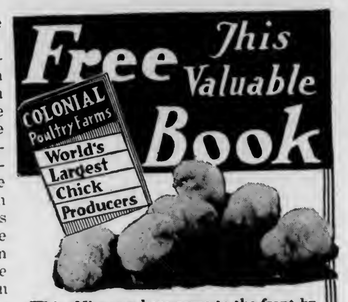
POULTRY AUCTION PRICES

West Hartford, Conn., Feb. 12 — Rock broilers, 22½; Rock fowls, 18¼; Leghorn fowls, 15½.

Hamden, Conn., Feb. 13—Red roasters, 25; Rock broilers, 25½-26½; Red broilers, 26½-28; Cross broilers, 26; Heavy fowls, 17-21; Leghorn fowls, 16-17½.

Flemington, N. J., Feb. 11 — Colored fowls, 18¼-22; Leghorn fowls, 15½-18½; Rock broilers, 24½-26¼; Red broilers, 23-24½; Rock pullets, 19½-24¾; Red pullets, 16½-20¾; Leghorn pullets, 13½-14½.

Free This Valuable Book



White Minorcas have come to the front by leaps and bounds. 15 years ago practically unknown in U. S. A., now one of the most popular breeds! What has caused thousands to swing to White Minorcas every year? The answer is simple—bigger white eggs, bigger birds, bigger profits! Our free catalog gives experiences of others; tells how they make more money than ever before. Write for it now while our chick prices are lowest we have ever made.

Booth's White Minorcas

Booth Minorca Farms are now known as Colonial Poultry Farms, so for genuine Booth Minorcas always address:—

Colonial Poultry Farms
Route 923, Pleasant Hill, Mo. or Route 923, Florence, Colo.

KILL Coccidiosis

SAVE YOUR CHICKS and MAKE MORE MONEY. Kill Coccidiosis, Worms, Lice, Bronchitis, Ticks, Mites and other profit-destroying diseases in litter. Get this Proven Control. Used by Poultrymen everywhere. Results guaranteed. Easy to use. Safe. Inexpensive. You take no chances. *TOXITE must satisfy or you get your money back.* Sold by dealers everywhere. Write today and get **FREE BOOK**, "THE MIRACLE THAT MAKES MONEY FOR YOU."

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, INC.
Box 255 Chestertown, Md.

Toxite

Prevent Gas - Save Chicks

Provide healthful, even heat with the Magic Brooder. Special Gas Chamber gathers and discharges coal gas. Self-Regulating device prevents overheating and chilling.

Two Sizes

Write for FREE Folder and Prices

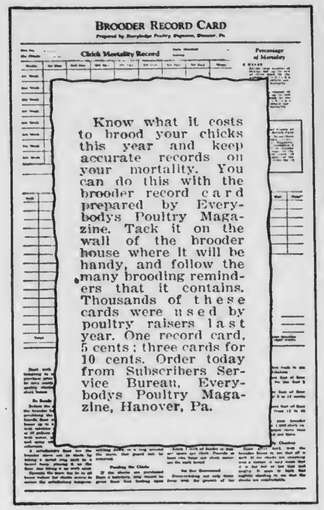
UNITED BROODER COMPANY
315 Pennington Ave Trenton, N. J.

PRODUCTION BRED BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks • N. H. Reds

We "Glorify Age" and use no pullets for breeders. Breeders selected from hens that have shown their ability to live and lay. Blood tested for B. W. D. by stained antigen method. We solicit your inquiries.

Kenneth H. DuBois
DuBois Poultry Farm, New Paltz, N. Y.



BROODER RECORD CARD

Prepared by Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Chick Mortality Record

Know what it costs to brood your chicks this year and keep accurate records on your mortality. You can do this with the brooder record card prepared by Everybodys Poultry Magazine. Tack it on the wall of the brooder house where it will be handy, and follow the many brooding reminders that it contains. Thousands of these cards were used by poultry raisers last year. One record card, 5 cents; three cards for 10 cents. Order today from Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Keep House Dry

Pick up a handful of litter the next time you go out into the laying house. If it is damp, it means that it is time to change it and replace it with fresh, dry litter. Dampness in your laying house is one condition that you shouldn't tolerate, otherwise colds and roup may soon be camping on your doorstep.

Check up on a few things. Are the fountains of the type which result in considerable spillage of water? If necessary place the fountains on hardware cloth platforms. Put a shallow pan beneath this platform to catch spilled water. This will prevent wetting of the litter and will also keep the litter out of the fountain.

Are your floors moisture-proof? If moisture comes up through the floor, there may be a remodeling job for you. Perhaps the floor needs to be raised or maybe it needs to be rebuilt to include a water-resisting layer.

Finally, how is your ventilation? If the interchange of air is insufficient, it is practically impossible to remove from the house all of the moisture given off by the birds during the day. As a result, some moisture settles on the litter. Be sure that the poultry house windows are open sufficiently wide and that your ventilation system is working satisfactorily.

Chick Raising Profitable

Raising baby chicks brought a cash return of 46 cents for each hour of labor, according to a summary of cost accounts on New York farms recently published by the New York State College of Agriculture. This was the highest labor return of all farm enterprises on which costs were kept in 1932.

Big-Type English
ROSELAWN
S.C. White Leghorns

The Ideal Leghorn For Commercial Eggs

Every year for 13 consecutive years, we have imported birds direct from Tom Barron's best official egg record bloodlines. These pure Tom Barron English Leghorns have been skillfully blended with our matings for all these years to produce a most profitable commercial layer. Results of thousands of customers prove Roselawn breeding methods extremely successful for producing extra heavy layers with unusual vitality.

ROSELAWN—A Trapnest-Pedigree Breeding Farm

Roselawn is one of America's largest and best established pedigree breeding farms, specializing only in this one strain of heavy layers. Roselawn breeding hens are Big Type Birds with large top-combs and of the true English type. **Heavy fall and winter layers of big chalk-white eggs.** Large commercial egg farms from coast to coast order Roselawn Leghorns because of their fine egg breeding and extreme vigor.

High Official Egg Records

Highest Leghorn pen to date at Maine contest. Highest 5-bird pen of all breeds at Quincy, Illinois Contest-1933. 1,260 Eggs, 1,267.20 points. Our Kansas Hen, 1932, was high hen for all breeds and second highest Leghorn hen in all U. S. Contests. Champion Leghorn Pen at Maine, 1931. More than 300 cups, ribbons and awards for high production at Western New York, Maine, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas and Storrs in last 3 years.

Roselawn Chicks and Eggs

Our chicks and hatching eggs are produced from three high quality groups of matings. Our price range will fit any pocketbook and our quality will meet the most exacting demands. Why shop for bargains when Roselawn offers you real **quality at reasonable prices?** A small deposit will book your order or we will ship C. O. D. if requested. **Immediate delivery.** Roselawn chicks still offered at **discount prices. WRITE TODAY.**

Send for our New Free Catalog and Prices

Roselawn Poultry Farm
ROUTE 10-E DAYTON, OHIO
Reference: Dun & Bradstreet, or any Bank in Dayton.

Pedigree Males Head Matings

Buy your chicks this season from a reliable responsible Breeding Farm. Get a complete description of the parent stock from which you buy your chicks. Every Roselawn mating is headed by either an individually or Pen Pedigreed male from one of our best dams. Every effort of Roselawn breeding is directed **toward better egg production and big profits for our customers.**

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Roselawn Poultry Farm
Route 10-E, Dayton, Ohio

Send me your new 1934 Catalog and Liberal Discount Offer if my order is placed in March.

Name .....

Address .....

CERTAINLY

YOU CAN RAISE CHICKS WITHOUT PAN-A-MIN BUT WHY DO IT?

IF YOU found that Pan-a-min-fed chicks ate more feed, grew faster, matured earlier—and if they laid 16% more eggs by December 1st—you'd surely give it to every baby chick on your place.

Well, that's what we find at the Research Farm. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min combines conditioning properties, appetizers, blood builders, minerals. Pan-a-min does not take the place of good feed. Neither does feed take the place of Pan-a-min. Add 3% of Pan-a-min to your favorite mash. See your local Dr. Hess dealer, or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

FAMOUS KWALITEED CHICKS

From Virginia State Certified and Blood Tested Breeders

"First Certified Hatchery In Virginia"

Every breeder tested for Pullorum Disease by the Agglutination Method in the State Laboratory. Hundreds of satisfied customers buy chicks from us year after year. This should be proof that Kwalteed Chicks are profitable. Write for free literature and reasonable prices.

HARRISONBURG HATCHERY, INC., Box 458-B, Harrisonburg, Virginia

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FREE Book Cold bottle, hot bird; in demand everywhere are Pilgrim Royal Squabs, up 2 to 3 times chicken prices. Make money breeding them; ready for market in 28 days. We ship everywhere on 5 mos. trial. Write now for *big free 68-p book*, send four cents stamps for postage, learn why, how. 34th year of success.
PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO. 433 H St., Melrose, Mass.

RAISE GUINEA PIGS
For Us. We supply breeders and provide a market for the young. Large profits. No experience necessary. Write today for FREE illustrated book and particulars Dept. L-2. RESEARCH SUPPLY CORP., 2436 W. York St., Phila., Pa.

Poultry Health

By DR. J. E. SALSBURY
Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases

MARCH In this month of pleasant, sunshiny days, the poultry raiser can rejoice in good "growing weather" for his chicks. But he must also keep a wary eye for Coccidiosis, for the germs of that dread disease are constantly stirring into life in the warm, moist earth, and chicks are likely to pick them up on the ground or in the litter.

PREVENTION PAYS . . . Before any symptoms of Coccidiosis appear, however, Phen-O-Sal should be used in the drinking water regularly to keep the intestinal tract clear of infection. The pure medicines in Phen-O-Sal will also tone up the digestive system and help to build up vitality.

Another aide to this battle against Coccidiosis is Worm Prevention, for worms weaken baby chicks, robbing them of resistance to disease. So it pays to mix Avi-Tone with your mash. Avi-Tone is a medicated tonic in powder form that helps to prevent worm infestation, stimulates the appetite, and keeps the organs functioning properly.

If you haven't started a health-preserving program of this kind yet, I suggest that you keep a sharp lookout for symptoms of Coccidiosis. The first signs are lifelessness, droopy wings and head, lack of appetite, and ruffled feathers. Later, you'll find watery, chocolate-colored, or bloody droppings, when the germs have gotten firmly intrenched. To fight the disease in such an advanced stage, clean out the litter, disinfect thoroughly all over the brooder house, and keep Phen-O-Sal Tablets dissolved in water before the chicks constantly. Poultry raisers have found that Phen-O-Sal removes the infection, neutralizes the poisons and heals up the inflamed tissues.

Your dealer will be glad to explain the above treatments in detail, and give you complete instructions, for he is well qualified to help you with your poultry troubles. Ask for the preparations mentioned, by name, at your local chick hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply, or general store. See your dealer now and get a free copy of our new folder "First Aid to Baby Chicks."

Prices:—Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for $1.00. Avi-Tone, 5-lb. carton, $1.75. Poultry House Disinfectant, quart can $1.00. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 404 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.

DID THIS EVER HAPPEN TO YOU?

Buy chicks of uncertain quality? Feed and tend them to maturity? Then find them non-producers with a healthy appetite but no laying ability? If you did, they were not from my **"MODERN" OHIO ACCREDITED HATCHERY.** For 17 years "Modern" chicks have "rung the bell"—been heavy producers of big quality eggs.

My Special Matings of S. C. White Leghorns for 1934 are composed of females mated to males whose sires dams run as high as **301 eggs in 365 days.**

WRITE ME QUICK for 1934 price list and written proof of every claim I make. Remember we are **Ohio "Accredited"** and all stock **blood-tested for B. W. D.** by the Rapid Antigen Method . . . C. O. Tippin, Owner

Modern Hatchery, Box 25, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio

MODERN HATCHERY — MT. BLANCHARD OHIO

PARKS' Bred to Lay BARRED ROCKS

AMERICA'S OLDEST & BEST known strain of Rocks that LAYED their way into POPULARITY the WORLD over. In American and Foreign Contests and in thousands of customers' pens where breeding shows up in dollars and cents.

JUST THINK—When you buy Parks Strain EGGS or CHICKS you are getting over 44 Years of Careful Selection, Trapnesting and Pedigreeing for EGGS. Not just eggs, but BIG BROWN EGGS of the PROPER SHAPE.

PROGENY TESTING for Livability, Early Feathering, etc. State B. W. D. tested (agglutination method). OUR U. S. COPYRIGHTED Rearing and Feeding Methods free to customers. EGGS and CHICKS—Best Bred and LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1889. Forty-Fifth Anniversary Catalog Free.

J. W. PARKS & SONS
BOX E ALTOONA, PA.

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 90]

broodiness tends to cut down the annual production and is most assuredly an undesirable characteristic since we no longer need broody hens with which to incubate and brood. Lack of broodiness is one of the main reasons why Leghorns generally lay more eggs than heavy breeds.

And broodiness is transmitted from parents to offspring. For instance, in some experiments at the University of Illinois, purebred Cornish hens were 90 per cent broody, the average number of times broody being 3.5. Leghorns on the other hand, were only 4 per cent broody with the average number of times broody only 2. When crossed, using Cornish males, the average per cent broody was 88 with the number of times broody 3.7. In the other cross using the Leghorn males and Cornish females the average broodiness was 37 per cent of all females produced with an average of 2.1 times broody.

This experiment clearly shows the broodiness of the Cornish to have been transmitted to the pullets produced by a cross and it tends to show that possibly it is in part at least, a sex-linked factor, meaning that it may be transmitted by the father to all his daughters. For this reason, it is important to mark all females and discard the broody ones from the breeding pens. But apparently doubly important is it that the males used be from non-broody mothers and grandmothers.

Confinement Rearing

One of the great problems in the poultry business is to know just what part confinement brooding is going to play in the future. It seems rather well established that layers can be confined to the houses with good results but how far we can go with young stock is by no means a settled or established fact.

Some recent results from the University of Kentucky on this point are rather enlightening. They say as follows: "Experiments have shown among other things that pullets raised in colony brooders, having access to sunshine and a grass range, and those that were raised in battery brooders for the first six weeks before being placed in the colony brooders laid more eggs during the pullet year and during the four winter months than those that were raised in battery brooders without direct sunlight for 24 weeks. During the first laying year the mortality was considerably greater in the pullets raised in battery brooders for 24 weeks."

Most unbiased persons seem to be of the opinion that there is still nothing quite equal to a good clean range where there is ample green feed.

Where pullets must be reared in the confinement of the brooder houses, however, plenty of space should be provided. Not over 2 or 2½ chicks should be allowed per square foot of floor space. Wherever possible outdoor wire-floored and wire-covered yards might well be provided with the wire floored yards as long as the house and at least one-half as deep.

Where chicks have a good range, 2½ to 3 chicks per square foot of floor space will be needed. This assumes that the cockerels will be removed as soon as they reach broiler size.

Letting Layers Out-Doors

With the coming of a few nice spring days this month, the tendency is to let the birds out these nice days. If done, it should not be done suddenly. By this we mean, don't let them out the first thing some nice sunshiny morning. At first allow them out for only a short time late in the afternoon and then gradually let them out a little earlier each day. It is probably safer not to start letting them out at all until you are reasonably sure they can be out more or less regularly.

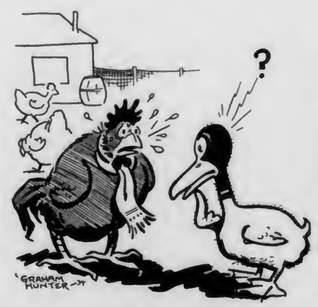
Since the ground in March is pretty sure to be wet and muddy, it is better not to turn them out at all until after most of the eggs are laid, which will be one or two o'clock. Furthermore, the eggs should be gathered just before the birds are turned out. Otherwise, some of them may come back in on the nests and smear a lot of eggs.

It should also be remembered that where there is an ample supply of grass outdoors, the egg yolks will become darker as a result of eating this grass. If your customers are particular about this point of uniform light yolk color, it may be better to keep the birds in the houses.

Wanted to Buy — Miscellaneous: 800-egg incubator for chickens, pigs, calves; what have you?—Kansas City Star.

Friend—"Say, Sandy, where's that nice, fat hen you promised me?"

Sandy — "Mon, mon! Did Ay not tell ye? She got better."—Laporte Herald.



Rooster: "I say, stranger — will you handle the crowing today! I've a touch of bronchitis."

KRACO
The *Milk Sugar Feed*

YOU GET 50% MORE VITAMIN "G"

Obtain better hatchability, assure better growth and guard health by using Kraco, the most economical commercial source of vitamin G. . . Kraco, Milk Sugar Feed, is a powder made by drying cheese whey. Kraco mixes in mashes easily. Keeps hens in health and laying. Increases egg hatch by 10-20%. Its better than 70% lactose content guards health. Kraco provides calcium and phosphorus and insures their perfect assimilation for sturdy bones. Costs less. 5% in the mash does it. Leading feeds have it. *Insist* on Kraco. Milk Sugar Feed, in the mash. Address Dept. D

Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, Chicago, Illinois

SANITATION PAYS
but..
It must be *effective*

Unless your sanitation program assures the destruction of coccidia, it is little better than useless. That's why so many poultrymen scrub their poultry house equipment with Iodine Suspensoid Merck. They know that tests have shown this product to be the *only* one that can be depended upon to destroy oocysts of coccidia under practical conditions.

Write for full information about Iodine Suspensoid Merck and the name of dealer nearest you.

MERCK & CO. INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, N. J.

IODINE SUSPENSOID MERCK

EGG CARTONS

Our New Cushion Bottom Carton Reduces Breakage
Send for Samples

BLOOMER BROS. COMPANY, Dept. A
Newark (Wayne Co.) New York
Please send samples of your Egg Cartons.

Name _____

Address _____

You Can Get BETTER CHICKS at Lower Cost

WITH THIS MOST COMPLETE, ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT CHICK STARTER RATION!

FIRST, buy good chicks. Then feed them B-B Complete Starter Ration and you can be sure you are on the fastest and safest road to poultry profits. For B-B Complete Starter Ration provides *everything* needed to develop faster growing, better feathered, stronger bodied chicks. Each of the ingredients has been carefully selected for its protein quality, vitamin strength and variety, mineral balance and palatability.

This most complete and convenient ration takes the last bit of guesswork out of your chick feeding. And it is sold at such a surprisingly low price that it will make more money for you at the same time! We guarantee B-B Vitamized Complete Starter Ration will produce heavier, sturdier chicks per dollar of feed cost or money refunded. Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Your dealer can supply B-B feeds for chicks, growing and laying birds that exactly fit the individual needs of every poultryman.

BULL BRAND
B-B VITAMIZED COMPLETE STARTER RATION
Registered U. S. Patent Office

FREE INFORMATION ON BROODING: See Page 128

Redbird Farm Baby Chicks

SMASHING WINNINGS
at New York State Contest

The Fourth Monthly Summary of the New York State Egg Laying Contest at Farmingdale shows Redbird Farm birds at the very front on every count.

1st High Red Pen (Points) 1st 4 Mths. 728 points; 703 eggs
2nd High Red Pen, January 231 points; 218 eggs
1st High Pullet for January, All Breeds 30 points; 28 eggs
3 Pullets in First 10 High, All Breeds
1st High Red Pullet in Egg Weight Average weight to date: 24.71 oz. to dozen

Let this Contest-winning strain boost your flock average yield, increase average egg size and fatten your bank account.

Every Breeder 100% Our Strain
We produce all the eggs we set; we do not buy hatching eggs from other poultrymen.

Blood-Tested for B.W. D. (Pullorum Disease)
by Agglutination Method, under supervision of the Massachusetts State Experiment Station.

FREE Replacement of Chicks Lost
Should your losses exceed 2% during the first four weeks, we will replace the chicks lost or refund their purchase price. You decide.

Chicks—Pedigree and Flock Matings.
Hatching Eggs—88% Fertility Guaranteed.
Write for FREE Catalog and Price List

REDBIRD FARM
Route 23 Wrentham, Mass.

Prices Must Advance on YOUNG'S HOUSES

Order Yours This Month
Rising costs compel us to advance prices 10% on all our houses. But until April 1st, we will fill orders at our present very low prices. Now is the time to order that House you need.

Write for FREE Catalog
of Poultry Houses and Equipment. Get our prices and Freight Paid Offer.

SAVE 10% by Ordering Before April 1st

E. C. YOUNG CO. 1 DEPOT ST. RANDOLPH, MASS.

CRIDER LEGHORNS

bred for large eggs and large size help many customers succeed. At Georgia contest ten pullets laid 2542 eggs for 2642 points. At Storr's contest, 2704 eggs for 2713 points. All chicks sired by pedigreed males from high record hens. Every chick from parents bloodtested for B.W.D. (rapid whole bloodtest). Write for free catalog.

THE CRIDER LEGHORN FARM
Box 102 Cridersville, Ohio

Those Poorly Feathered Chicks

[Continued from page 92]

feathering. The Asiatic breeds are late featherers, while Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons and White Wyandottes are dimorphic, meaning they may be either early or late feathering.

Limited to Sex

The sex-limited inheritance of rate of feathering has been observed among Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Faverolles. In this case the factor for feathering is really a sexual character, as, for example, the ability to cackle is limited to the female and the ability to crow is confined to the male. Sex-limitation may be dependent upon the interaction or cooperation of two agencies: a genetic factor and an internal secretion from certain glands, notably the sex-glands, thyroid and thymus glands.

A number of investigators conclude that a genetic relationship exists between poor feathering and slower growth. The writer is more inclined to attribute the slower growth to excessive heat loss and, consequently, considers it merely secondary to poor feathering. The work of Giaja at the Jugoslavian Institute for Biology would tend to support this belief. Giaja demonstrated that the plumage has a great influence in the metabolism, which may be defined as the chemical changes that occur within the body incident to the exercise of vital functions and to growth. Plucked birds showed a considerable increase in their normal metabolism. In geese this increase amounted to 78 per cent, in turkeys 40 per cent and in chickens 54 per cent. The increase of the loss of warmth in plucked birds is proportionately reversed to the temperature. In the case of the chicken this amounted to 93 per cent at 20 degrees Centigrade and 191 per cent at 0 degrees.

Unbalanced secretions from certain glands, notably the sex-glands, the thyroid and the thymus also interfere with proper feathering. Decreased thyroid secretion and increased thymus secretions check feather development. Such differences in glandular activity are constitutional; whether they are fortuitous or inherited is not definitely known.

Henry Ford is supposed to have told Arthur Brisbane: "When I saw Rockefeller's face I knew what made Standard Oil." Unfortunately we are not all "gifted" like Henry Ford and even if we were we could not tell by looking into a chicken's face whether it is heredity, nutrition or environment that makes it look as if the depression hit it so hard it had to hock its feather coat. In the case of the light breeds it is not apt to be a breeding problem. With the American breeds you may be able to tell from a study of the incidence of the trouble in the two sexes whether the trouble is inherited or acquired, provided you know your genetics. It is one of those slicker tricks of Nature that cannot be explained with a few words; not even a series of cigarette ads would do.

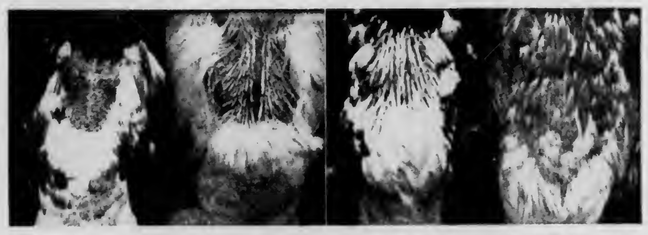
Unfavorable Environment

Many a chicken which genetically has what it takes to feather well has it taken by unfavorable environment or improper feeding. Chilling, overheating, severe fluctuations in brooder temperature and overcrowding are some of the environmental factors affecting rate of feathering. Why these conditions affect feather development is not fully understood, but there is good reason to suspect as the cause a disturbance of the glandular function.

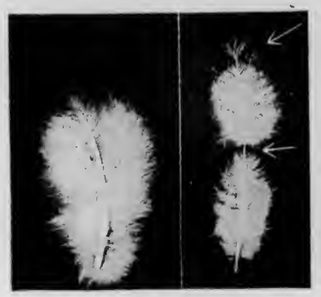
Faulty incubation may also affect the rate and quality of feathering according to observations by Dr. Bartsch. In all such cases, the removal of the cause constitutes the remedy or prevention.

Feed Influences Quantity and Quality of Feathers

That feeding affects feather growth has always been universally accepted on general grounds, but only during recent years has this traditional belief been substantiated by scientifically acceptable evidence. Some of the dietary factors which are definitely known to influence unfavorably the growth of feathers are: poor quality and low levels of protein; inadequate provisions of certain vitamins, notably vitamin B; too low a fiber content; improper acid-base balance.



These four pictures show the feather growth on the back of four birds 14 days after the area was plucked. The bird at the left was fed a deficient diet. Proceeding toward the right each subsequent bird represents a group which was given a progressively better ration. The last or fourth ration was a complete feed. Note how regeneration of the feathers improved, step by step, with the improvement of the feed. (After Kuhn)



The two white arrows point to "interruptions" in the growth and structure of a feather caused by two distinct nutritional disturbances. The picture at left shows a normal feather of the same kind for comparison. (After Kuhn)

Lately, Kuhn at the Goettingen Zoological Institute has shown that improper feeding affected not only the rate of feather growth, but also the structure of the feathers. The accompanying photographs show this better than the writer can describe it. Kuhn demonstrated very strikingly the effect of feed upon feather growth by feeding different feeds to plucked chickens and observing the degree at which the feathers were regenerated in the plucked areas. The photograph shows the difference in feather development due to four different feeds. The birds on the left was given a deficient ration; the next bird received a slightly better feed; the third bird a fairly good feed and the fourth bird a good feed. It will be noted how the feather growth improves, step by step, with the improvement of the feed.

The Sum and Substance

The whole feeding problem can be summed up in the statement that the feed which promotes good, balanced growth and skeletal development will also produce good feather growth.

In closing, it may be said that how well a chick can feather depends upon heredity; whether it will feather as well as it can depends upon feeding and environment. Fortune will not smile upon the chick raiser who not only tolerates bare-backs, but breeds from them; he will have to be satisfied with a good, loud laugh, because a chick that does not have the inherent ability to grow feathers early and rapidly can not be helped by the best of feed or the best of environment.

"Poor Smith! I understand he met reverses in his chicken business."

"Reverses?"

"Yes. He says his hens are laying eggs the size of hailstones."

The question, nowadays, is not how many eggs a hen lays on the average, but—how many on the new code.

PULLET PELVICS

A Observe the wide span of this normal pelvis, which guarantees a normal pullet, a profitable laying hen.

B This narrow, constricted pelvis means certain loss, a sub-normal pullet, and an unprofitable laying hen.

Show the Amazing Effects of Feeds

Observe these pelvic bones dissected from five-month-old pullets raised at the Pratt Experiment Farm. Both chicks were identical... in breed, strain, incubation and care... except that A was started on Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food, while B was fed an unbalanced, deficient starter.

These bones illustrate the amazing effects of feeds, show how a starter or chick food can affect, for good or bad, the future profit possibilities of mature birds. B was a runt... underweight, a certain unproductive layer. While A was normal... meaty, a sure prolific layer.

Stop gambling your profits with inferior starters. Stunted growth, bowel trouble and leg weakness, are frequently due to unbalanced, deficient feeding. Use Pratts. It's a pure, digestible, wholesome food... reinforced with every necessary vitamin... scientifically balanced in minerals... giving every tiny nerve, muscle and bone the elements needed to grow strong, husky, healthy pullets.

Don't take chances. See your dealer today. Ask for Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. Or, if you prefer that method of feeding, ask for Pratts Buttermilk ALL MASH Starter and Grower.

Bargain!

In the Pratt plan, less than 100 lbs. (instead of the usual 200 lbs.) of starter is needed per 100 chicks. You then save money by changing to the lower priced Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash.

Pratts Chick Food costs so little, we will even ship a 100 lb. bag, freight prepaid, to any station East of the Mississippi River for $3.25. Price at dealer's store considerably lower in most sections.

If no dealer near, send money order direct to:
PRATT FOOD CO., Dept. 581
124 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pratts BUTTERMILK BABY CHICK FOOD
MINERAL BALANCED • VITAMIN COMPLETE

Brood Chicks ELECTRICALLY with the TRUMBULL Electric Brooder
Built on a New Principle

Which provides a **uniform distribution of heat and adequate ventilation** at a **low operating cost.** Entirely free from cold drafts; no other heat required. Two sizes: 100 and 350 Chicks. Write for illustrated Folder and Bulletin giving results of tests during recent cold snap 26 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

THE TRUMBULL ELECTRIC MFG. CO. Dept. W-6, Plainville, Conn.
A GENERAL ELECTRIC ORGANIZATION

STOP CANNIBALISM Paint the windows, not the chicks

Picking stops instantly when "FOX'S CANNIBALISM & PICKOUT CONTROL" is painted on glass or substitutes. Protected by U. S. Patent No. 1,922,157. Send $1.00 for trial can postpaid or write for details and name of our nearest distributor.
FOX POULTRY FARM CO. Box 18D Metuchen, N. J.

PICK-OUTS

End it with Rudolph's Ventilated Pick-out Shields. Price in 100 lots 2½¢ each; in 1000 lots $20.00. If your dealer cannot supply—write us.

RUDOLPH MFG. CO.
MAPLE AVENUE, VINELAND, N. J.

TAYLOR'S Leghorns

TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED

On our farm we have 5800 breeding females all State B.W.D. tested (agglutination)—only 13 reactors in 1933. All males pedigreed R.O.P., dams' records all over 240 eggs pullet year. Sires' dams 256 eggs or better.

You Can Depend on Taylor's Leghorns

When you purchase Taylor Leghorn Chicks we can truthfully say we know them and the breeding history behind them. Every egg that goes into our incubators comes from our own flocks, bred, raised and fed right on our own farm. We know their history—we know the vitality and production ability that has gone into them—and because we know we can say to you "You can depend on them."

Check the Contest Records

Consistently steady high averages at official laying contests tell a story all their own. Officially checked, they are a true picture of production ability under disinterested management. This year at Hunterdon Co., N. J. 8th High Pen. At the Pennsylvania Contest, 4th High Pen (2702 eggs, 2754 points) 8th High Pen (2608 eggs, 2593 points) 3rd High Hen (302 eggs, 316 points in 51 weeks.)

Taylor's Leghorns Earn Profits

If breeding counts, there is every reason to say that Taylor's Leghorns are profit makers. These contest records indicate profitable production—they produce for us on our own farm—but best of all, Taylor's Leghorns are making profits for many customers. Given reasonable care, they'll pile up profits for you.

Write for Catalog

Send for our illustrated catalog now. Get acquainted with Taylor's breeding and quality. The catalog is FREE. Write us today.

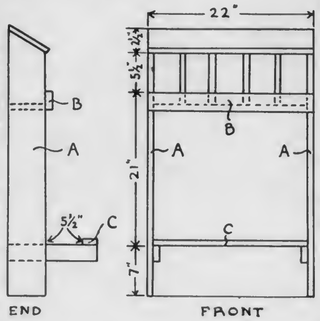
WELSBRET FARM

TAYLOR BROS., OWNERS

Box 582-B, Newtown, Bucks Co., Penna.

Hopper for Male Birds

Gallant male birds often become so attentive to the hens in the breeding pen that steps must frequently be taken to increase the feed consumption of the males. A poultryman in eastern Pennsylvania who ran into this trouble, devised a special cockerel feeder which is shown in the accompanying sketch.



The principal measurements for the feeder are given on the sketch. One-inch thick lumber should be used throughout to make the feeder substantial, but half-inch wood can be used for the partitions.

The sides (A) of the feeder are made of 1 by 5-inch lumber 36 inches long with the top cut in the manner shown in the end view. The perch (C) on which the bird stands when eating is made of 1 by 2-inch wood as are the perch supports. The same is true of the board (B) which helps to form the feeding compartment.

By keeping corn in this feeder which is out of reach of the layers, the male can eat whenever he feels so inclined, and the danger of a loss in weight is decreased.

What People Like in Eggs

There seems to be a lot of misconceptions as to just what the people do want in the way of eggs with relation to yolk color and shell color. About everyone believes that all the New York City people want very light yolked eggs. A study made by Berley Winton of the University of Missouri in New York City in which over 10,000 consumers were interviewed showed the preference for yolk color to be as follows:

Light yolks	35.9%
Medium yolks	20.0
Dark yolks	24.9
No preference	19.2

From this it would not seem that such an over preponderance of the people insist on light yolks. It is very likely, however, that most people do prefer that the yolks be more or less uniform and this is probably more important than the particular shade.

Furthermore, since large poultry farm eggs are apt to be lighter and more uniform in yolk color due to more confinement and less green feed, and since they no doubt take better care of their eggs than the general farmer whose birds are out of doors and produce darker yolked eggs, it is rather easy to see how many people have come to associate quality or freshness with lightness of yolk.

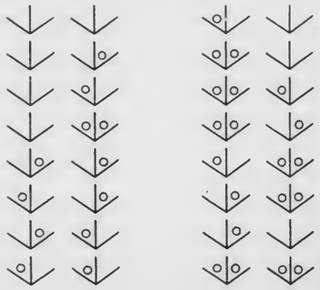
However, some recent experiments have shown that the darker the yolks, the richer the vitamin content of the eggs. This, no doubt, accounted for by the birds getting out-of-doors more and eating more green feed. Is science now going to teach the people who have been demanding light yolk eggs to change their minds and demand dark yolks?

This same survey referred to shows that the preference for shell color was as follows:

White shells	49.5%
Brown shells	28.4
No preference	22.1

Mark Your Chicks

When you buy your chicks from different sources or start broods on different dates, it is a good idea to mark the chicks as your check upon the quality of the pullets produced or simply as a guide to their age. A convenient method of marking baby chicks is by toe punching them. The chart below contains a series of marks which can be used in identifying chicks by toe punching.



Laxative for Chicks

When chicks have a whitish accumulation sticking to their abdomens, it may indicate that they have pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea), but more often than not, it is a sign of constipation. A good laxative for chicks is one pint of black molasses mixed in 4 gallons of wate. It should be placed before the chicks the first thing in the morning without any other water.

Ad (in Indiana paper)—"Wanted—To buy White Rock pullets or yearning hens." Must be a lovesick Rooster.—Country Gentlemen.

BROWER'S prices even lower than in 1933

IMPERIAL Drum Brooder

Sold on 30 Days FREE TRIAL

1—Burns cheap oil. 2—Saves chicks. 3—Heats entire brooder house. 4—Bigger and stronger. 5—Backed by BROWER GUARANTEE BOND. All styles—including oil, coal and battery brooders. ALL PRICES REDUCED. Save money and still get highest quality. Write for new FREE Catalog and Poultry Guide, showing largest and most complete line of poultry supplies in the world (over 325 ITEMS), and 30 day FREE TRIAL Offer.

BROWER MFG. CO. Box 3991 Quincy, Ill.

BROWER

NOT A POISON

Harmless to humans, live-stock, poultry; made of red squill

K-R-O

KILLS-RATS-ONLY

K-R-O (powder form) 75¢. READY MIXED (no bait to buy) $1.00. All druggists. K-R-O Co. Springfield, Ohio.

RESULTS GUARANTEED

Courtesy U.S. Dep't Agr.

Hen suffering from infectious bronchitis finds breathing difficult

The Only Original Approved Vaccine

Vineland BRONCHITIS VACCINE

Developed by the College of Agriculture of New Jersey. Prepared under the supervision of the men who originated the process.

100-Dose Bottle, $3.00 500-Dose Bottle, $12.50

Vineland FOWL POX VACCINE

May be administered at same time as Bronchitis Vaccine.

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Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, V. M. D., Director

Box 248-C Vineland, N. J.

MORRIS FARM

CHICKS EGGS STOCK

Bloodtested-Pedigreed

NEW ENGLAND'S OLDEST BREEDER

To sell to 7000 exacting New England customers for 28 yrs. should convince you we have TRUE QUALITY BREEDING. We have bred from Contest Winners since 1914 and have in our ancestors

THREE WORLD CHAMPIONS with official record to 288 eggs.

We aim for a FLOCK AVERAGE OF 200 EGGS on your farm; large eggs; and welthy birds. Take no chances. Buy chicks of merit, from a breeder of long standing reputation.

GENUINE BARRON LEGHORNS—5 to 7 lbs.

"NON-BROODY" REDS—We originated this strain.

BARRON WYANDOTTES—Official records to 282.

"IMPROVED" BARRED ROCKS—303 egg foundation.

Buff Rocks—Selected for World's Poul. Cong. at Rome. New Hampshire Reds for meat. Bloodtest B.W.D. Agglutination

MORRIS FARM

CATALOG M. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Lowest Prices in Our History

CHICK BUYERS

BEFORE buying chicks find out what incubator they are hatched in. If it's a ROBBINS, you know your hatcheryman or breeder has the most modern, efficient, sanitary incubator money can buy. His standards are high. Chicks hatched in Robbins Incubators are larger, stronger, more vigorous. They are easier and more profitable to raise. Write for names of Robbins equipped hatcheries and breeders.

Robbins Incubator Co, Denver, Colo. Incubators of 2,880 capacity and up

Robbins hatched chix are better chix

PULLING STRONG FOR ROBBINS

Colonial has NEWS FOR CHICK BUYERS!

All leading straight breeds; also sex guaranteed chicks. World's largest producer of baby chicks. Send NOW for big FREE catalog of REAL BARGAINS. Real Quality at Mighty Low Prices. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Box 923, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

DESTROYS MITES & LICE AT ½ THE USUAL COST. Simply paint on roosts, dropping boards. For mites, spray thoroughly. Best results. ½ gal., only 90c.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Mfrs., Omaha, Nebraska

YOU CHICKS JUST DON'T KNOW HOW LUCKY YOU ARE. THIS YEAR THE BOSS IS GOING STRAIGHT THROUGH ON **LARRO** AND YOU'LL SOON BE EATING YOUR FIRST MEAL OF **LARRO STARTER**

So much depends upon the feed they get. It is the only source upon which they can draw for the raw materials that build bone, tissue, feathers, body capacity, health and vigor. Don't take chances with your baby chicks. Give them the feeds that have been proved right in years of testing with hundreds of thousands of birds. Put them on Larro Chick Starter *now*. Then after six weeks switch to Larro Growing Mash and see how perfectly the youngsters develop. Larro Poultry Mashes and the Grains that go with them have led their field for years . . . and today they are better than ever. Improvements and refinements in the original formulas have brought about a still more perfect fitting together of the nutrient factors. Each ration functions as *one harmonious whole*—providing every necessary food element in just the right proportions for best results. *Ask your Larro Dealer about Larro Poultry Feeds.*

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan

GO STRAIGHT THROUGH WITH *Larro* . . . TO GREATER POULTRY PROFITS

Bishop Strain R.O.P. Barred Rocks

Acknowledged by Poultry Authorities to be AMERICA'S FINEST COMBINATION QUALITY. Chosen for U. S. Official Exhibit to the two World Poultry Congresses; 4-yr. Sires average 238 eggs per bird; big eggs; high production. R.O.P. supervision, 100% free pullorum last 7 years by Conn. State Blood Test (agglutination method). Day old chicks, hatching eggs, of highest quality for foundation stock or flock improvement purposes. If you are a breeder or hatcheryman, Bishop's dependable Strain will help your sales.

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EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM

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STATE R.O.P. CERTIFIED

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For your protection and profit, insist that the feeds, salt or minerals you buy bear the Iodine Seal of Approval. Mail the coupon for names of manufacturers privileged to use this seal, and also our free booklet on Iodine Feeding.

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Please send me your free booklet "THE ADDITION OF IODINE TO POULTRY FEEDS".
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A bowel astringent. Given in drinking water. 25c, 50c, $1. At your Dr. Hess dealer.

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I'M CROWING for BECKS Quality Chicks

Immediate Delivery. Brown, White Leghorns; Barred, White, Buff Rox; Anconas; White, Black, Buff Minorcas; White, Gold, Silver Laced Wyandottes; Reds, Cross Breeds $8-100. Mixed, $7-100. White, Black Giants, Buff Orpingtons, Brahmas $10-100. Cornish Game, Ducklings $15—100. Turkey Poults, $35-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Started Chicks. BECK'S HATCHERY, Dept. E, MT. AIRY, MD.

Raise them on WIRE FLOORS

Wire floors mean healthier chicks—lower mortality. Use Crown's Hardware Cloth—best quality, heavily galvanized. Buy wire fabrics and supplies direct at low cost. Save money.

Ask for Free Catalog CROWN IRON WORKS CO.
1174 Tyler St. N.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota

Booklets Free on Page 128

Outwitting Chicken Thieves

An Easy-to-Make Burglar Alarm

By W. A. Smith

SEVERAL years ago we had the unpleasant experience of going out to feed our flock of nice Rhode Island Red pullets one bright winter morning only to find them practically all missing. Efforts to trace them or run down the thieves were fruitless. Right then and there I decided that if anyone entered our poultry house in the middle of the night in the future, I was going to know something about it.

Especially is the need for vigilance necessary now when thieves in trucks and automobiles descend upon the henhouse under the cover of darkness and practically clean it out, leaving small clues with which to attempt to trace them.

I discussed the matter of a burglar alarm with a railroad signal maintained of my acquaintance who was familiar with electric circuits. Together we worked out the circuit and its hookup which I am about to describe, the cost of which should not exceed $3.00, if used insulated wire can be secured.

Here Are the Materials Needed

The hookup is simple and can be installed by anyone. The materials required are:

1 Electric Buzzer or doorbell
1 8-10 Volt Transformer, or 4 Dry Batteries
1 Auto Stop Light Switch (pull type)
1 Coil Spring 16 inches by ½ inch
1 Rawhide string 18 inches long
1 Small pulley
Insulated electric light or telephone wire.

The stop light switch can usually be secured at an automobile junk yard. And sometimes the insulated wire can also be secured from the same source. Enough wire will be needed to reach from the dwelling to the poultry house twice (single strand) and also enough more to hook up the transformer and buzzer.

If you have electric lights, the best method is to connect the hookup to the electric line through a transformer which will reduce the voltage to 8 or 10 volts. If no electric power is available, four dry cells may be used. If dry cells are used, set them in the hookup in place of the transformer and proceed from there with the wiring in the same manner.

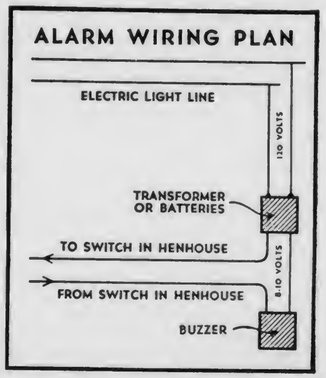
How to Hook Up Transformer

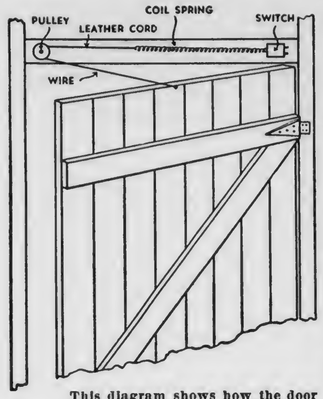
First hook the transformer to the electric light line according to directions furnished with it. Be sure to connect it with a "hot" line (one that always has current on it). A wire from one of the 8-10 volt terminals can then be connected with one of the terminals on the buzzer, which should be located in the bedroom, or some place where it can be heard readily at night. A switch can be placed in this wire near the buzzer, or the hookup can be arranged so it can be disconnected at the poultry house to avoid constant disturbance from the buzzer whenever anyone opens the poultry house door during the daytime.

Attach a wire to the other 8-10 volt side of the transformer and run it to the switch located on the casing directly above the hen house door on the hinge side (The side of the door fastened to the door frame). Then attach another wire to the other terminal of the switch and run it to the other 8-10 volt terminal of the transformer. Now test the buzzer by pulling the spring stop light switch at the poultry house to see if it works properly. It now remains only to connect the switch with the door so it will operate when the door is opened.

Coil Spring Protects Switch

Attach the coil spring to the switch with a wire ring so it can be unhooked. This spring is of the type commonly used to close screen doors. Fasten the leather string to the other end of the spring. Hook the pulley to the top of the door casing at the opposite side from the switch and run the leather string through it. Fasten





This diagram shows how the door is hooked up with the switch.

a piece of copper wire 6 or 8 inches long, and then attach the wire to top of the door with a small staple, about a foot from the hinge side. The arrangement should be loose enough, so the switch will be in a normal or "off" position when the door is closed, and tight enough so it will operate the alarm when the door is opened about a foot. The purpose of the coil spring is to allow the door to open wide and prevent damage to the switch.

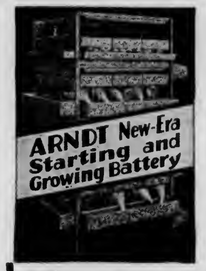
Now if you have a shot gun, some shells and a flash light located where you can find them readily, you can rest assured that you are in a position to welcome any chicken thieves in a manner which they do not like. However, I find that in spite of the fact that we have told very few people about the arrangement, it gets noised about that the poultry houses are equipped with burglar alarms, and chicken thieves steer clear.

Of course a smart thief could get around the alarm by cutting the wires. However it is possible to hook up a closed circuit which would alarm when the wires were cut, or the circuit is opened in any way, such as opening the door. So if one is careful not to allow disreputable persons in the poultry house where they can become familiar with the circuit, there should be no trouble from this source.

The same alarm can be extended to protect other buildings by connecting to the wires which lead to the switch in the poultry house and thence to another switch operating with the door of the building to be protected.

Protect the Wiring

I might add that, while this is only a 8-10 volt circuit, it should be wired safely by using porcelain knobs to fasten the wires to the buildings. Also insulating tubes should be used to conduct the wires through walls, thus avoiding danger of fire through short circuit.



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100 Blood-Tested CHICKS

This Year START RIGHT with ARNDT New Era EQUIPMENT

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Accommodates 100 Chicks for 3 to 4 weeks, on upper deck, also 75 to 90 growing birds, 9 to 12 weeks old on the lower 3 decks. Former price, $44.00. Special price, $33.00.

100 Blood-Tested Chicks—Tested for B. W. D. (pullorum disease) by the State Supervising agency of one of the six New England States. Former price, $12.00; Special price, $10.00.

"A New Road to Independence"—160-page textbook on raising poultry in batteries by Milton H. Arndt, Battery Specialist. Regular price, $1.

Formerly, these three items would have cost you $57.00. For a limited time only, we offer all three in this "Get-Acquainted" Combination Offer at $44.00. Prompt action will save you $13.00. This offer may be withdrawn without previous notice, and former prices restored.

Order direct from this advertisement or write for free Folder giving full details.

Ask also for special prices on ARNDT New-Era Laying Batteries ordered at this time.

Free Catalog describes ARNDT New-Era Starting, Growing and Laying Equipment. Write for it.

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MASSANUTTEN POULTRY FARM—*Largest and Finest Equipped Farm in Virginia Devoted Exclusively to Fine Poultry Breeding*

MASSANUTTEN BABY CHICKS

22,500 pleased customers testify to the success they have had with Massanutten Baby Chicks.

VIRGINIA CERTIFIED CHICKS

Every chick is certified by the State of Virginia, and we guarantee 100 per cent live delivery. Every bird that produces the eggs we hatch is individually selected for outstanding Health, Type, Vigor and Production. Also each producer of the eggs is blood-tested for pullorum disease by the agglutination method at the Virginia State Laboratory. Every scientific care used.

OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF BREEDERS

Constitutional vigor is necessary for high livability and egg production. The Massanutten sound breeding system supplemented by official supervision of breeding flocks by licensed inspectors of the state assure these qualities in Massanutten Chicks. You'll be proud of your flock and your good judgment if you get Massanutten Chicks this year. Chicks are easy to raise, have ready cash market. Sent postpaid.

Write today for free booklet with history of Massanutten breeding program and full details about these certified chicks

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FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

We guarantee satisfaction when you buy our chicks. For over 20 years we have been carefully developing our flocks. Our many satisfied customers prove our success. Write for prices and details regarding our fine, purebred stock.

OUR PRICES WILL PLEASE YOU—WRITE TODAY

Our literature gives in detail, the story of our success and tells you how you can make money with our Satisfactory Chicks. Write today. Popular breeds — low prices — liberal guarantees. We also hatch White Pekin Ducklings.

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY COMPANY, Box L, New Washington, Ohio

PETTEY'S TOE PUNCH—Mark your chicks this year according to the date of hatch or their source. Pettey's Toe Punch cuts clean, sharp holes in the wtbs of the feet, and they remain as permanent identification. System of marking illustrated on page 111. Send 25 cents for the punch to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Carpenter

Hen LAYING Cages

A Hen Laying Cage that every poultryman can afford to own. The bottoms are made of 1 in. x 2 in. or 1 in. x 4 in. mesh welded wire with sufficient slant to cause the eggs to roll into egg racks. Feed troughs are deep and roomy. Sanitary watering cups are made of seamless enameled ware. The cages are sectional and can be arranged to fit a room of any width, length or height.

BATTERY BROODERS

Whether your problem consists of starting, storing or growing chicks, Carpenter's Wood-Metal Brooders, offer the most practical solution.

There is a Carpenter Coop for every purpose. Exclusive patented features. Sets new standards of quality, efficiency and economy for poultrymen.

Write for special circular on items in which you are interested.

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SAVE 15% On Your Chicks

Our co-operative plan gives you an opportunity to buy chicks at a net savings of 15%. No tricks. Just a plan to save you money. And every chick is from

100% B. W. D. Tested Stock

We have bloodtested every flock 100% by the Stained Antigen Method. Testing was done in Oct., Nov., and Dec., and all reactors removed.

17 Years Producing Good Chicks

Our 17 years of poultry and hatching experience ...17 years of selective mating and breeding has enabled us to produce Big, Strong, Healthy Chicks that will Live, Grow and Lay. We're an Ohio Accredited Hatchery and every bird is Culled, Leghanded and Bloodtested under supervision of Ohio Poultry Improvement Association.

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BOX 160, FINDLAY, OHIO.
Rush me details of your plan whereby I can save 15% on my chick order. This does not obligate me.
Name .....
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Most beautiful and most profitable variety of American breeds. Won every prize at New York Show, Jan. 1934. Breeding stock, mated flocks, single birds, hatching eggs. Free catalog
BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

[Continued from page 95]

slaughter house buyer is based, and it also is the basis on which returns are made to the shippers.

Market Often "Left Open"

Sometimes the prices on poultry are not decided upon until Wednesday, and occasionally not until Thursday. The market is "left open." The difficulty of estimating the number of cars of poultry to arrive during the week brings about this situation. But the price that may be established on Wednesday of the week is the price that the slaughterhouse buyers pay for the poultry that was delivered to their plants on Monday and Tuesday as well as on Wednesday.

Considerable criticism has been directed at this method of establishing a market price, not at the integrity of the price reporting agency, but at the attempts to deceive the reporter as to the actual selling prices in an effort to depress or to raise the quotation, as the case may be. And the prices established at New York influence the returns to farmers all over the country, even though their poultry may be consumed in the nearby town. If New York prices go down, the country buyer out in Alta, Iowa, or in Stanley, North Dakota, lowers the price that he pays to the farmers.

A receiver who wants to depress the market price, for example, will say that he is expecting an unusually large number of cars of poultry to arrive that week. The estimated supply exerts an important influence on the price. If he succeeds in influencing a lower quotation, he may buy a large quantity of poultry outright instead of representing the shipper on a commission basis, make his returns to the shipper on the depressed quotation, and hold the poultry for a day or two in anticipation of a rise. When the "expected" heavy receipts fail to materialize, the price naturally rises, and the receiver sells his poultry. If the advance is only 1½ cents a pound, his gain on a carload containing 16,000 pounds of poultry would amount to $240—money that rightfully should go to the shipper and back to the farmer who produced that poultry.

Similarly, the receiver who has promised his shippers a certain return will make a determined effort to keep prices up until he has disposed of all of the poultry consigned to him. To achieve this end, he may go as far as to give a secret rebate to a few favored buyers to get them to report their purchases at the higher price.

Influences Country Prices

When prices are held up artificially for any period of time, they are generally followed by a sharp drop, and prices at producing points tumble likewise. To protect himself against these drops, the country buyer who assembles these carload shipments naturally buys his poultry on as wide a margin as possible, and the producer receives less as a result.

What False Weighing Can Do

But juggling of prices isn't the only unscrupulous practice that hurts the producer. There's that matter of false weighing. With the beam type of scale that is being used now, it is possible to obtain a difference of 6 or 7 pounds from the actual weight by changing the position of the coop on the scale. On a carload of poultry containing 132 coops, an error of 5 pounds per coop, figured at 15 cents a pound, would amount to $99. And you can bank on it that the difference isn't in favor of the poultryman.

At the live poultry hearing conducted by the Federal Trade Commission in New York City on January 31, one of the speakers mentioned an instance of where the weights on a scale had been switched, and the substitution wasn't discovered until half the car had been unloaded. Some crafty buyer was profiting. Here, again, the producer was the goat.

Handling Charges Are Excessive

Excessive handling charges is another evil that cuts the returns that should rightfully go to the man who has grown the poultry. All of the cars of poultry which come to New York City must, of course, be unloaded at the railroad terminals. Only those cars shipped over the New York Central lines come into New York City to be unloaded. All other railroads have their terminals in Jersey City, New Jersey, and the poultry unloaded at these freight terminals has to be ferried across the river.

The costly procedure in handling poultry upon its arrival was described by Senator Copeland in the United States Senate as follows:

"The poultry is brought from the West in special cars, Pullman palace cars for poultry. Then when the poultry is unloaded from the cars in Jersey City, the birds are put into wooden coops, each coop holding about 20 birds. Those coops, which are very cheap affairs, I suppose can be made for $2.00. They are loaded onto trucks, the trucks are taken across on the ferry to the West Washington Market, or some other market, and there they are unloaded.

"In order to get those birds from the car they have to be put into coops, which are rented from a concern having a monopoly, and $1.00 per trip is charged for those coops. In order to fill the coop, two men are employed, and then to lift the coop from the platform to the truck, two other men are employed, and the truck must be one which is owned by the monopoly controlling the transportation of live poultry. After the poultry

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1. Gets immediate results in the eradication of round worms, tape worms and similar parasites.
2. Prevents and controls coccidiosis.
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Guaranteed by the makers of Arcady-Wonder Feeds

Start using Arcady Worm-A-Tonic today. Buy from your dealer or send $1.50 for a half pound, the recommended treatment for 85 birds.

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. . . GOOD CHICKS

don't come from farmed-out flocks of unknown parentage. The best chicks are scientifically bred for productability and egg size. We are a modern trapnest-pedigree breeding farm with one breeder in each 10 egg incubator capacity. We sell you chicks from known ancestry. You know in advance that they will make you a profit. We have added size and increased laying capacity and ruggedness to the finest Tancred blood in the world. Our chicks MUST make good, or we will! Get our honest literature telling you about our matings and low prices before you place an order for chicks anywhere. Act now! Write

SMILEY FARMS
Rt. E Jackson, Mich.
Strictly a breeding institution
SMILEY TANCRED NORTHERN GROWN

GOING RIGHT AHEAD

O'Donovan's
S. C. W. Leghorns
One of America's Greatest Laying Strains

Winners in three out of four contests entered, finishing first High Leghorn Pen, Second High Pen All Breeds, in the fourth contest. **Winning Pen Century of Progress Egg Laying Contest**, record 1094 eggs, scoring 1165 points. **Winning Pen Western N. Y. Contest**, 52 week record 2904 eggs scoring 2966 points. **Winning Pen Central N. Y. Contest**, 52 week record 2762 eggs scoring 2856 points. **First High Leghorn Pen, Second Pen All Breeds Storrs Contest**, 52 week record 2932 eggs scoring 3061 points. Average production for 30 pullets making up our three full year contest pens 296 points per bird. Fifteen of these 36 birds laid either 300 eggs or points and better. **Send for catalog. Prices exceptionally low.**

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Chicks at Lowest Cost

300 Egg "SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS"
Were $38.00 Now $18.75

900 Egg capacity Units were $105.00 now $54.00. Produce all your own chicks in first hatch, then hatch for others. Other sizes as low as $9.75.

BROODER HOUSES AS LOW AS $43.00

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Des Moines Incubator Co. 60 E2nd St. Des Moines, Ia.

Bulletin G-40, "Plans for a 10-Acre, 1500-Hen, One-Man Poultry Farm," can be obtained by sending a 3-cent stamp to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

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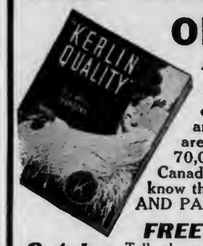
BABY CHICKS at a price you can afford to pay.

ORDER NOW!



A record of 34 years as PROFIT MAKERS is behind every **"KERLIN-QUALITY"** chick. The contest winners listed at the right and, or, their direct decendants, are in our breeding pens this year. 70,000 customers in the U. S. A., Canada and 28 foreign countries know that **"KERLIN-QUALITY"** LAYS AND PAYS!

FREE! 40-Page 4-Color Catalog Tells why we have 70,000 customers. Shows how we breed and trapnest. Gives proof of many customers' big profitable returns. Shows many beautiful pictures of silver cups and ribbons won by **"KERLIN-QUALITY."** Proof of superiority!

I am conforming to the Code in every respect. I am quoting the lowest prices this year consistent with quality. Be sure to write for my fine catalog today. Member NRA.

Highest Record Hen at Alabama Contests

Hen 74-6 [illustrated above], Alabama 1932-33 Contest: 322 eggs: 331.5 points. This is highest record ever made in all Alabama Contests. Four 300 eggers in this contest. Ten highest hens in this contest averaged 284.

Hen 73-2 made record 1931-32 Alabama Contest 303 eggs. Laid 344 eggs before molting.

First. Pen Delaware Contest. Average 257 in one year.

First. Pen S. California Contest: average 257.1 in one year.

Western Washington Contest: Average 253.4 in one year.

First. Pen Storrs, Conn., Contest: Average 249.4 in one year.

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Stop "Keeping Chickens"—Let "Kerlin-Quality" Chickens "Keep You"

What DO YOU GAIN?

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

IF YOU save a penny or two on chick prices and get common, grade stock? Think of Kerr strength and livability—of Kerr breeding for heavy laying—of Kerr's records in the laying contests — of Kerr's **all bloodtested breeders, 120,000 of them.** Bloodtesting is done by agglutination method. Kerr chicks are always fairly priced. It is the laying flock that pays. You can't remedy mistakes when chicks are grown. Write for free Chick Book and prices.

26 years' experience and fair dealing guarantees satisfaction

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Kerr Chickeries, Inc. 15 RAILROAD AVENUE FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

Anthony

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS STATE BLOODTESTED for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by agglutination test. All eggs are laid by my own flock of breeders. Write for big free CATALOG.

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STRAUSSTOWN, PA.
Located on U. S. Route 22, midway between Harrisburg and Allentown. Visitors are welcome.

SEX-LINK CHICKS

Raise all pullets for eggs or all cockerels for broilers and capons. **Save growing costs;** have hardy, disease-resisting birds; keep flock with heavier winter egg production; fatten more broilers faster and cheaper

BUY PULLETS — DAY OLD!

Now you can buy 100% pullets as day-old chicks. Send for catalog and see how to save costs and increase poultry profits with Gholson's sex-linked chicks. Supply limited.

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Ask us about our New Hampshire "Reds."

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S.C. Wh. Leghorns

A Great New England Strain Long Famous as Heavy Producers of Large White Eggs

For many years, we have trapnested and pedigreed our foundation stock. Our best blood is distributed throughout our flocks. Our average flock production has been steadily increased without sacrificing egg size or constitutional vigor. For worthwhile profits, order our

Grade-A Chicks from Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. (pullorum disease) by Approved Stained Antigen Method, personal supervision.

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Any shortage will be made good by replacing chicks or refunding money, as preferred.

For 24 years, Lords, father and sons, have worked unceasingly to produce a Leghorn strain of great vigor and high productivity. Buy from a real breeding farm.

Write for Price List and special plan for assuring profit in 1934.

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New England's Largest Leghorn Breeding Plant

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Recommended:
For the treatment of **COLDS, ROUP AND INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS OF FOWLS**

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WORMR TABLETS 1c Ea.
CHICK SIZE ½c Each

Absolutely dependable in the treatment of Round and Tape Worms —without setting back young stock or knocking egg production.

Many outstanding breeders and hatcherymen use and recommend Russell's Remedies. A very successful hatcheryman of Indiana says: "Your Wormit Tablets have them all beat, regardless of price." Royal W. Booth, nationally famous breeder of Clinton, Mo., writes: "We compliment you on the high quality of Korum and WormR Tablets; they are all you claim for them." Korum is a liquid medicine used in drinking water, particularly for baby chicks, in the treatment and prevention of germ diseases such as Simple Diarrhea, Roup, etc. No bad taste or offensive odor. One pint, $1.00. Get these guaranteed products from one of our 30,000 dealers, or order direct. We pay the postage.
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
R. I. REDS BARRED ROCKS

All produced from our own breeders, B.W.D. free by state agglutination test, pedigree bred, priced right. Place your orders early. Write for descriptive literature.

Harry R. Lewis, Box E, East Greenwich, R. I.

gets across the ferry, two men must be employed to lift the coop off the truck onto the sidewalk.

"It costs $321.00 for the 5 days consumed in the transportation of a carload of poultry from Iowa to Jersey City. It costs $387.00 to unload that poultry in Jersey City and deliver it from Jersey City over to New York, which operation takes 5 hours. The cost of the transportation has been more than doubled by reason of these excessive charges made through these methods demanded in the handling of poultry in the terminal. If they do not hire the right truck, the poultry will never reach its destination alive."

Shipper Pays Coop Rental

The rental of $1.00 per coop is paid by shipper and is deducted in making the returns. When the buyer returns the coop to the cooping company, he receives 35 cents, and he gains at the expense of the shipper.

Transportation of the live poultry from the terminals to the West Washington market is handled by one trucking company which holds the contract. It receives the contract price of 60 cents for every coop unloaded at the terminals, whether it hauls them or not. Actually, it hauls only about 35 per cent of the arrivals. The balance is loaded directly onto the trucks owned or hired by the slaughterhouse operators.

Doesn't Help Poultry Consumption

Many more examples of unethical and inefficient practices could be mentioned. They would simply confirm the sorry mess which exists in the live poultry industry. When graft, dishonesty and antiquated methods make it necessary for the housewife to pay unreasonably high prices for poultry, she'll just use less of it. It doesn't do the producer any good. Whether the poultry raiser is aware of it or not, the attempts to "chisel" a little off here and a little there on the returns make it just that much harder for him to show a profit from his poultry flock, no matter where he may live.

The situation in the live poultry industry in New York City has gone from bad to worse, until receivers and buyers alike are sick of this unhealthy condition, and the better elements in the industry are coming forward in an effort to stamp out the corruption which now exists. With the government standing ready to enforce any code which the industry may develop, and with a new administration in New York City, it appears as though an opportunity to correct these many evils is closer than it has been at any time before. Gentlemen's agreement haven't worked. Some stronger force is necessary.

Code Being Developed

On May 25, 1933, work was started on a live poultry code. It is not completed at this writing. There have

NEUHAUSER "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

FROM THE MASTER BREEDING FARM

Baby Chicks from 26 oz. Eggs

Yes, I want to order my chicks real soon. I will write today for Neuhausers Big Catalog in Colors and their new Low Price List

Yes Sir! That's what you get when you order "Good Luck" AAA mating chicks. All breeders BLOOD-TESTED for B.W.D. with Antigen by licensed Veterinary. All reactors removed. Thousands of breeders in 10 breeds at the Master Breeding Farm. Our AA and A matings have 14 years of continuous breeding for large size eggs. 20 Breeds to choose from. We also hatch ducklings.

Write today for FREE catalog in colors and low prices.

NEUHAUSER CHICK HATCHERIES & MASTER BREEDING FARM
Napoleon, Ohio Box 110

CHICKS THAT PAY PROFITS
1934 Catalog Ready

Next winter's profits depend on the chicks you buy, now. Fairport chicks develop rapidly into layers or broilers. LIVABILITY, RAPID GROWTH, EARLY LAYING, HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION, LARGE EGG SIZE, Fairport chicks give you all these qualities. **Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Giants, Minorcas.** Every breeder blood-tested for Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.) by the Stained Antigen Rapid Whole blood-test, approved by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Catalog tells all about our breeding, describes our strains and our Iron Clad livability guarantee. Lowest prices in years.

NRA Member

FAIRPORT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM
R. D. 8
Fairport, N.Y.

Boyce LEGHORNS

DELAWARE R. O. P. and DELAWARE CERTIFIED. Highest egg production R.O.P. flock in Delaware. Blood-tested by whole blood method and no B.W.D. reactors in our R.O.P. flocks for 7 years. Healthy breeders, healthy surroundings and sanitation are the reasons. We offer chicks, eggs at prices you've paid for lesser quality. Buy Boyce's Quality Chicks, and build up a heavy producing, money making flock. Send for catalogue with prices, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed on every order.

S. C. W. Leghorn R.O.P. Pedigreed Male No. B-446

R. O. BOYCE POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. No. 2 Seaford, Del.

WORM WITH *The* **GIZZARD CAPSULE**
Get ALL 3 *Kinds!*
LARGE ROUND, LARGE TAPE *and* PIN WORMS

Patented INSOLUBLE coating. More effective; easier on the birds. At your Lee dealer.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Mfrs., Omaha, Nebr.

Incubators

Prices are going higher! Get our free catalog quick on **Champion Belle City Incubators and Brooders.** Save at present low factory prices.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 93, Racine, Wisconsin

Booklets Free on Page 128

been many different elements, many divergent ideas to bring together in developing a code, and it has taken time. Members of the live poultry industry are working hard with officials in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington, D. C., and if the provisions in the proposed code are finally adopted, the live poultry industry will be a lot cleaner business.

Among the practices that would be outlawed are:

1. Secret rebates, refunds, commissions or discounts.
2. Commercial bribery.
3. Misrepresentation of live poultry as to its point of origin, quality, condition or kind of poultry.
4. Excessive feeding on the day which the poultry is to be unloaded in order to increase the weight and deceive the purchaser.
5. Unnecessarily delaying the loading to cause shrinkage in weight.
6. False weighing of poultry with the intent of deceiving sellers or purchasers.
7. The sale of unfit poultry.
8. Misrepresentation as to the expected shipments of poultry with the intent to affect market prices.
9. Misrepresentation of any fact intended to affect the market price of poultry.

Live Poultry Industry Wants a "Czar"

So intent are the members of the live poultry industry upon seeing that these unfair practices are enforced, when the code is signed, that they are asking the government for a man who will act as a dictator or a czar to see that everyone behaves. They want an outside man who is fearless and will enforce the code to the letter.

"What we are trying to do is to take the supervision of the live poultry industry away from our own hands," explains Benjamin Forsmith, Secretary of the Live Poultry Slaughterhouse Association. "We feel that if the government would appoint an administrator or a czar, it would be possible to regulate this business for the best interests of the producer, the consumer and ourselves. If our business is conducted properly, a lot of waste would be eliminated and consumption of live poultry would be increased."

There is a lot of work ahead to bring about all the reforms that are planned. It will be no easy matter to change the live poultry racket into an honorable business conducted on a high plane, but when it does come about, you, as a producer of poultry, are going to have more money to put in your pocket, regardless of the state in which you live.

Agent—"This book tells you how to keep your chickens."

Farmer — "Huh! I've kept my chickens for five years. What I want, is a book telling how to make them keep me."—Lightning Line.

Booth Chicks

875 NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST AWARDS
Prove the Laying Ability of BOOTH STOCK
ROYAL W. BOOTH

At the World's Fair, Chicago, 1933, Booth Farms had highest pen in number of eggs and Championship Trio of pens in both eggs and points.

In the past 5 years, in competition with the best breeders from every part of the United States, our birds have won 875 awards, cups and ribbons at National Laying Contests, including highest average production for any breeder entering 10 or more contests.

All of these hens were raised on our farm from our own bloodlines. Thousands of their sisters are used in our AAA Matings. Their egg records are your assurance of profitable breeding back of your chicks.

Booth Chicks Always Dependable

For 17 years we have kept thousands of hens under trapnest on our Master Breeding Farm to obtain accurate family pedigree records for breeding purposes. In this way we have intensified the desirable qualities of our best hens and developed what we believe to be the greatest amount of high quality breeding stock owned and controlled by any poultry farm.

Discounts on Advance Orders

$6.50 Per 100 Up

International Egg Laying Contest Award
World's Fair Chicago 1933

FREE Catalog
8 Breeds

Ten Times as Many Eggs

"I bought chicks from 5 other poultry farms and paid much more for them than I did for yours, but the other chickens do not lay like yours do. Today from 150 pullets of other stock I got 11 eggs and from 200 Booth pullets, same age, I got 165 eggs. I am clearing $4.40 a day above feed costs on them. The ones I got from you last year average 216 eggs per bird for 12 months. G. W. Taylor, Bishopville, Fla. (Dec. 18,'32).

$270 Profit on 180 Hens

Piper City, Ill., Dec. 9, 1933.
"With a flock of 180 Booth White Leghorns, I made a profit of $270 above all feed costs and other expenses, depreciation, charges on equipment, interest on investment, etc."—Harold Miller.

$183 Net Profit in 24 Weeks

Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 7, 1933.
"I raised 264 birds out of 300 chicks. I sold 51 pullets for $76.50 at 5 months and 213 birds that weighed 1,065 pounds when they were 24 weeks old at 15c per pound. This makes a total of $268.20. The feed cost $84.80, which left me a net profit of $183.40."—G. W. Booke.

79% Production for December

Mr. Sol. Seigworth of Cle Elum Poultry Farms, Lickingsville, Pa., writes as follows: "We are enclosing check for 6,000 chicks as per attached order. I raised 92% of my chicks to maturity. Have one pen with 500 birds in it that are averaging 70% for December. A smaller pen is doing about 79%. I winter 2500 hens.

BOOTH FARMS, Box 909, Clinton, Mo.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds — Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Just compare our Guarantee under the Hatchery Code with that of any other large hatchery in the United States! Do you know of such Quality Chicks being guaranteed by any other large hatchery?

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

And *just compare* this Catalogue with those from other hatcheries! You'll find others more elaborate, with more claims (but they're usually pretty vague). But we do not believe you'll find another catalogue that contains so strongly the stamp of truth on every page and in every statement we make. Your copy is ready. Send for it!

We Ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery. Tel. Wallingford 645-5

Hall Bros.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 62, WALLINGFORD CONN.

SEX-ed Baby Chicks

Buy either **All Pullets** or **All Males.** Antigen Bloodtested for BWD—Raise chicks for eggs or broilers—increase profits. Amazing new, money making method in raising poultry. Greatest variety of SEXed Chicks at special prices. Complete history and booklet FREE gives valuable information on sex guaranteed chicks. Write today—to SEXed Chick headquarters. We also hatch all popular breeds. Low prices.
FAMOUS POULTRY FARMS ASS'N., Dept. 324, Bethany, Mo.

LAUREL LOCKS

New Hampshire Reds

Baby Chicks

We buy our hatching eggs direct from farms in New Hampshire where this breed originated, and only from flocks that have been tested by State of New Hampshire (using the Agglutination Test method) and found free of Bacillary Wh. Diarrhea for one or more years.

EARLY MATURING

Our New Hampshire Red chicks develop early into real money-making broilers. The pullets will generally begin laying at five months of age and will lay a large brown egg.

DON'T BE MISLED

Low priced chicks are sometimes the most expensive chicks to raise. After your pullets come into laying age and fall down on production—there is nothing you can do about it. Play safe at the start. Buy Laurel Locks New Hampshire Reds, bloodtested for B.W.D., bred for egg production and hatched in sanitary incubators.

Member I. B. C. A.
Member Penna State Poultry. Assn.
Fully complying with hatchery code

LAUREL LOCKS FARM
(Poultry Dept.)
R. D. 1 POTTSTOWN, PA.

LAUREL LOCKS FARM
POTTSTOWN, PA.

NAME _____

ST. or RT. _____

ADDRESS _____

Build Big

Sturdy Husky Chicks

KASCO ALL MASH CHICK FOOD

● You can't go wrong with KASCO All Mash Chick Food. It contains "hairline balance" in proteins, minerals and vitamins. Better pullets, less disease and greater success are yours, if you use KASCO. It offers maximum efficiency at minimum cost.

NEW KASCO POULTRY BOOK

● GET THE NEW BIG KASCO POULTRY BOOK. This book contains valuable instruction on brooding, housing and feeding your poultry. It will be sent free and postpaid to your address, if you will fill out and return the coupon below.

KASCO MILLS, INCORPORATED
WAVERLY, NEW YORK
TOLEDO, OHIO

Mail this for Free Book

KASCO

Send Coupon to Nearest Address

Name .....

St. or Rt. .....

Address .....

Get Your Scrap Book
See Page 129

Back to Standard Feeds

In talking to one of this country's leading manufacturers of feeds for poultry and cattle, we asked him if he noticed any general trend in the feed business. He answered, Yes, from his observation there were two definite trends, one a little more pronounced than the other.

As he put it, during the early stages of any depression era, there was a mad scramble toward economies, many of which were later discarded because of the fact that they proved uneconomical. Starting about three years ago, there was a definite tendency among feeders to mix their own feeds themselves. This was caused by the fact that theoretically, it should be possible to buy grains and other ingredients which duplicated the proportions of successful commercial feeds at a saving in cost.

The thing the feeders did not realize was that it is possible to have two feeds with apparently exactly the same proportions of essential ingredients and yet in one of those feeds have all the ingredients easily assimilable and the feed quite appetizing to the poultry, and in the other feed have the ingredients hard to assimilate, and not at all appetizing. In other words, the frame of mind of the hen was decidedly important.

Not Easy to Buy All Ingredients

In the second case, he did not realize until he had found out by actual experience, how truly difficult it was and frequently how expensive it was to buy and store ingredients required in small quantities but essential to the usefulness of the feed.

According to this manufacturer, in the past six months he has noticed a rapidly increasing tendency, particularly on the part of those feeders who have made the closest study of profit and loss, to return to the method of using well proportioned standard feeds such as he has used himself in more prosperous times. We asked him if, in his opinion, this was because there was more farm money available now than in the past. He admitted the possibility that there might have been certain feeders who, due to stress of circumstances, were unable temporarily to pay their bills and therefore used their own grains, but he gave it as his opinion that this was not nearly as important a factor as was the fact that feeders from attempting to mix their own feeds had discovered how much skill and knowledge was really required and as a consequence, preferred to let the manufacturer undergo the cost of experimentation rather than bear this cost and risk himself.

The second tendency which he said he noticed, was buying by brand more than by formula. When asked the reason for this, with a laugh he said, "My mother was a famous cake baker. Naturally all her friends borrowed her recipes but from exactly the same recipes they somehow never baked quite the same cakes she did. In making anything, whether it is a cake or a farm feed, it isn't enough to put just certain proportions in. In addition goes into that product a knowledge and skill which only years can give and a very proper pride and interest which is not owned by all individuals."—F. H. MacKenzie.

DeVries GRANDVIEW

S.C. White Leghorns WIN HIGH HONORS in 5 National Egg Laying Contests

TEXAS-333 Points. Tied 2nd highest Hen in all U.S. contests for egg size.

TEXAS 3rd Highest Pen 2913 Points
GEORGIA 3rd Highest Pen 2819 Points
OKLAHOMA Champion Hen of Entire Contest 310 Eggs
PENNSYLVANIA 2552 Eggs 2528 Points
MICHIGAN 4th Highest Pen 2472 Eggs

Fifty DeVries Big English Type Leghorns awarded the Stallkamp Trophy for best R. O. P. Breeder in 5 National Egg Laying Contests. Grandview won second highest position over all breeders in U. S. in Poultry Item Contest, 50 birds laying 13,083 eggs averaging over 260 eggs per bird. Also had two high hens, 333 and 331 points. Second highest hen in all contests, 9,900 competing, and largest eggs in contest. These winnings confirm Grandview's leadership in production Leghorns. Now offering this famous blood in baby chicks, hatching eggs and breeding stock. Early order discounts in effect now.

GRANDVIEW MASTER BREEDING FARM
Box 190 ZEELAND, MICH.

Send for **SILVER ANNIVERSARY CATALOG in Colors**

Hatches **TURKEYS DUCKS and CHICKS**

"Strausstown, Pa. June, 1933
I have used two 3,200 machines of yours the past hatching season, and can recommend these machines to anyone for hatching turkeys, ducks and chicks, for quantity, quality and livability. In fact, superior to any machine I have ever operated.
E. D. Hilmelberger."

You can do as well. Send today for Catalog of 1934 Models, 2,184 to 3,192 Egg-Capacity. PRICES: $195 to $295

3,192 Egg Capacity

Send today for catalog and ask about our new Electric Floor Brooder.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC INCUBATOR CO.
Dept. E
New Brunswick, N. J.

COCCIDIOSIS & PARALYSIS

In Growing Stock and Layers treated according to Prof. C. E. Lee's formula. When coccidiosis makes its first appearance on growing chicks treat them with

PROTOSEP

Hundreds use this treatment as a part of their prevention program. Users are enthusiastic about results obtained. Contains Iodine, Hydrochloric Acid and Cod Liver Oil—the now famous "Oil and Acid" treatment. Write for prices and full directions. Free literature on disinfectants and poultry disease treatments.

C. W. WHITMOYER LABS. Myerstown, Pa.

This issue of Everybodys Poultry Magazine contains more advertising than any issue published since March 1931.

Teaching Chicks to Eat

Mortality can be reduced considerably if all chicks are taught to eat as early as possible after they arrive from the hatchery. Although chicks can go as long as 72 hours after hatching without receiving feed, it is unnecessary to wait that long.

A. G. Philips, formerly in charge of poultry at Purdue University, recommends the following procedure in handling chicks on arrival and teaching them to eat:

"As soon as chicks are taken from their boxes — place them in the brooder house, preferably at night, and put a guard of some kind around the hover. This will keep them close to the source of heat.

"Cover the floor with paper or smooth cloth to prevent the possible consumption of sand or litter. In the morning put mash feed on clean paper or shallow pans just outside of the edge of the hover — along with drinking water. If chicks get a chance to eat sand or litter before they are given any mash they will fill their crops, satisfy their appetites, and starve to death. Mash may be offered in small quantities several times the first day of feeding, but after that shallow hoppers may be kept filled with this feed and available at all times."

"Codfish," reproved the rooster, "lay millions of eggs and never brag about it."

"Why should they," replied the snappy little hen. "If I laid such dinky eggs, I wouldn't cackle either."

"These modern worms!...Five minutes of swallowing, and STILL no end in sight!!"

Brenner's Pen Leads Barred Plymouth Rock Class at the Penna. Egg Laying Contest

90 Per Cent Production in Zero Weather

The pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks entered in the Pennsylvania State Egg Laying Contest at Harrisburg by Brenner's Poultry Farm has consistently led its class from the start of the contest. At the end of the first three months they are still far out in front. The pen total for this period was 921 eggs and 919.30 points.

During the week ending February 10, with the temperature below zero on several occasions, this remarkable pen of Brenner's Winning Strain Barred Rocks proved their worth as winter layers by producing a total of 63 eggs valued at 64.55 points. That's 90 per cent production.

This pen was selected from the run of the flock, and is an excellent example of the quality inherent in Brenner's Winning Strains.

Barred Plymouth Rocks
Buff Plymouth Rocks
New Hampshire Reds
S. C. White Leghorns
White Wyandottes

Clyde E. Brenner, owner and manager, has been breeding and hatching good chicks for 25 years. They are common sense chicks from carefully selected parents. Do they live! How they grow! And can they lay! Ask any Brenner customer. More than 83% of our total volume is sold to old customers each year.

Every breeder is bloodtested by the Stained Antigen, whole blood, rapid method. Every reactor that shows the presence of pullorum disease (B.W.D.) is removed. All breeders are individually handled and severely culled for any fault that might reflect onto inferior offspring.

We offer chicks in any of the above varieties which we know to be the best we've ever produced, and are certain that it is impossible to obtain such quality chicks anywhere at the price we ask. By all means, get in touch with us before you place an order. Our catalog and price list is yours for the asking.

Use the coupon we have provided below. Send it in today for complete information and prices on one of the best chick buys in America today.

BRENNER'S POULTRY FARM
Carlisle, Penna.

Brenner's Poultry Farm
Carlisle, Penna.

Please send me your catalog and prices of Brenner's Winning Strains of Chicks.

Name .....

St. or Rt. .....

Town ..... State .....

SUBSCRIPTION BARGAINS FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY!

CLUB NO. 800
Everybodys Poultry Mag., 2 yrs.
Home Friend, 1 yr.
Illustrated Mechanics, 1 yr.
The Country Home, 1 yr.
All for 65¢
(Value $1.25—You Save 60¢)

CLUB NO. 802
Everybodys Poultry Mag., 2 yrs.
Household Magazine, 1 yr.
Gentlewoman Magazine, 1 yr.
The Farm Journal, 1 yr.
All for 75¢
(Value $1.50—You Save 75¢)

CLUB NO. 804
Everybodys Poultry Mag., 2 yrs.
Good Stories, 1 yr.
Home Friend, 1 yr.
Illustrated Mechanics, 1 yr.
The Country Home, 1 yr.
All for 75¢
(Value $1.50—You Save 75¢)

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Everybodys Poultry Mag., 2 yrs.
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All for $1.00
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Illustrated Mechanics, 1 yr.
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The Farm Journal, 1 yr.
All for $1.00
(Value $2.00—You Save $1.00)

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Good Stories, 1 yr.
The Country Home, 1 yr.
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(Value $2.00—You Save $1.00)

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Home Friend, 1 yr.
Illustrated Mechanics, 1 yr.
Mother's Home Life, 1 yr.
Gentlewoman Magazine, 1 yr.
The Country Home, 1 yr.
All for $1.00
(Value $2.00—You Save $1.00)

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MAIL THIS COUPON

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE 3-34
Box 286, Hanover, Pa.
Gentlemen: I enclose $_____ Please start Club No. _____ coming to the address below at once. Mine is a ☐ new ☐ renewal ☐ to be extended subscription. (NOTE: We will extend the subscription of any present subscriber who wants to take advantage of these exceptional offers).

NAME _____

ST. or RT. _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

FLYING HORSE FARM
Blue Ribbon Strain
R.I. Reds

High Pen, All Breeds, December Western N. Y. Contest
276 Eggs: 283.75 Points

Note the high ratio of points to eggs, showing that the eggs were already averaging over 24 oz. to the dozen. Pretty good for pullets. Another of our pens led its breed for the entire period of the Century of Progress Contest, Chicago. This is the strain that will make money for you.

Over 3,000 Breeders on Trapnest
All Breeders Mass. State Blood-Tested by the Agglutination Method for B. W. D. (pullorum disease) under supervision State Experiment Station and found 100% free. Not a single reactor in 4 years.
WE SET ONLY EGGS FROM OUR OWN FARM
Chicks—Hatching Eggs—Breeding Stock
New de luxe Catalog is acclaimed the finest ever put out by any poultry farm. Gives our recent Contest Records, and home records. Describes our Pedigreed Pens, Grade-A and Grade-B Matings. Handsomely illustrated with new views. Write for your copy.
FLYING HORSE FARM
DEPT. 20 SOUTH HAMILTON, MASS.

LEADER FARMS LEGHORNS
BIG EGGS TOO

Broke all previous records for the Pennsylvania and Vineland contests last year. Our two pens in present Pennsylvania test rank 1st and 2nd at end of first four months. All chicks hatched from eggs laid on our 7,000-bird breeding farm. All matings headed by males from 260-337 egg hens. State bloodtested (agglutination method) for B.W.D.

All March and early April chicks sold. New accepting orders for late April and May chicks. CATALOG FREE on request.
GUY A. LEADER Route 2-E, York, Pa.

MOSS Farm R.I. Reds
ANNOUNCING A LOWER PRICED CHICK TO MEET POPULAR DEMAND
Our Flock Matings A Chicks are an especially good buy for those who must economize. Lower in price yet 100% Moss Farm blood.
LEADING 1932-33 RFD PEN AT FARMINGDALE (N.Y.) CONTEST
Let us supply you with chicks carrying the same blood as these winners.
BLOOD-TESTED FOR B.W.D. (Pullorum) by Agglutination Method under State Supervision.
On any losses above 2%—1st 14 days, chicks will be replaced or money refunded as preferred. Write for catalog and revised price list.
MOSS FARM BOX E ATTLEBORO, MASS.

Buy HANNAH LEGHORNS
Developed into Nationally Recognized Strain. Winners in many National Egg Contests. Won Michigan 1932-33 Contest. Thirty-one years poultry breeding experience. Recognized as outstanding Leghorn Breeders.
AN R. O. P. BREEDING FARM
Largest R.O.P. Breeders in Michigan—one of the largest in the Country. Every male used since 1926—An Approved R.O.P. male with records to 320 eggs. We supply many Nationally Known Breeding Farms with Breeding Stock. Whole breeding program carried on with the idea of producing the best chicks possible for our customers. Write for our catalog and be amazed at the low prices on our Better Bred Chicks.
W. S. HANNAH & SONS
2112 Eastern Avenue, S.E. Grand Rapids, Michigan

Please Mention "Everybodys" When Writing to Advertisers

The Laying Tests Summarized

High Pen Each Breed to Feb. 1—(123 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	1142.00	1097	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	1099.00	1054	Florida
3	E. N. Larrabee	N. H. R.	962.95	1002	West. N. Y.
4	Kalerok Farm	Wh. R.	938.00	953	Maine
5	Oakland Farm	Bd. R.	936.15	938	Rhode Isld.
6	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	826.00	815	Penna.
7	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	819.40	807	Penna.
8	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	712.95	704	Vineland
9	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. R.	703.00	742	Long Isld.
10	Mrs. M. M. Clark	Lt. Br.	693.00	659	Maine
11	Ward's Poultry Fm.	Bf. Leg.	681.00	716	Oklahoma
12	Herndon Reds	Wh. Min.	670.45	708	Texas
13	H. L. Day P. Fm.	Exch. Leg.	586.50	649	Florida
14	Mrs. M. Thorman	Bf. Orp.	504.35	505	Texas
15	R. S. Thomas	Ancona	475.85	555	Penna.
16	L. C. Graylee	Sil. Wy.	471.90	484	Florida
17	George H. Price	J. Wh. G.	270.00	272	Long Isld.
18	Hope Farm	L. Barn.	259.00	272	Maine
19	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	229.00	262	Maine
20	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	195.00	185	Long Isld.
21	C. W. Perehouse	Lt. Br. Leg.	159.75	180	Oklahoma
22	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	126.00	138	Maine

High Hen Each Breed to Feb. 1—(123 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	121.00	117	Maine
2	Lewis Farms	Bd. R.	120.20	112	Rhode Isld.
3	Christie's Plty. Fm.	N. H. R.	117.85	108	Rhode Isld.
4	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	116.15	109	Florida
5	Kalerok Farm	Wh. R.	111.00	107	Maine
6	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	105.70	99	Penna.
7	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	98.75	94	Penna.
8	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	94.85	102	Oklahoma
9	Mrs. M. M. Clark	Lt. Br.	89.00	84	Maine
10	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. R.	88.00	92	Long Isld.
11	Ward's Poultry Fm.	Bf. Leg.	84.50	97	Oklahoma
12	H. L. Day P. Fm.	Exch. Leg.	81.80	93	Florida
13	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	79.35	85	Penna.
14	Eriksen's Ancona Yds.	Ancona	74.60	91	Penna.
15	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	74.00	83	Maine
16	George H. Price	J. Wh. G.	71.00	70	Long Isld.
17	L. C. Graylee	Sil. Wy.	64.00	63	Florida
18	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	45.00	41	Long Isld.
19	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	44.00	50	Maine
20	Hope Farm	L. Barn.	43.00	43	Maine
21	C. W. Perehouse	Lt. Br. Leg.	28.70	34	Oklahoma

High Pen for January in Each Standard Test

Rank	Owner	Breed	Total Jan. Points	Total Jan. Eggs	Contest
1	Lord Brothers	R. I. R.	303.00	287	Maine
2	Guy A. Leader	Wh. Leg.	283.80	282	Penna.
3	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	283.00	264	Rhode Isld.
4	W. Hannah & Sons	Wh. Leg.	280.95	264	Georgia
5	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	279.55	261	Florida
6	Cumazon Farm	R. I. R.	271.35	248	Arizona
7	Pinecrest Orchards	R. I. R.	270.80	257	West. N. Y.
8	W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	266.30	249	Texas
9	Parker Poultry Fm.	Bd. R.	261.00	266	Michigan
10	Charles Lathrop	R. I. R.	260.40	252	Pass., N. J.
11	L. C. Beall	Wh. Leg.	259.95	252	Cent. N. Y.
12	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	250.35	248	Vineland
13	Louis D. Schaible	R. I. R.	249.70	245	Hunt., N. J.
14	Garber Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	249.60	244	Oklahoma
15	Greenway Farm	R. I. R.	241.00	233	Long Isld.

High Pen to February 1 in Each Standard Contest—(123 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	1142.00	1097	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	1099.00	1054	Florida
3	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	1096.65	1058	Rhode Isld.
4	Guy A. Leader	Wh. Leg.	1042.90	1043	Penna.
5	Pinecrest Orchards	R. I. R.	989.15	981	West. N. Y.
6	Erath Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	979.35	982	Texas
7	T. D. Chapman	Wh. Leg.	966.80	1001	Georgia
8	Kauder's Ped. Leg.	Wh. Leg.	957.85	946	Cent. N. Y.
9	Kerr Chickerlee	R. I. R.	925.85	937	Hunt. N. J.
10	Louis D. Schaible	R. I. R.	899.30	932	Vineland
11	Kauder's Ped. Leg.	Wh. Leg.	863.10	876	Michigan
12	W. Hannah & Sons	Wh. Leg.	845.00	865	Long Island
13	Jones Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	832.60	874	Oklahoma
14	Charles Lathrop	R. I. R.	821.10	832	Pass., N. J.
15	Leon Jones	Wh. Leg.	817.65	817	Arizona

Avg. Production to Feb. 1 in Each Standard Test

Rank	Contest	Number Competing Birds	Avg. Points Per Bird To Date	Avg. Eggs Per Bird To Date
1	Western New York	680	78.72	80.50
2	Pennsylvania	960	77.81	80.44
3	Rhode Island	500	74.54	75.57
4	Georgia	700	73.68	77.16
5	Arizona	200	69.35	68.95
6	Florida	820	69.22	72.67
7	Central New York	610	68.87	73.11
8	Hunterdon Co., N. J.	500	68.18	70.59
9	Maine	700	65.50	68.16
10	Texas	510	65.51	67.46
11	Vineland, N. J.	500	63.61	67.21
12	Oklahoma	450	61.90	65.62
13	Michigan	600	58.61	62.99
14	Passaic Co., N. J.	490	57.24	60.14
15	Long Island	610	56.29	57.91

EDITOR'S NOTE: This issue marks the return of egg laying contest reports in Everybodys Poultry Magazine. Everybodys was among the pioneers in publishing laying contest reports, presenting them under the heading, "Among the Experiment Stations," but this feature was discontinued about four or five years ago when trouble was encountered in obtaining reports from the contests. Many contests have been discontinued in the intervening years, and most of those which remain have been standardized, thus simplifying the gathering of the reports.

In establishing this department, we do not wish to detract from the fine work of publishing contest reports which has been carried on by several contemporary publications.

Your criticisms and suggestions to increase the value of this feature will be welcomed.

Standard Contests

The tables at the left show the results obtained at the Standard egg laying contests conducted in various parts of the United States. These Standard contests operate under uniform rules and regulations, thereby affording a direct means of comparing the results obtained in each.

A Standard contest pen is composed of 13 pullets. The records of the 10 highest pullets in each pen constitute the pen total. The records of all pullets in Standard contests begin simultaneously on October first of each year and continue for 51 consecutive weeks.

All Standard contests are conducted under the immediate supervision of some official state agency which certifies the records made at each contest. All pens in each contest are housed and managed under identical conditions.

Standard contests have adopted a uniform method of scoring all eggs laid. Larger eggs are given more credit, under this system, than smaller ones. In all Standard contests the awards made are based on the total points scored rather than on the total eggs laid.

Leghorns and Reds Lead

At the end of the fourth month of production in the Standard contests, two breeds hold all the first place pens. In nine contests White Leghorn pens occupy first place to date, while at the remaining six tests, Rhode Island Reds are leading.

THE POINT SYSTEM

Oz. Per Doz.	Points	Oz. Per Doz.	Points	Oz. Per Doz.	Points
26 or more	1.10	23	.95	20	.80
25	1.05	22	.90	19	.75
24	1.00	21	.85	18	.70

The Rhode Island Red pen entered in the Maine contest by Red Mount Farm is the leading pen in the United States, with an advantage of 43 points over the high White Leghorn pen at Florida owned by Dixie Poultry Yards. Another pen of Reds from Red Mount Farm represents the Rhode Island contest in third place. Guy Leader's pen of Leghorns at Pennsylvania ranks fourth.

The E. N. Larrabee entry of New Hampshire Reds at Western New York holds highest national honors for that breed. A pen of White Rocks at Maine owned by Kalerok Farm lead their division. Rhode Island's outstanding Barred Rock pen is owned by Oakland Farm.

The highest individual record to date is held by a Rhode Island Red pullet representing Red Mount Farm at the Maine contest. A Barred Rock at Rhode Island, owned by Lewis Farms, closely follows in second place.

A pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by Lord Brothers turned in the best monthly performance when they averaged 30.3 points and 28.7 eggs per bird at Maine, during January. White Leghorns at the Pennsylvania contest, representing Guy Leader, ranked next with an average of 28.4 points and 28.2 eggs for the same period.

High Laying Rate

The Western New York contest, with 68 pens, ranks as the nation's highest contest with an average production of 78.7 points per bird. The Pennsylvania contest, with 96 pens, closely follows in second place with 77.8 points per bird. Rhode Island holds third honors with a record of 74.54 points per bird.

Storrs Contest

At the Storrs contest records are begun November first instead of a month earlier, when the Standard contests start. In other respects the Storrs contest is operated on a similar basis. At the end of the third month at Storrs the leading pen in the contest is a pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by Red Mount Farm. Guy Leader's pen of Leghorns ranks second to date. A Rhode Island Red owned by Hall Brothers is the highest individual at Storrs, with a White Leghorn pullet from Exley Poultry Farm following in second place. Parmenter's Red Mount Farm pen of Reds was high for January with 258 eggs and 276 points. Over the three months period the Storrs contest has averaged 50.03 points and 51.66 eggs per bird.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
Hubbard Farms

Make Better Poultry PROFITS This Year. Eliminate Your Laying House Mortality With N. H. Reds

Our chicks are dependable. Do not accept substitutes. Get genuine N. H. Reds direct from the breeding source. We are the largest and one of the original N. H. Red Breeders. We have bred our birds exclusively for 20 years following a common sense balanced breeding program for these characteristics.

1. Freedom from B.W.D.
2. Outstanding Vigor
3. Low Mortality
4. Rapid Full Feathering
5. Fast Uniform Growth
6. Early Maturity
7. Good Egg Production
8. Large Egg Size

Every chick our own strain. Every breeding bird officially blood tested for B. W. D. by the New Hampshire Agricultural College and found 100% free. (Tube Agglutination Method) The source of your 1934 chick supply determines your entire years profits. Before you decide on your chick order this year, get this free 32 page catalog which gives a true description of our N. H. Reds and their profit making qualities.

HUBBARD FARMS BOX 182 WALPOLE, N. H.
REMEMBER THE BALANCED 8 POINTS OF HUBBARD BREEDING!

BEST DISPLAY
at NEW YORK for Seventh consecutive year
"Lady Beautiful" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

AT the 1934 New York Show, "The Imperial Show of the World," Lady Beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks won Best Display for the 7th consecutive year. In doing so, they captured all first prizes but one, and one of them was named Best Bird in the Show. They won as follows:

DARK LINE
1-2-3-4-5 Cocks
1-2-3-4-5 Hens
1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels
1-2-3-4-5 Pullets
1st Old Pen, 1st Young Pen

LIGHT LINE
1-2-3-4-5 Cocks
2-3-4 Hens
1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels
1-2-3-4-5 Pullets
1st Old Pen, 1st Young Pen

1st Dark Cockerel was named BEST BIRD IN SHOW!

We offer Eggs for Hatching and stock for breeding or exhibition. We sell no baby chicks. Catalog and prices on request to parties interested in the best Barred Plymouth Rock blood available. We invite you to call personally and inspect our matings.

C. N. MYERS Box E HANOVER, PENNA.

Tells How He Made His Chicks "The Talk of the Neighborhood"

"MY month-old chicks are already the talk of the neighborhood," writes an Ohio poultry raiser. "Out of 600 I lost only three. There's not a sign of bowel trouble and the droppings are all uniform. I attribute this remarkable record to adding 1½% of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam to my mash feed."

Hundreds of other poultry raisers have found that feeding a good mash fermented with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam is the surest and quickest way to prevent coccidiosis and other intestinal diseases, put on weight, build vitality and get pullets to laying sooner. Try it this year and see! Next fall you'll get more eggs and bigger eggs than you ever did before! 4-lb. box of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, enough for 300 pounds of mash, only $1 at your dealer's. Or sent anywhere in U. S. A. on receipt of check or money order.

Our new book, "Profitable Feeding Methods," tells many other advantages of yeast feeding. Filled with latest poultry information. Ask for free copy. Northwestern Yeast Company, Dept. D, 1750 North Ashland Ave., Chicago.

ALARMS Burglar, Fire - Power - Off Heating and Thermostatic Supplies for Brooders, Incubators, Water Heating, etc. Free Electrical catalog and Brooding Data. LYON ELECTRIC CO., Dept. D. 2075-79 Moore St., San Diego, Calif.

● BIRD BROS. win again! ●
Clean sweep of prizes again at New York Show, Jan. 1931. Visitors proclaimed our Bronze turkeys greatest feature of exhibit. Obtain this rich blood through purchase of foundation stock or eggs. Write now for catalog giving prices and full description. Highest winners at Garden more than score of years.
BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

"PAY STREAK" WHITE ROCKS WIN!

HIGH W.R. PEN 1797 EGGS at CENTRAL NEW YORK

23 PAY STREAK ROCKS LAY OVER 200 EGGS EACH IN 5 CONTESTS

Here's a strain that will make big money for you. Winners in national egg laying contests.

Write today for new Mating List telling how 23 Pay Streak White Rocks laid over 200 eggs each in 5 national contests.

You can SAVE by placing your order now for delivery later.

Mail coupon now for FREE Mating List that gives complete records and low prices.

COOPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING COMPANY

Box 13R, Tiro, Ohio

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Cooperative Breeding & Hatching Co. Send me new White Rock Mating List telling the story of "Pay Streak" winnings and quote early order discounts.

Name

Street or R. R. No.

City State

FOR FREE MATING LIST

LOCUST GROVE WHITE LEGHORNS

Locust Grove Chicks won First and Second Honors in the Breeder Class at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show in 1933. Produced from healthy, vigorous, free range stock. No pullet matings. Eggs selected for hatching average 24 ounces and better to the dozen. They are severely culled for shell texture and color. Only chalk-white eggs go into our incubators.

Send for free literature and prices.

LOCUST GROVE POULTRY FARM

ROUTE 5, HANOVER, PA.

LINESVILLE CHICKS

ALL OUR BREEDERS ARE RIGIDLY CULLED AND TESTED AND REACTORS REMOVED.

Day old or started chicks...all breeds ...thousands of satisfied customers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Day old or started chicks. Get this popular breed from Linesville. 21 years of satisfactory dealing. Member NBA. Free Catalog.

All Leading Breeds

LINESVILLE HATCHERY

Box 42 Linesville, Pa.

BIG LEGHORNS —27 years breeding America's Greatest White Leghorns that lay worlds of big, choice eggs. Have shown more champions than anyone in U.S. Chicks, eggs cheap. Antigen Bloodtested for BWD. Frank Gloeckl, Judge & Breeder, Hillview Leghorn Farm Dept. 424, Bethany, Mo.

A-B-5 Worm-Tonic

For CHICKS, Broilers and LAYERS

Demand this product from your Dealer

WRITE for Valuable Literature and prices

A. C. SINE, Dept. E-5 QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Some Pointers on Selecting

Wire Cloth and Fabrics

Much confusion exists over what is the right size mesh and right gauge of wire cloth to use for sun porches, brooder house floors and various other places where it is employed in poultry raising.

Wire cloth, generally referred to as hardware cloth, is woven wire which is galvanized after weaving.

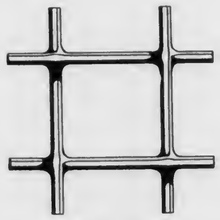
In making welded wire fabric the vertical wires are laid on top of the horizontal wires at right angles to each other and then welded together by electricity wherever they touch.

Gauge refers to the thickness of the wire used.

WIRE CLOTH

½ in. Mesh, No. 19 Gauge

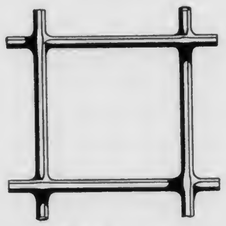
This light weight wire cloth has been very widely used for floors for baby chicks, not because it is most suitable, but because it is in stock at most hardware stores and is low in price.



WIRE CLOTH

¾ in. x ¾ in. Mesh, No. 15 Gauge

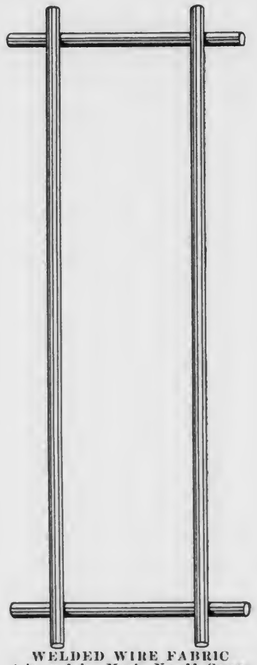
This looks like the mesh might be too large for baby chicks, but it can be used for chicks right from the start as the wire floor in brooder houses, sun porches and battery brooders. Excellent for making small wire platforms on which to stand feeders and fountains.



WIRE CLOTH

1 in. x 1 in. Mesh, No. 14 Gauge

This wire cloth is suitable for wire floors for chicks 4 weeks of age and older. Can also be used for platforms on which to stand feeders and fountains, for the sides and tops of chicken catching crates, and similar uses. This is very stiff material.



WELDED WIRE FABRIC

4 in. x 1 in. Mesh, No. 11 Gauge

WELDED WIRE FABRIC

4 in. x 1 in. Mesh, No. 11 Gauge

LAYING CAGES—Floors of laying cages can be made with 2 in. x 1 in. mesh, 12½ gauge, or with 4 in. x 1 in. mesh, 11 gauge welded wire fabric. The 2 in. x 1 in. mesh, 14 gauge, welded wire fabric is suitable for the ends and partitions. The 6 in. x 1⅞ in. mesh, 11 gauge, welded wire fabric, will do for the doors. Doors are also available in 12 in. x 1⅞ in. mesh made especially for laying batteries.

SUN PORCHES—For chicks 4 weeks and older, use 2 in. x 1 in. mesh, 14 gauge welded wire fabric for the floor of the sun porch. For chicks 4 weeks and older, 1 in. x 1 in. mesh, 12 gauge welded wire fabric will also make a strong floor.

ROOSTS — Use 2 in. x 1 in. mesh, 14 gauge, welded wire fabric on underside of roosts to keep hens and eggs out of droppings.

BATTERY BROODERS—The ¾ in. x ¾ in. mesh, 12 gauge, welded wire fabric makes a strong floor for baby chicks in batteries or in colony houses.

SUMMER SHELTERS—The 2 in. x 1 in. mesh, 14 gauge, welded wire fabric is most economical for the floors. If a stronger floor is desired, use 4 in. x 1 in., 11 gauge, welded wire fabric. Ordinary poultry netting can be used for the sides, but select a heavy grade.

Man Loses the Money He Tried so Hard to Save

THIS frank letter from a poultryman who has learned his lesson is well worth reading:

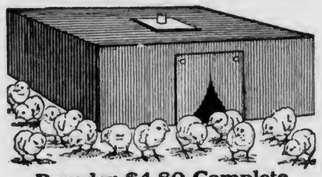
"I was feeding NOPCO XX to my baby chicks as well as laying hens until four months ago when the salesman recommended a cheaper mash. As the price of eggs was low, I thought I could save some money but instead I lost more than twice the difference in the price of mash.

"After feeding one ton of the cheaper mash, egg production went down twenty percent. I went back to special laying mash with NOPCO XX mixed in it, and so far the egg production has increased ten percent.

"I also feed it to my baby chicks and pullets. On the last two lots of baby chicks the loss was less than five percent. My pullets are as healthy as any to be found anywhere."

The manufacturers of NOPCO XX have this original letter on file and all are welcome to see it. It is one of hundreds received after the Nopco Ranch Feed Test in which about three million hens were entered. The fact that thousands of branded mashes now contain NOPCO XX means much to anyone interested in better flocks and income. No. 6

NOPCO, 18 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.



Brooder $4.80 Complete

In a few minutes you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but a pair of ordinary shears. The materials, including Heater, cost only $4.80. Broods 40 to 100 chicks.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds one quart of oil and

Burns 10 Days Without Attention

Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. *Send for my free Booklet "Poultry Helps."*

I. PUTNAM Route 315-K ELMIRA, N. Y.

Don't Let POULTRY DISEASES *Force You Out of the Poultry Business*

If all poultry raisers knew how to control poultry diseases, there would be practically no failures in the poultry business. Dr. Salsbury's School of Poultry Diseases provides you with an intensified four-week course of instruction, laboratory practice and field demonstrations under the direction of graduate veterinarians, with a lifetime of experience in poultry diseases. It will pay you to attend this school so that you may be able to control diseases in your own flock, and make more money for yourself. Write me at once for date of next school and complete information. Trained poultry service men available for employment. Dr. J. E. Salsbury, 500 Jackson Street, Charles City, Iowa.

"Spizzerinktum"

CHRISTIE'S N. H. REDS won 1st prize in all 4 classes, at Boston and in 3 classes at New York.

Our birds have color, type and size besides 'Spiz.' Bred for egg size and color of eggs as well as high average production. All eggs we hatch are 24 oz. and over, produced by 7500 breeders on our own farms. Official R.O.P. State tested (agglutination method) for B.W.D. Circular.

CHRISTIE'S POULTRY FARM

R. D. No. 4 Kingston, N. H.

Sunlight Benefits Chicks

"There is one very necessary ingredient to any feeding program and that is provided by nature," declares W. H. Allen, formerly of the New Jersey Experiment Station. "This ingredient is pure sunlight.

"Chicks can get this sunlight by running outdoors or by providing glass substitute windows which will let in all the rays of outdoor sunlight. Ordinary glass and soiled cloth curtains bar the vital part of outdoor sunlight. This vital part of sunlight is the ultra-violet rays. They have a very important bearing on growth and the prevention of leg weakness. During the first six weeks in a chick's life, it is extremely important that it is exposed to these important rays of sunlight each day. For this reason successful poultrymen throughout the country are equipping their brooder house windows with a material that will admit these valuable rays."

Hall Heads Connecticut Chick Group

A. B. Hall, Wallingford, Conn., partner in New England's largest commercial hatchery, was elected president of the newly organized Connecticut Baby Chick Association at a meeting at Hartford, Conn., on January 23. A. E. Anthony, Mansfield Center, was elected vice-president and H. A. Brundage, Danbury, was elected Secretary-treasurer.

The following directors were elected to represent each of the eight counties in the state: Ray T. James, R. Walter Bishop, A. B. Pierce, Donald E. Goodenough, Fred Gastler, Walter S. Haven, Curtis Morgan and A. B. Fellows. Directors at large include Roy E. Jones, S. McLean Buckingham and Edward J. Simonson.

Thirty-five breeders representing approximately 50,000 laying birds with an incubator capacity of close to 2,000,000 were made charter members. Work was immediately started upon designing a uniform chick box label, for Connecticut poultrymen, which would conform to the hatchery code.

Lewis Organizes Supply Company

William M. Lewis, Topsfield, Mass., who is well known to poultry supply dealers and commercial poultrymen throughout New England, recently organized the Northeastern Supply Company, Inc., with offices and warehouse at Ipswich, Mass. Iodine Vermicide Merck, Iodine Suspensoid Merck and Black Leaf 40 are among the nationally known products which he will distribute.

James C. Weisel (left) of the Kerr Chickeries, is shown here receiving from William B. Duryee, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture, the silver cup offered as the sweepstakes award in the baby chick division of the New Jersey Farm Show at Trenton.

WILLAYWEL ENGLISH-AMERICAN WHITE LEGHORNS

Baby Chicks

From two and three-year-old hens. All breeders tested for B.W.D. by State of Pennsylvania (using slow tube agglutination test) and reactors removed. No eggs set smaller than 24-oz. to the doz. About 60% of eggs set weigh 26-oz. to the dozen and over.

Our Single Comb White Leghorns have been bred for maximum egg production and large egg size. They are quality chicks which will show you more economy in the end than chicks sold at much lower prices.

MORE EGG MONEY NEXT FALL

Decide now to raise Laurel Locks English American Leghorns and you will not be disappointed next fall and winter when egg prices are up. Use the coupon below to get free descriptive literature and prices.

Member I. B. C. A.
Penna. State Poultry Association
Fully complying with Hatchery Code

LAUREL LOCKS FARM

Plty. Dept.

R. D. No. 1 Pottstown, Pa.

LAUREL LOCKS FARM
POTTSTOWN, PA.

Please send me your literature and prices.

Name .....

St. or Rt. .....

Address .....

NO DISAPPOINTMENT "with Black Leaf 40" MEMBER OF N. R. A.

3308

It Kills the Lice!

The function of a roost paint is to destroy the lice on your poultry. If it fails to do this, you lose—no matter how "cheaply" you buy it.

We ask you to judge "Black Leaf 40" by the results it gets for you. For a fraction of a cent per bird you can clean up your flock with "Black Leaf 40." It is reliable—*It kills the lice.*

PROVED BY TESTS

Careful research and Experiment Station tests proved positively that "Black Leaf 40" would do the work before it was ever offered as a roost paint. Therefore, you will not be disappointed if you use "Black Leaf 40." Be sure to get it from your dealer in original, full-strength, sealed packages. Write for free literature

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc.
Louisville, Kentucky

RESULTS COUNT

at our expense

Prove this Yourself

If "Lime Crest" 2 in 1 Calcite Crystals and Calcite Flour, used according to directions, fail to produce better poultry and eggs, we'll refund cost of your trial order. *Takes the place of shell and ordinary grit* For details write Dept. F-2

Limestone Products Corporation of America, Inc.
Newton, N. J.

Lime Crest

$2.15 29x4.40-21

NEW LOW PRICES GOOD YEAR Firestone--Goodrich U. S. AND OTHERS

LOWEST PRICES ON EARTH

12 MONTH WRITTEN GUARANTY BOND WITH EACH TIRE

MEMBER NRA

FREE! TIRE GAUGE WITH EACH ORDER FOR 2 TIRES. TAKE TIRE PRESSURE THRU SIDE WALL OF TIRE NO RUSTING OR BAD VALVES

TIRE USERS

by the thousands all over the U.S.A. vouch for the LONG HARD SERVICE, under severest road conditions of our standard brand Tires reconstructed by the ORIGINAL SECRET YORK PROCESS. OUR 17 YEARS IN BUSINESS makes it possible to offer tires at LOWEST PRICES in history with 12 month guarantee.

Don't Delay—Order Today

BALLOON Tires Size	Rim	Tires	Tubes	CORD Tires Size	Tires	Tubes
29x4.40-21		$2.15	$0.85	30x3	$2.25	$0.65
29x4.50-20		2.35	0.85	30x3½	2.35	0.75
30x4.50-21		2.40	0.85	31x4	2.95	0.85
28x4.75-19		2.45	0.85	32x4	2.95	0.85
29x4.75-20		2.50	0.95	33x4	2.95	0.85
29x5.00-19		2.85	1.05	34x4	3.25	0.85
30x5.00-20		2.85	1.05	32x4½	3.35	1.15
28x5.25-18		2.90	1.15	33x4½	3.45	1.15
29x5.25-19		2.95	1.15	34x4½	3.45	1.15
30x5.25-20		2.95	1.15	30x5	3.65	1.35
31x5.25-21		3.25	1.15	33x5	3.75	1.45
28x5.50-18		3.35	1.15	35x5	3.95	1.55
29x5.50-19		3.35	1.15			
30x6.00-18		3.40	1.15	All Other Sizes		
31x6.00-19		3.40	1.15	DEALERS WANTED		
32x6.00-20		3.45	1.25			
33x6.00-21		3.65	1.25			
32x6.50-20		3.75	1.35			

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OUR GARDEN

By THE HOME GARDENER

AFTER several months of leafing over seed catalogs and drawing and erasing plans, we have come into the actual working season. The hot bed is ready, or will it be a cold frame (without manure), protecting plants transplanted from the indoor flats?

If it is a hotbed, spade out soil to the depth of 2 feet. Fit in the 18-inch frame several inches beneath the top ground level, fork in at least one foot depth of well rotted stable manure and cover with sifted ground about 6 inches deep. This will leave it a little below the surface level, but somehow it seems to fill up in place of sinking. Then, too, you want to be down below the possible draft underneath the frame, or else deepen the frame and have it above the frame level.

Glass substitutes have done away with the real glass frames which were back breakers to handle. The low cost is another big item. Hotbed planting, tomatoes, cabbage, celery, cauliflower, peppers and the general run of items that require transplanting can be sown after a few days of heating up from the manure underneath and the mid-day sun. Cover the newly sown bed with wet burlap. Keep the burlap moist until the plants appear then remove it and between soakings, stir the soil to kill off any attempt of weeds growing.

Deep Planted Onions

Is it possible I have gone this number of months in the garden column without mentioning my hobby—deep planted onions? Well, here goes. Select the largest old onions on the place, spade a trench the depth of the spade blade (about one foot) and lay the onions touching in the row. Shovel back the soil to surface level and forget the act until you see the tips peeping through the ground in about three weeks. Take the spade and at the end of the row sink it to the hilt, lifting up cautiously the nicest, most tender and sweetest green, or rather bleached spring onions you ever saw! So much for that.

Asparagus Needs Attention

How is the asparagus getting along over on the neighboring bed? Has it had the spring tonic of a coating of well rotted manure or a generous sprinkling of nitrate of soda? At any rate, when the first shoots appear is the signal for the cultivator or the rake and keep the soil open and clean from weeds, until the last cutting near July.

Sow Parsley in March

Six weeks is the time allotted for the germination of the parsley seed. March evidently is the month for sowing and again I advise covering the row with sand as the heavy soil prevents a quick start.

Start a Herb Bed

Do you have an herb bed? If not, then start a spot of spearmint. It only needs a start; it will do the rest and as a rule to the annoyance of anything near it. Watermelon cup would not be right without the sprig of mint decorating the center of the cup. Lamb with mint sauce, new peas and mint; there are a lot of nice uses for mint.

Get Pruning Shears Into Action

March is the month for the pruning shears to cut in. Keep them in constant use. Prune the rose bushes and hydrangeas until you think you have ruined them. Rake away all the winter accumulation around the roots, and a little exercise with the maddock next the stock will be a wise act. In fact the perennial bed needs a complete renovation and the stirring of the soil will urge them up.

If a coating of manure was scattered around the tulips and daffodils last fall then the only thing to do is to keep the rake busy so that all weeds will be scared out.

At the edge of the regular garden plot there might be an unused space for the left over bulbs, hollyhock crowns or some of the flower extras. Plant it full, and by fall it may give the garden proper a merry chase for honors.

"Dear Editor"—wrote the would-be inventor, Can you suggest something useful that I might invent?"

"Sure!" replied the editor, "A rubber stamp chicken feed, so the hens will lay dated eggs."

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The following helpful poultry brieflets can be obtained from the Subscribers Service Bureau of Everybodys Poultry Magazine by sending the postage indicated to cover mailing cost. With the exception of the last two titles, all of these brieflets are included free with Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book.

- ☐ D1—Respiratory Diseases. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ D2—Range Paralysis. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ D3—The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ D4—Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide. 6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ H21 — Moisture Proof Floors for Poultry Houses. 3-cent stamp.
- ☐ G40—Plans for a 10-acre, 1500-Hen, One Man Poultry Farm. 3-cent stamp.
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POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

March 6, Montgomery County Baby Chick Show, Center Point, Pa.

March 29-31, Georgia Baby Chick and Egg Show, W. R. Tye, Secy., Poultry Science Club, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

March 30-31, Central New York Baby Chick and Egg Show, City Hall, Norwich, N. Y. Premium list from K. D. Scott, Farm Bureau, Norwich, N. Y.

Vermont Poultrymen Organize

E. N. Davis, Hartland, Vt., is president of the recently organized Vermont Poultry and Egg Producers' Association. C. H. Palmer, New Haven, is treasurer, while A. W. Lohman, Burlington, is secretary.

Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee Approved by Secretary Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, has approved the selection of 21 members to the National Commercial and Breeder Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee, to act as a supervisory committee of the code of fair competition for the Commercial Breeder and Hatchery Industry, as provided for in the code.

The members of the co-ordinating committee were selected by the Board of Directors of the International Baby Chick Association, the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, and the American Poultry Association.

The Committee is composed of: B. C. Young, Bellingham, Wash.; E. A. Nisson, Petaluma, Calif.; A. H. Demke, El Paso, Texas; H. S. Cox, Guthrie, Oklahoma; J. H. Wood, Athens, Ga.; D. D. Slade, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. E. E. Boyd, Stafford, Kansas; Mrs. Alvana Bernard, Jefferson, S. D.; G. S. Vickers, Columbus, Ohio; C. I. Bashore, Silver Lake, Ind.; Frank Gripton, Gurnee, Ill.; V. C. Ramseyer, Oskaloosa, Ia.; K. I. Miller, Lancaster, Mo.; W. A. Downs, Romeo, Mich.; E. B. Anderson, Northfield, Minn.; Keith B. Ridgway, LaRue, Ohio; selected by the board of directors of the International Baby Chick Association.

F. R. Hazard, Saunderstown, R. I.; Prof. James E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y.; Elmer H. Wene, Vineland, N. J.; G. Henry Hocker, Milanville, Pa.; selected by the Board of directors of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council.

D. E. Hale, Glen Ellyn, Ill., selected by the Board of Directors of the American Poultry Association.

Farm Background Aids Hudson Growth

The practical farm experience of its founder has enabled the Hudson Manufacturing Company to build poultry and farm equipment that has met with the approval of poultry raisers and contributed to the rapid growth of this company in the past 28 years. H. D. Hudson, the founder, was farm born and raised, leaving the farm when 22 years old to go into the farm implement business and up to the present time has kept in constant touch with the needs of the farmer.

Brower Announces 1934 Catalog

Illustrations and full description of more than 425 items of poultry equipment and supplies, appear in the Brower Manufacturing Company's 1934 catalog, published recently. Among the items featured are the Imperial Drum-type Brooder, offered on a new 30-day free trial plan, electric battery brooders, hen laying batteries, and a complete line of electric and hot water incubators. The catalog may be obtained by writing to the Brower Manufacturing Company, Box 3991, Quincy, Ill.

Smiley Ships Eggs to England

Smiley Farms of Michigan recently shipped hatching eggs to the Misses Ransford, Berkshire, England, considered among the foremost and leading White Leghorn breeders in that country.

Golden Anniversary for Eagle Nest

This year, the Eagle Nest Hatchery Company, Box 60, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, is celebrating its golden anniversary in the poultry business. The late H. C. Little, founder of this large and modernly equipped hatchery operation began his career as a poultryman, 50 years ago. From a very modest beginning, his operation grew, and its scope of service widened, until today, it has perfected a large and efficient organization for the hatching and servicing of baby chicks.

H. C. Little
Founder

Mr. Walter Little and Mr. F. H. Little, sons of the late founder, have followed in their father's footsteps. They grew up under his careful tutelage and are continuing the same principles of quality and fair dealing, he strived so hard to establish.

Last fall, the Eagle Nest Hatchery Company imported from Tom Barron, Catforth, England, what is believed to be the largest single consignment of pedigreed White Wyandottes ever made to this country.

The Eagle Nest Hatchery Company has significantly marked this anniversary by the issuance of a beautiful catalog in gold, red and black. This book tells the story of the early history of the company and describes the service they furnish to poultrymen.

Pennsylvania R.O.P. Booklet

A 40-page year book has been issued by the Record of Performance Breeders Association of Pennsylvania which was organized as an association last year. Officers are Raymond S. Taylor, Newtown, president; Horace A. Spalding, Canton, vice-president; and Ben W. Jacobs, Waynesburg, secretary-treasurer.

New Leaflet on Fowl Tuberculosis

"Eradicating Tuberculosis from Poultry and Swine" is the title of Leaflet No. 102 recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It tells how tuberculosis is spread in poultry flocks, how to recognize the symptoms of the disease and outlines a complete program for combating fowl tuberculosis.

United Ancona Club Elects Officers

The United Ancona Club has elected the following officers: George Gordon, Springfield, Ohio, president; E. D. Broadt, Hellam, Pa., vice-president; H. Thomforde, Crookston, Minn., secretary; Frank Stier, Lakewood, Ohio, treasurer.

Poultry Auction Planned

Establishment of a poultry auction next summer either at Monticello or Liberty, N. Y., is being considered.

This Single Comb White Leghorn laid 283 eggs, equal to 299 points, in the 1932-33 Storrs Egg Laying Contest. It is owned and was bred by Laurel Locks Farms of Pennsylvania.

A view of the Arndt demonstration farm where it is planned to keep 13,200 birds on a single acre of land through the application of intensive methods of poultry raising. From left to right: laying house; incubator and starting building; growing and developing building; bungalow for residence now used as office.

Arndt Launches Demonstration Farm

To keep 13,200 birds in perfect health on one acre is the purpose of Milton H. Arndt who is now completing a model poultry demonstration plant, which will be operated on the battery system entirely, at Mercerville, a suburb of Trenton, N. J.

The demonstration poultry plant will be operated as a broiler and egg factory. No breeding work will be done. Already 4,000 chickens are in the cages. Hatching will be carried on almost continuously. From the incubators the chicks are transferred to four-deck batteries heated with electric units on each deck. The windows have been stained a ruby red, a precaution taken to prevent cannibalism and which has proven effective.

At four weeks of age the chicks are placed in the growing batteries until the cockerels reach broiler weight and are marketed. The young pullets are then placed in developing cages, a new stage in the battery system. In these cages the pullets are carried until mature, when they are transferred to the hen batteries.

While this plant is modern, there is nothing fancy about it. The buildings are wood-framed, sided with special composition board, and it is estimated that the cost of housing, heating, ventilating and caging in this manner is about $3 per bird. The plant will be open to visitors every day except Sunday.

Album on Haliver Oil

Parke, Davis and Company of Detroit has issued an interesting booklet entitled, "The Haliver Oil Album." It tells a complete story about Haliver Oil from the time that the halibut fish is caught until the oil is tested for its Vitamin A and D content.

"A Living from the Land"

William B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture for the State of New Jersey, is the author of the book, "A Living From The Land," which has just been published. The book contains advice and helpful suggestions to people who are interested in making a living on small farms. As the first county agricultural agent of New Jersey, Mr. Duryee has had a wonderful opportunity to observe how some people have been successful in making a living from a small plot of land through diversified agricultural activities. The book is attractively bound in cloth and it sells for $1.50 postpaid. It can be ordered from the Book Department, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Beacon Introduces Duck Pellets

Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y., has recently placed on the market a complete line duck feeds in pellet form, following four years of experimental work. Lower initial cost, convenience, reduction in handling costs, reduction of feed waste, and ease of feeding in winter are some of the advantages given for pellets over wet mash.

Steelman Holds Poultry Meetings

Despite a heavy snow storm a sizable crowd of poultry raisers attended the poultry meeting at Steelman Poultry Farms, Lansdale, Pennsylvania, on February 1. L. W. Steelman, owner of the plant was chairman of the meeting.

Dr. T. C. Byerly, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke on the problems of producing and incubating hatching eggs. Dr. C. W. Knox, geneticist, also of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, discussed sanitation as well as flock management.

A similar meeting was held the next day at the Bethlehem Hatchery and Poultry Farm operated by H. A. Steelman. Roads were open with the result that every seat at the meeting was taken. The program at Bethlehem was enlivened by Flory's Famous Forty Male Chorus. L. W. Steelman talked on the hatchery code and its effect upon practical poultry raisers.

Heat Control in Start-Rite Brooder

A new, small, electric primary brooder with thermostat control has been announced by the Egg-Pak Company, Dept. 8, 30 West 21st Street, New York City. Like other Start-Rite brooders, a durable imported fibre which is resistant to disinfectants is used in its construction. The wafer thermostat which it contains cuts down the current consumption of the heating hulb, and it prevents overheating of the chicks.

Farm Show Sets Attendance Mark

The attendance at the 1934 Pennsylvania Farm Show was officially estimated at 287,000 exceeding the 1933 count by 11,500 and setting a new high attendance mark.

Sweepstakes Cup to Kerr Chickeries

The sweepstakes cup for the best entry in the baby chick division of the New Jersey Farm Show went to Kerr Chickeries, 15 Railroad Ave., Frenchtown, N. J. The Kerr entries won first in the White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red and Barred Plymouth Rock sections of the hatchery class.

Best entry in the breeder class was White Leghorn entry of Wene Chick Farms, Dept. 8, Vineland, N. J. The best entry in the certified class consisted of White Leghorn chicks shown by Kwality Farm, Cranbury, N. J.

Dewy Meadows Farms, Inc., Millington, took the sweepstakes cup in the egg show on an entry of white eggs in the producers class.

U. S. Farm Income Up in 1933

Due mainly to the marked increase in prices of grains and cotton, the gross farm income for the United States in 1933 showed an increase of 24 per cent over 1932, or an increase of $1,240,000,000. The gross income on grains jumped 86 per cent. Cotton increased 56 per cent. Poultry and eggs were 4 per cent under 1932.

DESTROY GERMS in the Crop

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GERMOZONE

To GUARD against **Digestive Disorders** and **Simple Diarrheas,** the preventive in the drink should do more than merely disinfect the water. **Germozone carries on** and destroys molds and disease germs with which it comes in contact **in the crop.** It is *also a remedy.* Astringent, yet soothing, it is the treatment which has given best results to many thousands of successful poultry raisers for 35 years. For grown fowls as well. See 64-page Lee-Way textbook on poultry diseases.

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Coccidiosis was killing a number of my chicks . . . started using Cox-Cis . . . now even those that were off their feet are up and getting better every day.
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Egg Contest and customers proof Salmon's White Giants the "Leghorns of the Heavy Breeds" Antigen Bloodtested for BWD. 3 of my hens laid 2 eggs each in 1 day. We won all 1st and 2nd Prizes at World's Fair show and 1st at World's Fair Egg-Contest. 12 World's Fair Judges testify this was finest class of White Giants ever shown, anywhere. World's leading Strain. Largest chickens. Lay big, oversize eggs. Big Book FREE. Chicks, eggs, stock cheap. WHITE GIANT FARMS ASSN., Dept. 24, Bethany, Mo.

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HOMASOTE
Insulating and Sheathing Board
Protects against cold, wind and dampness. FREE PLANS — Laying Houses, Brooder Houses, Special Houses for Battery Plants, also Samples of Homasote. Write today.
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INFORMATION Worth Having

There are many choice, profitable ideas on poultry raising in the booklets and bulletins listed below and offered by advertisers in EVERYBODYS. Unless otherwise stated, these bulletins are free. Ask for each booklet by the title printed in bold face type, and WRITE DIRECT TO ADDRESS GIVEN after each booklet. Where the title is preceded by a star, it means that the bulletin can be obtained punched to fit Everybodys Poultry SCRAP BOOK, if you so request.

Brooding

Ful-O-Pep for Baby Chicks—A 32-page bulletin giving detailed instructions for brooding chicks. Discusses temperature range to have, how to feed, getting chicks to roost early, growing stronger pullets, the use of grit, bloody droppings and other topics of importance in growing chicks.—Quaker Oats Company, Dept. C-19, Chicago, Ill.

First Aid to Baby Chicks—Lists five danger signals to tell you how to avoid chick troubles. Discusses symptoms and treatment for troubles in chicks from one day to three weeks of age, and in chicks older than three weeks. — Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 404 Jackson St., Charles City, Ia.

Brooder Record Card—Lists six points for practical control of coccidiosis, and contains place for mortality records. Can be tacked in brooder house. Merck & Co., Inc., Animal Husbandry Dept., Rahway, N. J.

Chick Raising Made Easy—A circular telling what to do before the chicks arrive, temperature regulation, amount of hopper space, teaching good habits to chicks, sanitation practices, feeding rules, aspergillosis, bacillary white diarrhea, common diarrhea, coccidiosis, rickets, feather eating and cannibalism. Pratt Food Company, Dept. 542, 124 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Controlling Cannibalism by painting the windows and not the chicks is described in an interesting circular which can be obtained from the Fox Poultry Farm, Box 18D, Metuchen, N.J.

Housing

Practical Suggestions for Weather-proofing Farm Buildings — A booklet which tells how to avoid leaky roofs and damp floors. Keep your poultry house dry if you want to get eggs.—The Ruberoid Co., Dept. EP, 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

Plans for 10 by 12 Shed-Roof Brooder House, with complete specifications and bill of material. — Agasote Millboard Co., Dept. 15, Trenton, N. J.

Building Bigger Farm Profits—A 32-page booklet giving important facts about the value of insulation in poultry house construction, plans, for a 16 by 36 foot northern type poultry house, and plans for a 20 by 20 foot southern type, shed-roof poultry house. Also contains plans for other farm buildings. — The Insulite Co., Dept. 16, Minneapolis, Minn.

Diseases

The Lee Way With Poultry—A 64-page book on poultry diseases, prevention and treatment, with instructions for making a post-mortem examination, general sanitation precautions, and a very complete index or table to diseases of chicks and adult poultry.—Geo. H. Lee Co., 347 Lee Building, Omaha, Nebr.

Diseases

The Miracle That Makes Money for You—A 20-page booklet describing experiments in controlling coccidiosis by chemical treatment of the litter.—Truslow Poultry Farm Box 255, Chestertown, Md.

Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Manual—A very excellent 64-page book containing over 60 illustrations in true life colors showing symptoms of all common poultry diseases. Two natural color illustrations show the location of all organs of the chickens, making it easy to perform a post-mortem operation. Can be obtained by sending 10 cents to cover mailing cost to Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 404 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.

Ducks

★ **Commercial Duck Growing** — A 32-page bulletin discussing factors for success in growing ducks, importance of good breeding stock, selection and care of the breeders, use of artificial lights, brooding and feeding of young ducklings, ventilation, fattening of ducks, grading and dressing for market, and common duck troubles. Sent free only in New England, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md. and Va. Elsewhere, 25 cents. Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.

Feeding

Iodine—Its Needs and Its Benefits in Feeds and Feeding—A 16-page booklet explaining the benefits of iodine in farm feeding. Tells how iodine increased egg shell strength, decreased mortality 34 per cent, boosted egg production 9 per cent, and improved the texture of the yolk and white.—Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc., Dept. EP, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Purina Poultry Book—The 1934 edition of this book contains 64 pages of factful poultry information. Gives detailed plans for starting and caring for chicks, building money-making pullets, winter care of layers, getting eggs in summer, handling breeders, care of market eggs, battery brooding, broiler production, illustrated directions for culling, disease control and treatment, etc.—Purina Mills, 819 Checkerboard Sq., St. Louis, Mo.

Profitable Poultry Feeding—A 40-page booklet discussing feeding for egg production, improving hatchability, finishing the pullets, culling methods, brooding and growing of chicks, preparation of fermented mashes, feeding of turkeys, etc. — Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. D, 1750 No. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

★ **Twenty Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding**—A 24-page booklet giving the story of the discovery of vitamins. Tells how vitamin D stopped leg weakness in chicks, reduced mortality 66 per cent, increased egg production, lowered feed cost, and improved hatchability. — National Oil Products Co., 18 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

Turkey Parade

What a turkey display at the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show in January! The entries numbered 143. The largest class was Bronze with 77. Every breed was represented even to a display of wild stock reared by Mrs. Howard Anderson of Pennsylvania.

The award for having the best turkey in the show went to Alice Wolfe Sattler of Maryland. This bird was later sold to Ex-Governor Davis of Virginia, at quite a handsome figure —an item of interest to turkey growers in this section who are wondering whether carrying over breeding stock is a paying proposition. With proper advertising it would seem a wise move.

Judging was done by Professor Rice, Maryland, and Judge Hallenbeck, New York. In the White Holland class, Mrs. Price, Ohio, Mrs. Anderson, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Rugh, New Jersey, battled for the prizes, Mrs. Price winning five firsts out of a possible six.

Bucket and Broom Brigade

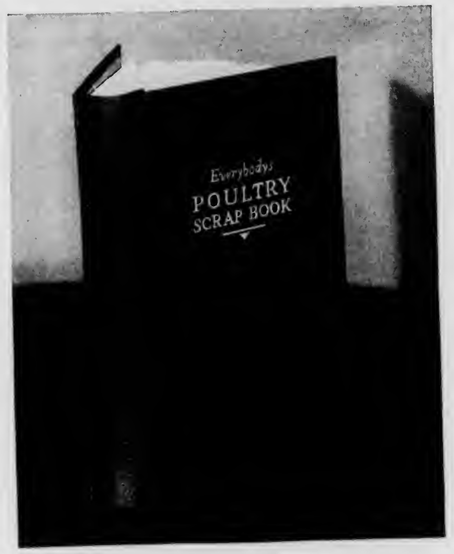
Have you had the first turkey egg? March, you know is the month for Western Pennsylvania to open the egg record. From a breeding pen of a half dozen hens there is usually a wait of one or two days before a second one is chalked down then a day for two or three and the full days for all six are not frequent until well along in the season.

However, the egg production may be coming along, March is also the month for getting the brooder houses in shape for the baby turkeys. There seems to be but one best way to do this and that is the old fashioned broom and bucket method. Too early for much flushing and at any rate, the disinfectant quality of lye in the hot water has benefits. The lye proportion has been given as a small can of lye to each 10 gallons of water. This sounds a bit strong, but perhaps not if well rinsed.

Scrub, Scrub

First remove everything from the room. Sweep well and make a good job of the scrubbing, reaching up the wall from the floor about a foot. This cleans the place down to a light sprinkling of white lime tossed on the wet floor. When it is perfectly dry sweep up the lime and you will be delighted with the nice white floor finish for the litter and furniture.

We Want to Send You This SCRAP BOOK



Yes! We want to send you a copy of Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book. Like the several thousand folks who now own copies of the Scrap Book, you will find it unusually valuable in filing choice bits of poultry information. "I find the Scrap Book very useful and helpful, and the brieflets sure do contain worthwhile facts," writes F. H. C. Wisnom of Maryland. Norman Hopper of New Jersey is another booster for the Scrap Book. When he ordered his second copy, he wrote, "I want to send my vote of thanks to you for contributing such a valuable book. It should be in every poultryman's library." And Berger Copeman of Michigan says, "You can't have my Scrap Book back for twice the amount I paid for it.'

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D1 — Respiratory Diseases. Symptoms and treatment for colds, roup, infectious bronchitis, nutritional roup and chicken pox.

D2—Range Paralysis. Up-to-date facts on this important disease.

D3—The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry. How to discover whether worms are present, and what to do about them.

D4—Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide. Gives symptoms of all common poultry diseases. Shows how to make a post-mortem examination.

D5 — List of State Disease Laboratories.

G40—Plans for 1500-Hen, One-Man Poultry Farm.

G41—List of College Poultry Departments.

H20—Plans for New Jersey Collapsible Summer Shelter.

H21 — Moisture-Proof Floors for Poultry Houses. Six different styles of construction.

H22—Housing Fundamentals. Floor space and roost space per bird, litter required, number of nests, amount of feeder space, etc.

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Order Your Copy Today

You can obtain your copy of Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book by (1) sending 50 cents for the Scrap Book alone or (2) send $1.00 for a 4-year subscription to Everybodys Poultry Magazine, and we will mail you a Scrap Book with our compliments. It is not sold by agents. Order direct today.

Everybody's Poultry Magazine Dept. 60 Hanover, Pennsylvania

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31x5.25-21	3.25	1.15		33x5	3.75	1.45
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Conducted by Aunt Sally

Everybody's Home Page

Windy, airy, blustery March is here and as usual has a share of twitting and wise remarks, but after all what a blessing to be that month which blows old Man Winter away! Mother Earth is freeing herself from the cold months and everyone enjoys the spring breeze.

Of course, housecleaning is the next thing on the list and even that ordeal is losing some of its sting. Finished floors, rugs, and a host of conveniences relieve the accustomed commotion of years gone by. Full carpeted floors are again in evidence on the house furnishing horizon. Power sweepers have won the dirt battle and their work is lasting. Carpets are only lifted when worn out or for a change. The backyard beating on the clothes lines is gone forever. We really have made progress in our house-cleaning methods, and some up-to-date home makers boast of never having a general upheaval for cleaning, but keep their homes in continual tiptop shape.

One item however, has lost none of its prestige and remains at the head of the housecleaning supplies — Miss Dustcloth. She is more useful than ever. One woman settles the necessity by hemming squares cut from cast off wash dresses, so that the fringes will not wrap around her washer rolls. They are then pressed out every wash day, folded, and kept on a special shelf so that any member of the family can find one when occasion arises. This has spared many an embarrassment.

Window cleaning is another of the human ills still with us. The chamois skin has settled this problem for us. When windows need cleaning, the frames and sills are first thoroughly cleaned with warm soapy water, then followed with clear tepid water for the chamois on the glass.

Poultry School Menu

Next Wednesday there will be a one-day poultry school held in our town under the direction of the Farm Bureau extension workers, and they have asked for a noon day luncheon to fit the occasion. We have made up the following 40 cent menu and you may judge the fitness. Of course, you cannot expect halves of broiler chickens, such as we had yesterday for dinner, at the price they want to pay. Here is the layout: Chicken noodle soup, iced celery and gherkins, chicken giblet omelet, creamed potatoes, buttered corn, beet and hard boiled egg salad, cranberry ice, floating island custard, yellow cup cakes and coffee. The menu posted down in the lobby bulletin board yesterday reads like this and attracts a lot of attention:

White Leghorn and Egg Noodle Soup
Sodium Flouride Squares Cornish Curls
Bantam Pickles Buff Orpington Omelet
Dominick Potatoes Chicken Corn
New Hampshire Red Salad
Hen Fruit Ice
Egg — Fluff Cup
Cuckoo Cake
Hot Brown Leghorn with Cream

The Chef's Scrap Book

Stale bread ground on the food chopper, then sifted through a rather coarse sieve, makes ideal crumbs for deep fat frying foods, more satisfactory than cracker crumbs and, of course, more reasonable in price. For fish or chops to be fried in an ordinary skillet with less fat, you will find these crumbs ideal for padding.

Save every drop of fruit juice. Canned fruits are just the thing for salads this time of year and you will find the fruit juices excellent bases for pudding sauces.

All patterns price 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

No 969—Youthful Chic. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

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No. 716—Wee Bloomer Dress. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2⅝ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 648—For Daughter and Dolly. A dress for daughter and one for dolly is included in this pattern. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years and dress for a doll 16-inches tall. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yards of 35-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress; dolly's dress takes but ⅝ yard of 35-inch material.

No. 415—Gay New Gillets. Pattern includes the three toppers illustrated and is designed in sizes small, medium and large. For requirements, see the pattern envelope.

Our Spring Fashion Magazine is 15¢ a copy, but may be obtained for 10¢ if ordered same time as pattern.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT
EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Hanover, Pa.

SCIENCE *Marches on!*

Washing hatching eggs did not affect their hatchability in tests conducted by the New South Wales (Australia) Department of Agriculture. Clean eggs, washed or unwashed, hatched as well as dirty eggs, washed or unwashed. Of course, the fact remains that if it is necessary to put dirty eggs into the incubator, it is best to wash them as this reduces the risk of infection. At any rate, this test contradicts the traditional belief concerning the "hen oil."

• • •

Soon after vaccination against fowl pox, symptoms of fowl pox occasionally appear in a few individuals. This phenomenon, which has puzzled scientists, has been investigated by Dr. Beller at the German Health Institute at Berlin. This researcher has demonstrated that "smears" taken from the mucous lining of the palates of birds which have been vaccinated a few days earlier always contain the pox-virus, regardless what kind of vaccine is being used. The connection between vaccination and the presence of the pox virus on the mucous lining having been established, the occasional occurrence of pox lesions following vaccination can readily be understood. The occurrence of these lesions is the greater, the older the bird when vaccination takes place. The trouble very rarely develops in birds vaccinated at 9 to 12 weeks of age.

• • •

Hard, insoluble grit effected a 15 per cent saving in feed as compared with soft, soluble grit in fattening experiments at the Prussian Institute for Feeding Technique.

• • •

Confinement vs. range for the laying flock was subjected to test by Titus and Godfrey, with the following results, as published in Poultry Science: Confined birds receiving cod liver oil and sunshine have a tendency to lay as many and larger eggs than ranged stock. Confined birds have a tendency to more eggs during the winter months, but the range stock more during the spring months. When cod liver oil is fed, confinement exerted no deleterious effect on fertility or hatchability.

• • •

When breeding for egg production, neither production record of the dam, nor of sire's dam nor of a group of full sisters gives any reliable indication as to a bird's breeding ability. As reported in Poultry Science, Dr. Jull concludes that a given sire mated to a given dam may produce good offspring, whereas the same sire mated to another dam may produce poor progeny. Conversely a certain dam may give good results with one sire but poor results with another. The breeding potentialities of any given bird can only be determined by the results secured from a given mating.

• • •

Watery whites have been subjected to further studies by Lorenz, Taylor and Almquist at the University of California. Reporting in Poultry Science, they have produced further confirmatory evidence that the firmness of the white of an egg is a characteristic depending on the individual hen. It has also been found that eggs with a high original percentage of firm whites are superior for storage purposes. Most important, however, are the observations that the consistency of the white is at least partially controlled by a genetic, inherited factor, the watery whites apparently being dominant to firm whites. The reader should note that the authors specifically state that breeding accounts at least "partially" for watery whites. It is probable that other factors may also cause watery whites or at least contribute to their development.

• • •

A new vitamin, which stimulates the sex glands and produces a marked rejuvenation in old specimens, is claimed to have been discovered by Professor Zaicsek at the University of Budapest. So far its existence has been demonstrated only in rye.

• • •

The rapid blood test for pullorum disease demonstrated its practical value according to a survey conducted by the Michigan State Department of Agriculture. Dr. Coburn reports that infection was reduced by one-half in the flocks of seven hatcheries. Thirty-eight thousand birds were used in this check in 1932 and 48,000 in 1933. In six flocks only part of the birds tested during the second were the same ones tested the year before. In the one flock where no pullets were added and where the same birds were tested again the following year, the reactors were reduced from 8.2 per cent to 0.4 per cent.

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PLEASE REPORT ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS DIRECT TO OUR OFFICE RATHER THAN TO THE POST OFFICE. A request for change of address must reach us not later than the 15th of the month preceding the month of issue with which change is to take effect. Duplicate copies cannot be sent to replace those undelivered through failure to send such advance notice. With new address send also the old one, inclosing if possible your address label from a recent copy. Unless you supply extra postage, the Post Office will not forward copies to your new address.

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We give you big, strong, healthy chicks that grow into heavy producers of big quality eggs and at a net saving of 15% under our co-operative plan. Mail the coupon today. **Paul Grose, Sunbeam Hatchery, Box 581, Findlay, Ohio. References: First National Bank & Trust Company of Findlay.**

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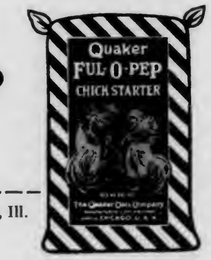

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EVERYBODY'S POULTRY MAGAZINE

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Fit the Pullets Into Your Range Plan--Page 141

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This Month With *your* Flock

April Brooded Chicks

With chick deliveries for February and the early half of March running below normal, according to the latest available reports, it looks as though April will be an unusually busy month for poultry raisers.

If you are among those poultry raisers who will be starting chicks in April, our advice is that you be thoroughly prepared for the arrival of your chicks. Check up on the following things:

1. CLEAN HOUSE. Let the brooder house stand in its old location until it is cleaned. Remove all litter, sweep dust from walls and ceiling, scrape caked dirt from the floor, sweep it out of the house, and then scrub the floor and the walls to a height of 3 feet with a solution of 1 pound of lye in 20 gallons of water. Keep your hands out of the solution. Use an old broom for scrubbing. Flush with clear water, allow house to dry, and spray with a standard disinfectant or follow with the disinfecting torch (fire-gun) treatment.

2. TEMPERATURE. Have the brooder stove operating with a steady temperature of 90 to 95 degrees at the edge of the hover. Plan to decrease it 5 degrees each week until it is down to 70 degrees. Keep it there until the chicks no longer require heat.

3. TEACH CHICKS TO FIND HEAT. Until the chicks know where to find the heat, use a chick guard of hardware cloth a foot or foot and a half wide placed on edge about 20 inches away from the edge of hover around the entire brooder.

4. FLOOR SPACE. Give the chicks plenty of room. Allow at least 1 square foot of floor space per chick. Do not have more than 350 chicks at most around one brooder stove.

5. FEEDER SPACE. Provide sufficient feeders so that half of the chicks can eat at one time. For the first feeding use sheets of cardboard or paper plates, so that all chicks can eat at one time. Cover the litter with tough paper or clean cotton sacks.

6. FOUNTAINS. Two half-gallon fountains should be provided for each 100 chicks. Supply lukewarm water to prevent chilling.

7. WHEN TO FEED. Feed the chicks immediately upon arrival from the hatchery. Follow the feeding plan suggested by the manufacturer whose feeds you are using. (To page 154)

Through *the* Editor's Specs

Eastern Marketing Problems—The poultry industry in the East has made rapid progress in bettering the quality of eggs shipped to the large markets in recent years. Egg auctions have been a powerful influence, yet it seems as though we have merely scratched the surface on this problem of producing quality nearby eggs in volume.

A Maryland egg producer writing to the American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review complains of the low price level on nearby hennery eggs during the season of flush production, maintaining that the supply of nearby hennery eggs during the fall and winter seasons eventually will be seriously curtailed if dealers continue to squeeze the prices down during the flush period.

Because it touches upon some of the problems which confront eastern poultrymen, we are reproducing, in part, the reply made by the editors of that publication to this Maryland producer:

"New York egg dealers are not philanthropists; they are in the business to make money. There is keen competition among them and in the heat of competition they sometimes buy without sufficient regard for quality. They do appreciate fine quality in eggs and they buy where they can get satisfactory quality the cheapest. Many of them prefer much of the year the Pacific Coast eggs, packed to uniformity, candled before shipment and put up either shell-treated or natural in lined cases. They give wide satisfaction in retail trade channels. This is the chief competition that holds down the prices New York will pay for nearby eggs. The nearby eggs may be younger and at times better. But they have a very formidable quality competitor in the Pacific Coast eggs especially during the flush season when the Pacific Coast eggs are the best to store. Then it is that the receiver of nearby eggs refuses to take the load of surplus of uncertain carrying quality and offer it for sale to the best bidder. Why do the receivers hesitate to store nearbys at a price parity with Pacific Coast whites?

"(1) Because round lots are usually of irregular quality.

"(2) Because they are usually uncandled and have the blood spots and blind checks in, these usually coming out rots.

"(3) Because the nearbys are more or less washed and this increases dead loss in storing.

"(4) Because on the basis of performance the Pacific Coasts come out of storage better.

"When eastern producers meet the Pacific Coast quality standard in the season of flush production New York will accord them a comparable price—but not before."

Chick Prices and the Code—Some confusion has arisen concerning the prices at which hatcherymen may offer their chicks under the hatchery code. Many hatcherymen are of the opinion that the minimum prices for chicks and custom hatching recommended by the National Breeder and Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee amount to price fixing, but this is not true.

J. W. Kinghorne of the Agricultural Adjustment Act seeks to clear up this confusion by calling attention to Article VI, Section 3 of the hatchery code which prohibits "selling hatchery products below the seller's individual cost of production." To protect his financial condition, however, a hatcheryman may sell below cost, but he must first notify the National Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee, "which shall have an option to buy at such low cost."

Under Article VII, Section 3 of the code, the committee is given the power to publish cost of production figures for hatchery products for the various regions of the country for the information of hatchery operators as well as the people buying chicks, but these costs "shall not be used to determine whether or not this code has been violated."

"The wisdom of such procedure is very apparent," explains Mr. Kinghorne, "as it enables individual hatcherymen to thus compare their costs with average costs and also gives the buying public a gauge upon which they can adjust their standard of value."

AAA to Act on Code Violation—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced that it will immediately investigate the alleged violations of the hatchery code by a hatchery in Iowa, following a preliminary investigation by the National Breeder and Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee. The hatchery is being charged with 11 points of alleged violation, including destructive price cutting, selling of chicks below cost of production, and the use of false and misleading advertising.

In its program to enforce compliance with the hatchery code, the co-ordinating committee now has 14 investigators in the field to check up on hatcheries and determine whether they are complying with the provisions of the code. It is likely that a number of Pennsylvania country auctions, which have openly sold chicks below their cost after being duly warned that they were violating the code, will face government investigation.

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A registered tattoo mark on the wing of a chicken.

Registered Tattoo Mark

Convicts Jersey Poultry Thief

By Wallace S. Moreland

LIKE anyone who knows the true value of a 12-pound, purebred Bronze turkey, Spencer Perrine looked for suspicious circumstances when a neighbor casually mentioned his good fortune in buying just such a bird for $1.25.

"I know it's only a few days after Thanksgiving, and I know what the chain stores have done to turkey prices," Perrine mused, "but that low price doesn't seem right, somehow, I'll bet that turkey was stolen!"

The neighbor hadn't thought of that: he had bought the bird in good faith from a hired man, whose story was that it had been given to him "by a couple of hunters who came through the place."

The turkey had not yet graced the family table of its fortunate purchase, so Perrine and the neighbor wandered around to the poultry yard for a glance at this feathered bargain. Perhaps, if she had been stolen, she was from the flock of 250 Bronze turkeys that Perrine had reared that season. Perrine, although one of the leading white potato growers of Middlesex County, New Jersey, still had the time to dabble with a flock of turkeys.

"There she is, Spencer," said the neighbor, pointing to a hefty, strutting Bronze.

"Well," Perrine said after a searching look, "she's a good-looking hen, but I don't think she's from my flock. Color's too light. I'll pick her up and look her over, though, if you don't mind."

He caught the bird, held her from him in both hands while estimating her weight, felt the keel, and glanced at her head. Then, after unfolding the wing and examining the web, Perrine broke what was bad news to the neighbor.

"By golly, she's mine after all! I wouldn't have believed it!" he exclaimed. "See, this K-2 mark on the web of this turkey's wing proves she's from my flock. That's the registered tattoo number the State Police assigned to me. Now what do you think of that? These tattoo marks that the State Police and Extension people wanted me to put on my birds are all right after all."

"It looks to me," the neighbor said grimly, "as though we'd better have a State Trooper come over here and have Tom do a little explaining." Tom was the hired man, upon whom the "two hunters" had bestowed the turkey.

Trooper L. R. Wilgus of the New Jersey State Police was on the scene in short order. Tom was brought from his shack for questioning. No sir! He certainly didn't pinch that bird; it was a gift from two hunters from Plainfield. That was his story and he was going to stick to it. Tom was drunk; he spent the night in a cell sobering up.

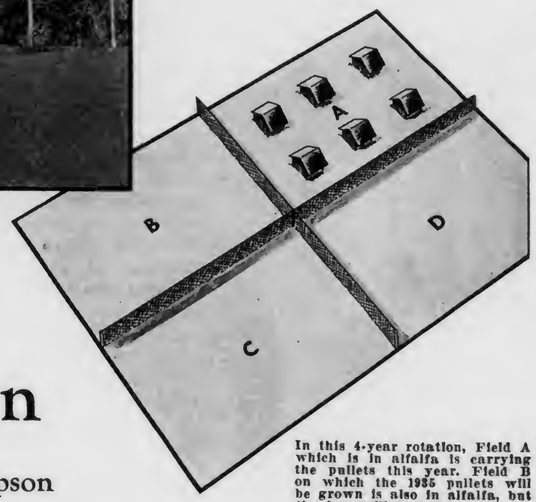
Next morning Tom stuck to his story—until he was shown the K-2 mark, in indelible ink, on the turkey's wing, and told that such a mark was to be found only on Mr. Perrine's poultry. Then, as they say in police circles, Tom "came clean."

Yes, he swiped the bird. He was

Please turn to page 151

A New Jersey trooper checking up on a suspicious load of poultry.

Clean range is an important factor in growing strong and sturdy pullets which can later withstand the effects of heavy and continued egg production.



In this 4-year rotation, Field A which is in alfalfa is carrying the pullets this year. Field B on which the 1935 pullets will be grown is also in alfalfa, but the hay will be sold as a cash crop. Field C will be planted to small grains like oats or barley, but in August, it will be sowed to alfalfa. Field D, on which pullets were ranged last year, will grow cultivated crops like potatoes, corn and similar ones.

Fit the Pullet Crop Into the

Rotation Plan

By Willard C. Thompson

IN the rapid sweep toward intensification of methods and machine methods, we have possibly sometimes forgotten that the basis of success in poultry and egg farming is and must always be, as it has been in the past—a sound, healthy, vigorous, well-raised layer. Facts and figures on altogether too many poultry plants show a decided tendency toward increased mortality and losses of fowls from laying and breeding flocks in very recent years.

It may be that "management methods" have gotten ahead of the birds. After all, there is probably some limit beyond which it is not wise to force fowls for egg production. At any rate, in order to stand up under the pressure of modern, approved management methods for layers, it is imperative that the pullet flocks each season be reared under as nearly ideal conditions as may be possible.

It is undoubtedly true that there are far more poultry farms in this country with acreage sufficient to allow the raising of pullets out on range than there are those which are forced to rear in close confinement to buildings. Other things being equal, it is yet to be demonstrated, in our opinion, that there is any better place anywhere to rear sound, healthy, vigorous pullets than on green covered ranges or fields, where all the essentials to sound and healthful development of the growing birds may be economically supplied.

Briefly, what are the essentials to such pullet development?

1. Sunshine, with its anti-rickets vitamin D elements, and its invigorating heat rays. Out in the out-of-doors where exposure to direct sunshine, that is good for growing pullets. It helps to spell health.

2. Of course, too much sunshine during mid-summer is too much! Shade, or protection from noonday sun, is needed on some part of the range.

3. Fresh air, in abundance, with vitalizing oxygen, and no poisonous gases polluting the atmosphere, is another freely furnished factor on the good poultry summer range.

4. Green plant food, such as is furnished cheaply by crops grown there on the range, furnishes vitamin A, the growth vitamin, and other things of importance to growing pullets. The plant juices seem to be a necessary part of the ration.

5. Space, or roominess, is a great boon to young stock. It avoids the dangers of over-crowding and contamination of quarters.

6. Well selected, balanced, growing rations can be supplied equally well on range and in confinement.

Crop Rotation Plan

The general principle of crop rotation has long been recognized by farmers as being beneficial to the soil and crops grown. Each crop takes its specific toll from the soil in which it is grown. If the same crop is grown in the same field year after year, the problem of maintaining soil fer-

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Cause and Cure of
Leg Troubles in Chicks

By Carl H. Schroeder

For explanation of this illustration, read this article. (Photographs are by courtesy of Larro Research Farm.)

IN the old fable, the legs rebelled against the rest of the body because the latter had too easy a time. It's a good story; but with all due respect to its author Aesop, with whose scholarly omniscience one seldom finds it necessary to disagree, the old Greek was "all wet"—to use the slanguage of the day — when he presumed that the legs laid down on the job because of a peeve toward the other members of the bodily family.

Of course, at Aesop's time, which was about 600 years before Christ, very little was known about anatomy and physiology. Today we know that the legs and the rest of the body are the closest of pals. We know, when the legs go on a strike it is usually a strike called in sympathy for the "stomach" or some other part of the body, as a sort of protest against some maltreatment or abuse to which the body is being subjected. The legs are just not going to stand there and see their body being abused. For various reasons, this applies especially to chickens' legs.

How Bones Grow

The leg disorders under discussion are sort of growing-pains, incident with bone growth. One does not have to be the seventh son of a seventh son to appreciate that some of these troubles are attributable to the extremely artificial methods which have led the poultry industry, biologically, into war with its own future. In order to have a better appreciation of the problems involved, it is well to have some conception of how bones grow.

The bones of a chicken consist of much more lime phosphate than the bones of mammals and, consequently, they harden much faster. The speed with which bone growth takes place in a chicken explains why the least interference with normal progress spells disaster and may permanently affect or stunt skeletal development.

Each leg bone grows from three centers: One in the middle of the shaft itself and one at each end. The bones are first cartilage. Then the bone-forming cells multiply by splitting themselves; they absorb lime salts from the blood, harden, and so continue until the cartilage is replaced by bone. Increase in length ends when the cartilage disappears. The black arrows in the accompanying illustration, 1, 2 and 3, point to this zone of soft bone tissue from which bone growth takes place. In the mature skeleton there can be no further growth in stature or in length of the leg bones, or any other bones for that matter.

Bones increase in girth by addition of bone cells from the surrounding membrane. The leg bones are hollow. To preserve their relative proportion of bone wall to cavity, bone cells on the inside are destroyed as fast as cells are added to the outside. Thus the cavity grows with the bone, while the form and strength of the bones are preserved. This process keeps up until late in life.

Rickets or "Legweakness"

The most common form of leg trouble is rickets or, as it is more generally known, "legweakness."

Chicks afflicted with rickets may not manifest the tell-tale symptoms of "wabbly legs" and unsteady gait by which the practical poultryman usually recognizes this trouble. Only a laboratory examination, such as an X-ray picture, the line test, or a chemical analysis of the blood or bones, will reveal the plight of such chicks. They may grow into apparently

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Brooding Records to Keep

They'll Help You to Check Your Management

By Harry R. Lewis

UNLESS one knows with definiteness the conditions under which his brooders are operating, the mortality which his brooding flocks are experiencing, the amounts and costs of feed consumed, and the gains in weight the chicks are making, he hasn't a complete picture of the results of his efforts and cannot plan or execute his brooding operations satisfactorily. The only way in which these facts can be ascertained is by the keeping of careful, accurate brooding records. For this purpose, small record sheets can be designed to be tacked up in the brooder house on which the necessary data can be quickly recorded from day to day as the brooding progresses.

Such a single record sheet of 6 to 8 inches wide, and 10 to 12 inches long, with 31 horizontal lines about a quarter-inch apart and 12 or 15 vertical lines about a half-inch apart, with the proper heading at the top will furnish efficient data sheets on which the information can be recorded.

Know What Chicks Weigh

The headings at the top of the sheet should provide spaces which will give the number of the brooder, the number of the chicks placed in it, the date on which the chicks were placed under the hover, and any other information regarding the breed, strain, etc. The horizontal lines provide one line for each day of the month and should be numbered in the left hand vertical column from 1 to 31, with a space at the bottom for totals and averages.

The chief facts which should be recorded during the first few weeks of brooding are temperature conditions under the hover. So, the first three columns at the top should be headed "temperature," taken three times daily, morning, noon and night. As soon as the chicks are two or three weeks old, it may not be necessary to keep this frequent detailed record of hover temperature. It is especially necessary during the early life of the chicks to get a complete record affecting each brooder, and it enables an operator who depends upon assistance in the care of the chicks, to make note of any marked variation in temperature, which is the most important factor in all brooding work.

The next important record to keep is that of mortality, so let us head the next two columns "mortality." In the first one should be recorded opposite the respective days of the month, the number of chicks which die, and in the right-hand column the total remaining chicks in the brooder; so that it is possible by just glancing at the record without making mental calculations to know the exact number of chicks under the hover at any given time. It is probably best to record mortality at a definite time each day, probably morning, for deaths are more apt to occur at night than at any other time.

Another very desirable record to keep is that of feed consumption. Since feed is the largest factor in cost and since it is so definitely related to growth, a systematic record of feed consumed is desirable. It is probably unwise to attempt to keep a daily feed consumption record unless in exceptional cases where detailed experimental data is desired, but for commercial purposes the simplest procedure is to have a large galvanized pail with a cover in each pen.

One can then weigh into this container at the beginning of the week a definite amount of feed, record it on the next column on the chart, which should be labeled "Feed weighed in," then at the end of each week weigh feed remaining in the containers and in the hoppers, and place it in the second feed column, which should be marked "Feed weighed back," and by subtracting the feed weighed back from the feed weighed in, one gets an accurate record of the feed consumed for the seven-day period.

It seems that in average commercial enterprises, the weighing

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LEWIS FARMS CHICK RECORD

Br. No._____ Breed_____

No. Chicks_____ Strain_____

Month_____ Date_____

	TEMPERATURE A.M.	M.	P.M.	WEEK	Cockerels Out	Pullets Out	Total Cockerels	Total Pullets	MORTALITY	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

A brooding record, somewhat different from those described, used by the author.

Wonderful Success
Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose." —Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

DANGER OF INFECTION AMONG Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell.

YOU RUN NO RISK

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. Send 50¢ (or $1.00) for a package of Walko Tablets —give it in all drinking water and watch results. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

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Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pennsylvania.

EVERYBODYS POULTRY PARTNER

Analysis of Poultry Manure

H. M. T., Ga.—Fresh poultry manure contains approximately 1 per cent nitrogen, one per cent phosphorus and ½ of 1 per cent of potash. When the manure has been air dried, the composition is about 2 per cent nitrogen, 2 per cent phosphorus and 1 per cent potash. By comparing these analyses with commercial fertilizers, you can obtain an idea as to the value of poultry manure.

Poultry manure is considered of value mainly for its nitrogen content which promotes a rapid, leafy growth. Under most conditions, potash and phosphorus supplements have to be used to obtain full benefit from poultry manure, otherwise there is danger of the plants all going to "tops." Care should be taken to avoid burning of plants by preventing the poultry manure from coming in direct contact with the roots.

Eggs Turn Dark When Boiled

A. W., Mich.—When eggs in the shell are cooked for more than 15 or 20 minutes, a dark ring forms where the white and the yolk touch. This is due to the natural combination of the iron in the yolk with the sulphur in the white to form ferrous sulphide which is dark in color. Thus, in principal, your assumption that the phenomenon is caused by a sulphur compound is correct. This condition is entirely harmless, but, of course, it detracts from the attractive appearance of the cooked egg. In general, the higher the temperature and the longer the time of cooking, the more darkening takes place.

Much, and often all, of this color change can be avoided if the egg is plunged into cold water as soon as it is cooked. This lowers the temperature and reduces the pressure and thus prevents the formation of ferrous sulphide.

Another way to get satisfactory results is to cover the eggs with cold water, bringing just to a boil, and then turn the flame down, so that the water just simmers. The eggs are soft cooked or coddled when the water reaches the boiling stage. For medium cooking, they are left in the water two to five minutes, depending on how firm they are desired. For hard cooked they are left in for 15 to 20 minutes.

There is still another way to cook eggs which will prevent the formation of ferrous sulphide. Boiling water is poured over the eggs in the pan; the flame is turned very low, so low that the water just simmers and the eggs are left in the hot water for the required time. For soft cooked eggs this means about three minutes; for medium, about five, for hard, 15 to 20 minutes. If the eggs are cold, as when they have just been taken from the refrigerator, it is better to have the water merely warm rather than boiling, for boiling water causes the egg shells to crack. The exact time for cooking eggs to a certain stage varies with the size of the eggs, at the temperature of the eggs at the beginning of the cooking, the proportion of water to the eggs, and the temperature of the water.

Jewish Holidays for 1934

C. E. P., Mich.—The Jewish holidays for the balance of 1934 are as follows:

Last Passover—April 6 and 7, 1934. Best market days are April 3 and 4. Prime quality of all kinds of live poultry wanted.

Feast of Weeks—May 20-21, 1934. Best market days are May 15 and 16. Only a few extra cars needed for this holiday.

Jewish New Year—September 10 and 11. Best market days are September 4 and 5. Demand is chiefly for live fat fowls, hen turkeys, ducks, geese and squabs.

Day of Atonement—September 19. Best market days are September 14, 15 and 17. Demand is for all prime live stock, especially chickens and fowls.

Feast of Tabernacles—September 25 and 26. Best market days are September 21 and 22. Demand is chiefly for live ducks, fowls, fat geese, squabs and hen turkeys.

Feast of Law—October 1 and 2. Best

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

With the exception of February, 1931, egg receipts at the four leading markets were higher for February than any February since 1928. Why the movement of eggs has been so heavy in the face of a reduced number of layers on farms and the extreme cold temperatures we have had, is difficult to analyze. One possible explanation for part of this increase is that hatcherymen are not setting anywhere near the number of eggs they set last year.

March receipts are also running ahead, but we must remember that last year the banking holiday came upon us in early March and greatly curtailed shipments for a time; so it may be responsible for making our present receipts loom up big.

In spite of the heavy receipts, however, egg prices are maintaining a level well above last year, and they were showing signs of strength around the middle of March. The best nearby white eggs at New York were quoted at 24-25 cents on March 19 compared to 17½-18½ cents on the corresponding day of a year ago. Standard mixed colors were quoted at 20-21 cents on March 19 compared to 14½-14¾ cents on the corresponding day of last year.

Shell eggs in storage totaled 90,000 cases on March 1, 1934, compared to 163,000 cases for the same day a year ago, and 185,000 for the 5-year average on that date. During the first 10 days of March, the movement into storage was extremely heavy and the total holdings were estimated at 270,000 cases on March 10 against 228,000 cases on the same day last year. It is too early, in the season, however, to determine whether or not this trend will continue.

Egg consumption is still keeping ahead of last year. The trade output of eggs in the four leading markets in February was better than 20 per cent above last year for the same month.

Total poultry in storage on March 1, 1934, amounted to 101,790,000 pounds, compared to 88,675,000 pounds on the same day a year ago and 100,509,000 pounds for the 5-year average on that date. Prices, however, have been fairly good, colored fowls getting up to 19 cents, about the highest price in a year.

You can raise 50 CHICKS like these with 100 lbs. of STARTENA!

THIS YEAR when you want everything you can get for the money you invest in chick feed, don't take chances. Just any kind of chick feed won't do. 100 pounds of Purina Startena gives you 50 big, sturdy chicks at six weeks—two pounds per chick, that's all it takes. The extra weight and development of Startena-fed chicks more than pay any slight difference there might be in the first cost of feed.

That's why Startena has come to be known as America's best chick feed. Let no one tell you that ordinary chick feeds will give you Startena results. That is wrong. They won't. Startena chick growth and development comes only from Startena. See your Purina dealer today — have Startena on hand when your chicks arrive!

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OLD standards of poultry house construction may be robbing you of hundreds of dollars yearly. Sidings that are not weather-tight, floors that are damp, roofs that leak, do more than cause rot, rust, and spoilage. They also cause production losses of eggs and meat, increase the cost of feeding, and multiply losses from disease.

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market days are September 27 and 28. Prime quality live poultry of all kinds in demand.

Slipped Tendons in Battery Chicks

P. E. K., N. J.—Since you are having trouble with slipped tendons in your chicks, I would recommend that you try one of the commercial chick starters for a while to see whether you can overcome this trouble. It is believed that slipped tendons are due to an improper mineral balance, too high a temperature and overcrowding of the chicks. This condition seems to occur only in battery brooding. A number of commercial feed companies have done some very good work in developing rations that are especially suitable for chicks in batteries, so I would suggest that you try one of these rations.

Also refer to Carl H. Schroeder's article on leg troubles appearing in this issue.

Second Year Egg Production

P. P. F., Ind.—No definite rule can be laid down as to the number of eggs that a hen can be expected to lay in her second year of egg production. It is apparently a strain characteristic. Work conducted at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station with Leghorns averaging 198 eggs per bird in their pullet year revealed a second year production equivalent to 76 per cent of that for the first year.

Rice, Hall and Marble, authors of the book, "Judging Poultry for Production," report a second year production between 88 and 89 per cent of that for the first year. Their observations concerned 1434 birds.

What Prices for Started Chicks?

L. W., Pa.—According to the National Breeder and Hatchery Co-ordinating committee, started chicks are under no circumstances to be sold for less than the price of day-old chicks, and the committee recommends the following schedule of minimum price for started chicks:

1 to 3 days 1¢ above day-old chick prices
4 to 7 days 2¢ above day-old chick prices
7 to 10 days 3¢ above day-old chick prices
10 to 12 days 4¢ above day-old chick prices
13 to 15 days 5¢ above day-old chick prices
16 and 17 days 6¢ above day-old chick prices
18, 19 20 days 7¢ above day-old chick prices
21, 22 23 days 8¢ above day-old chick prices
24, 25 26 days 9¢ above day-old chick prices
27, 28, 29, 30 days 10¢ above day-old chick prices

BROODER RECORD CARD
Prepared by Everybodys Poultry Magazine Hanover Pa.
Chick Mortality Record
Percentage of Mortality

Know what it costs to brood your chicks this year and keep accurate records on your mortality. You can do this with the brooder record card prepared by Everybodys Poultry Magazine. Tack it on the wall of the brooder house where it will be handy, and follow the many brooding reminders that it contains. Thousands of these cards were used by poultry raisers last year. One record card, 5 cents; three cards for 10 cents; 12 for 25 cents. Order from Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

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VITAMIZED AND MINERALIZED

Flory's All Mash Chick Starter paves the way to profitable layers and meaty broilers. Try it this year and see how fast your chicks will develop strong, sturdy frames, good hard bones and splendid vigor. This chick food is pure and nourishing. As highly digestible as nature and modern science can make it.

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The reason why Flory's All-Mash Chick Starter is so highly regarded by poultrymen everywhere, is because no claims have ever been made for a Flory Feed that it could not fulfill. Poultrymen have come to know that Flory recommendations are sincere and dependable. There is a Flory Feed for every poultry need. Write today for complete information.

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Our Flock Matings Grade-A are offered at a special low price—within reach of every chick buyer. Yet they carry the same blood as our **LEADING 1932-33 RED PEN FARMINGDALE (NEW YORK) CONTEST**. Put some of this blood into your flock and watch production records climb. **All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D.** by Tube Agglutination Method under State Supervision. Compliance Certificate 956. **FREE Replacement of losses above 2% during 1st 14 days.** Chicks will be replaced or money refunded as preferred. **Write for Catalog and Revised Price List.**
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WYCKOFF'S GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM
Box 15-A Aurora, N. Y.

Brooding Records to Keep

[Continued from page 143]

of feed on a weekly basis is of inestimable value in seeing how the chicks are coming along, for one of the best indications of growth and vitality is feed consumption.

Know What Chicks Weigh

Another record which is very important is chick weights, in order that their periodic gains may be known and checked to see if they are coming along properly. For this purpose the next column on the record should be marked "weight," and it is an excellent plan on the same day the feed is weighed back, to weigh all chicks. This can be done during the first few weeks when they are small by placing them in pasteboard boxes or light containers and weighing the entire lot in one or two weighings.

As the chicks get older, it will be necessary to have a light crate with 1-inch mesh wire sides into which the chicks can be driven in two or three lots for weighing, thus making it unnecessary to scare or disturb them by catching each one separately. While the keeping of the weight record requires more labor and trouble than any other single item, it is nevertheless one of the most important factors to consider because the figures thus accumulated determine in large part the efficiency of the brooding operation.

One of the important records to keep in order to determine the cost of brooding, is fuel consumption, and it is here desirable in a column on the chart to keep a record of the coal, oil or other fuel used. This does not have to be kept with the exact definiteness of an experimental operation, but it should be done by keeping account each day as accurately as possible of the coal or other fuel used in maintaining the brooder fire.

Keep Count of Cockerels Removed

Lastly, it is well to have a final column in which can be recorded the cockerels and pullets removed from the brooder, together with their disposition, expressed numerically, in numbers of birds removed, and in the case of cockerels if they are sold as broilers, the weight.

These figures enable one to determine at any time the efficiency of his brooding operations, he is able to detect and check any weaknesses or losses which are occurring, and by keeping such records over a period of time, he is able to determine much more accurately and to predict much more definitely, the anticipated results from his brooding work.

NOTICE (in Iowa Paper) — "All those exhibiting poultry at the National Fair, will be fed, cooped and watered free of charge."

Mr. Horn started seven years ago...with two small baskets of good S. C. W. L. eggs...and

Ful-O-Pep Feeds

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But he started with *good* eggs—even if there were only two baskets of them; and he fed good feeds. Ful-O-Pep Feeds. That makes a difference!

Mr. Horn's entries in the Pennsylvania R. O. P. projects have ranked among the best for the past three years. They were first for *average production of qualifying birds*. 1930-31—280.38 eggs—1931-32—283.65 eggs—1932-33—273 eggs, which averaged better than 25 oz. to the dozen. In 1932 his R.O.P. pullet No. 51 was "high individual" with a record of 338 eggs, weighing 25.1 oz. to the dozen.

And here's what he says about feeds: "Under my trapnests no other feeds I have tried—and I've tried plenty—will give as long a cycle of production and as fine eggs as Ful-O-Pep. I feel Ful-O-Pep will make more money for us than any other feeds on the market."

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Send for the 1934 Ful-O-Pep Baby Chick Book, *which gives latest information on hopper-feeding of grain and mash to reduce losses from disease* and increase production of big, marketable eggs. No poultryman can afford to be without this new, practical, commonsense poultry book. Send the coupon below for your copy—write for it today.

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Hen 74-5 [illustrated above], Alabama 1932-33 Contest: 322 eggs; 331.5 points. This is highest record ever made in all Alabama Contests. Four 300 eggers in this contest. Ten highest hens in this contest averaged 284.

Hen 73-2 made record 1931-32 Alabama Contest 303 eggs. Laid 344 eggs before molting.

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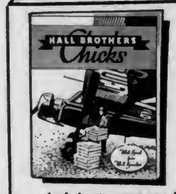

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Fit the Pullet Crop Into the Rotation Plan

[Continued from page 141]

tility comes to be expensive and difficult. Some crops, like clover and alfalfa, add very materially to soil fertility through nitrogen fixation which takes place while they are being grown on the soil.

Many times poultry ranges have been rotated, as to field crops, but the young growing birds have been ranged on the field each year. That is where the principle has been disobeyed. The poultry flock must move too, with the other rotating crops. The land should be rested from carrying poultry on it, and allowed time in which to become clean and sanitary again.

The crop rotation plan may be worked out on a two-year, or a three-year, or a four-year basis. The principle involved, now from the poultryman's point of view, is that at least one year should intervene before a crop of pullets is again raised on the given range or field, and in the intervening year the surface soil must have been plowed or turned under, the surface pollution or contamination destroyed and fresh, new, unused soil brought to the surface.

Another principle of management consists of arranging the colony houses or range shelters in which the pullets roost at night and spend some part of each day, and probably eat their mash and find their water supply, so that the immediate environment of these centers may be changed frequently and kept fresh and safe. The fields must not be over-populated with birds. All these points are taken care of in the four-year crop rotation plan suggested in this article. It will be easily figured out how a three-year, or even a two-year plan might be arranged, using the basic principles employed in this four-year plan.

Planning the Crop Rotation

For the four-year crop rotation plan acreage is necessary. The amount can be easily figured by planning on a poultry range large enough to accommodate the pullet crop of the season at the rate of not more than 300 growing pullets to the acre. If the poultryman is raising about the same number of pullets each year, it is obvious therefore that for the four-year crop rotation scheme, he must have at least four times as many acres of land as he needs for any one season's crop of pullets. In three years out of four, three-quarters of this land area will be devoted to crop production other than pullets, cash or soil improvement crops, as the case may be. One quarter of the necessary range area is used for pullets each year. This means that there will be increased opportunities on the larger farms of the country for good, sound pullet rearing.

Summer Shelter Plans

Summer shelters will help you to grow better pullets by preventing overcrowding, protecting them from the hot sun and providing them with good ventilation.

Plans for a summer shelter with a capacity of 60 pullets and costing about $8 to build are contained in Brieflet H-20, "The New Jersey Collapsible Summer Shelter," which can be secured by sending a 3-cent stamp to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Many an intensive egg production plant, situated on small acreage, on high-priced land, for example, may find it economical to look to the larger farms for farm-reared pullets in increasing numbers. Something to think about! As some one has said recently, "It is well to co-operate with the inevitable."

Let us look at this plan as it might be working on a farm now in this coming summer season of 1934. I have a certain farm up in New York state in mind, as I write this, where just exactly this procedure is being used this season.

Field A, we shall call it, is where the 1934 pullet crop is to be raised. It was sowed down to alfalfa in the fall of 1932, with a good catch, and it yielded an alfalfa hay, cash crop of importance in the summer of 1933. Now, it is a second-year alfalfa stand, and the pullets will find it a marvelous and useful green crop on which to range during the growing months.

Provide Movable Shelters

Movable range shelters will be used. One shelter for each 60 pullets, and five shelters will be about equally scattered over each acre of range. The whole field will thus be used during the summer. Pullets will be covering the whole area, and yet not overusing any part of it. The soil will have been materially improved by having grown the alfalfa, a leguminous crop. Red clover might equally well have been used in place of the alfalfa. Some poultrymen prefer the clover. Field A has not had pullets ranging over it since 1930. It is fresh and fit for poultry again.

Over there beyond the fence is Field B, where the pullets of 1935 will be reared. In it this year is the first-year, cash or hay crop of alfalfa. It should yield a good revenue to the farm. It carried chickens three years ago, but has not had any on it during the past two years. In acreage it is about the same as Field A.

Then, over there on another part of the farm is another field of similar

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MINERALS: The 8% to 9% mineral content of Kraco represents organic calcium and phosphorus—minerals in the most desirable form. These milk minerals of Kraco are necessary in growing sturdy, rugged, high-production birds. *No outside minerals are added to Kraco or the whey from which it is made.*

Kraco, Milk Sugar Feed, is dried cheese whey. Under a special drying process developed in the Kraft Laboratories, the entire vitamin G content of the whey is concentrated in Kraco. Experiments at Cornell University and at Ohio State University have shown that Kraco has a 50% greater vitamin G potency than the food concentrates generally available commercially.

Kraco guards health. Laying Hens, fed on Mashes containing sufficient Kraco, produce eggs of high hatchability. Hens stand up under sustained production. Kraco has better than 70% lactose content. This turns to lactic acid in the intestines of the birds, improving the hygenic condition of the intestines. This promotes the health of the bird. Lactose assures better assimilation of calcium and phosphorus. The mineral content of Kraco provides a liberal supply of bone building material.

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Kraco supplies vitamin G at less cost. The better poultry mashes have Kraco in them. *Insist* on Kraco, Milk Sugar Feed, in *your* starting, growing and laying mashes.

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size, Field C, where corn and potatoes, both cultivated crops, were grown last year, and where it is planned to sow small grains, oats on most of it and barley on a part of it, this spring, to be followed by being sowed down to alfalfa in August. It carried pullets two years ago, but will not have any on it until 1936.

Cultivated Crop Should Follow Range

And then, lastly, there is the field on which the pullets were reared last year, Field D. The pullets did well on it, for it was second-year alfalfa stand at the time. It is in fine tilth and fertility, and will be growing cultivated crops, probably corn and potatoes, some cabbages, rape, or other crops this season. The point is that in the season following its use for pullets, it is being plowed thoroughly and cultivated. All the old soil surface is being broken up and turned under.

And so the rotation will go on. The beauty is that the birds are a part of the rotation. They move too. And that insures, other things being equal, the finest possible pullet stock for laying quarters next fall.

If Your Land Area Is Limited

If land area is too limited to permit such an extensive crop rotation as has been here outlined, it can be modified in many ways to fit the needs of the case. The most important item will be to have sufficient range area to allow alternating pullet crops, at least, that is having two fields, on one of which pullets will range this year while the second field is rested from pullets and is growing some cultivated crop.

In the field on which pullets are now being grown, it would have been well if winter wheat had been sown last fall. It will be an early, flush green crop in the range this spring, and its planting would have involved the turning of the surface soil after its use by pullets last season. After the winter wheat matures, the range could again be plowed and sowed to a mixture of Canadian field peas (soil improvers, too) and oats, an admirable mixture for late spring and early summer pullet range. Buckwheat or soy beans are possible mid-summer crops for this two-year range plan.

Keep Pullets Away from Hens

Of course, in every case, pullets should not be grown in fields over which old fowls have just been running or are ranging. Nor should poultry manure from adult flocks be spread over the pullet range. There are too many risks involved.

On many a farm the wood pasture, and perhaps with a stream running through it, will be employed year after year as a pullet range. That may be quite alright, if the pullets are not crowded on it, and if the colony houses may be located so that the land just surrounding them may be turned under from time to time.

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High Family Averages of LARGE SIZE EGGS

We have given special attention to developing whole families of high producers. We now have family averages as high as 292 eggs per bird and 26-27 oz. to the dozen. Also individual records as high as 310 eggs.

We set only 24-28 oz. eggs, produced on our own farm.

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wins chick prizes. At Penna. 1934 Farm Show, Kerr wins 1st and 2nd in W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. Also sweepstakes for show. At 1934 Agr'l Week, Trenton, Kerr wins 1st and 2nd in W. Leghorns and R. I. Reds, 1st and 3rd in Barred Rocks. R. I. Reds win sweepstakes for show. All breeders blood-tested for Pullorum disease (B. W.D.) by the agglutination tube method. Write for Chick Book and prices.

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"Oh well—the further he chases me, the tougher I'll get!"

Tattoo Mark Convicts Thief

[Continued from page 140]

drunk, awfully drunk, but he remembered going into Perrine's place—he knew the lay of the land because previously he had worked there—and taking the turkey off the roost. Kept the bird in the shack all night and sold it the next day to the boss. But he was drunk, so drunk he really didn't know what he was doing!

In response to all of which an unsympathetic police court recorder said: "Ninety days in the Middlesex County Workhouse!"

Perrine had his Bronze hen returned, none the worse for the experience, and the neighbor was out of pocket the $1.25. Last word from the Perrine farmstead was that the turkey was still alive and strutting. This bird was to have been served on the Perrine table but her owner, for reasons sentimental or otherwise, decided to grant her a new lease on life.

First Conviction Under Tattoo System

And who shall say that this Bronze hen does not deserve some special favors? For after all, it was because she carried that tell-tale K-2 mark on her wing that New Jersey's efficient State Police force was able to secure its first arrest and conviction of a poultry thief with its state-wide plan of tattooing poultry.

I have already explained how the system works in practice. Now let me tell you how the system came to be established in New Jersey, and what it is supposed to do for the poultrymen and to the poultry thieves.

Poultryman Suggested Plan

To Theodore Dilts, prominent farm leader of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, belongs the credit for having this system of tattooing chickens initiated in New Jersey. Mr. Dilts—practical, plain-spoken "Dorry" as he is known by his friends—was one of many farmers attending the State Police dinner to farmers a year ago

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Sturdy chicks *mean bigger, quicker profits and healthier future flocks*

Undernourished chicks take just as much time, space and investment as the sturdy ones. They cost more in loss, through sickness, through less poundage when sold as broilers, and through less egg production when a part of your flock, later on.

Undernourished chicks are a luxury no one can afford these days.

Eshelman RED ROSE Growing Mash is the fastest selling feed we have. Why?

First—it's appetizing; chicks clean it up and scramble for more. Second—it has those bone-building, body-building, nerve-building elements which put on weight quickly yet keep vitality up at the same time. Third—it's economical.

Ask us for records that farmers and poultrymen, like yourself, have made with this feed. Then ask your dealer about it—you'll find it right, in both results and price.

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B.W.D. TESTED MATINGS **HELM'S EGGLINE CHICKS** STATE STANDARD ACCREDITED

Champion Leghorn Pen—All Illinois Contests, 1933

Highest Leghorn Pen in both Eggs and Points. Average 281 Eggs per hen. Winning Pen 1931 averaged 294 Eggs. Second High Pen 1932, averaged 286 Eggs. Foundation Leghorn Matings headed by 127 R.O.P. Males, 251-300 Egg Dams and Males hatched from R.O.P. Breeders, Oconto-Hollywood Strain. Real Breeding Quality in Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Orpingtons. Every Chick guaranteed exactly as represented. Low Prices. Get details on $2500.00 Prize Chick Contests. Catalog. Comp. Cert. 728.

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Yes, you can cut your feed costs by feeding hard, insoluble STONEMO GRANITE GRIT. Experiments have shown that chickens receiving soft grit (limestone grit) or none at all eat as much as 20 per cent more feed than chickens which have STONEMO GRANITE GRIT before them always. In other words, every cent invested in STONEMO GRIT for your chickens will save you 4 to 5 cents in feed costs.

HEALTHIER PULLETS—Not only will STONEMO GRANITE GRIT cut your feed costs, but it will give you healthier flock by making digestion complete, and by helping to avoid common troubles like crop bound, diarrhea, certain forms of paralysis, cannibalism, feather picking and tape worms. Feed STONEMO GRANITE GRIT to your baby chicks right from the start if you want to grow strong, vigorous pullets that will stand up under heavy production.

IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER does not carry Stonemo Grit, order direct. We will ship 100-lbs., or more, FREIGHT PREPAID at $1.50 per hundred pounds to any railroad station in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts; or at $1.00 per 100 lbs., freight prepaid to any railroad station in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Your order for 100 lbs. can include an assortment of baby chick, growing, and hen sizes, or any one or two sizes that you may wish. Cash with order.

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last fall. He listened with attention when Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of the State Police, urged his farmer guests—as he does annually at this affair—to offer suggestions for the improvement of the service and protection which this police organization gives rural New Jersey.

Dilts expressed the opinion that a system of tattooing chickens with marks that could not be removed would aid in the capture and conviction of poultry thieves. State Police, he said, should keep a complete record of all registration marks issued to poultrymen. A thief caught with tattooed poultry, Dilts asserted, would not be able to escape conviction because there would be no question about the real owner identifying his stock.

"Right you are," replied Col. Schwarzkopf. "We'll start such a system, and it should prove valuable not only in convicting thieves caught with tattooed chickens, but it should also serve to deter thieves from entering a farm when they know the poultry on it is tattooed."

J. C. Taylor, associate extension service poultryman at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, and the various New Jersey county agents, co-operated with the State Police in having the plan adopted. By means of talks to groups of poultrymen, demonstrations of the proper methods of tattooing chickens, and newspaper publicity, poultry keepers of the state were informed of the new system and urged to take advantage of it.

Nearly 100 Poultrymen Co-operating

Nearly 100 of them have done so to date. Each co-operating poultryman has his individual registration mark, which is a combination letter and number. Letters are issued to correspond with letters on automobile license plates in the various counties. In Middlesex County, for example, all registration marks start with "K", the letter which precedes all Middlesex County auto license plates. There is a different letter for each of New Jersey's 21 counties.

The principal advantage of this method of marking is that a State Trooper, or any other police officer, can tell at a glance the county origin of tattooed poultry which he examines under circumstances that appear suspicious. Quick reference to the number following the letter tells definitely the name of the owner of the tattooed birds.

The first number issued in New Jersey, J-1, went to Theodore Dilts. The "J" stands for Hunterdon County, and the "1" for Mr. Dilts.

Identification Is Positive

In the past, State Police have been unable to secure convictions of thieves in a number of cases because the owners of the stolen birds could not make positive identification of them. This disadvantage is eliminated entirely in the case of tattooed fowl that may be stolen. The tattoo marks stay put; repeated tests have demonstrated this fact.

The only cost to the poultryman who wants to participate in this plan is for his tattooing equipment—about $4. He also has to do the tattooing, but this is a simple job that takes but little time.

Up to now, all kinds of poultry in New Jersey have been tattooed and registered with State Police. Co-operating poultry keepers include breeders of both fancy and utility stock, commercial egg producers, backlot poultry keepers, and general farmers. Present indications are that the number of poultrymen taking advantage of this service will increase.

Col. Schwarzkopf believes the plan already has served to lessen the activity of poultry thieves in the State, and he believes this effect will be increased in proportion to the number of poultrymen who tattoo their birds.

More recently the State Poultry Association has co-operated in the plan by providing signs, at a nominal cost, to poultrymen who have tattooed their stocks. These signs, bearing the words, "Tattooed Poultry–Registered with the New Jersey State Police," are displayed on poultry houses to warn would-be chicken thieves that any poultry they steal there is well marked.

Brown Eggs Sometimes Top New York Market

Although New York is generally considered a white egg market, brown eggs sometimes command a premium over white eggs.

During the 12 months ending with February, 1934, this was true in November, 1933, and January, 1934, while in December, 1933, there was no difference in the price of white and brown eggs. Since brown eggs, for the most part, are produced by farm flocks, the proportion of brown eggs coming on to the market during the winter months is likely to be considerably smaller than during the spring when farm flocks are in flush production. Demand thus brings up prices for select brown eggs.

Prevention Costs Less

It is more economical in the long run to prevent worm infestation than to go to the expense of getting an outbreak under control.

How to guard your flock against round worms and tape worms through careful sanitation and systematic prevention is clearly described in Brieflet D-3, "The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry." You can obtain it by sending a 3-cent stamp to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

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PROGENY TESTING for Livability, Early Feathering, etc. State B. W.D. tested (agglutination method). **OUR U. S. COPYRIGHTED** Rearing and Feeding Methods free to customers. **EGGS and CHICKS–Best Bred and LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1889.** Forty-Fifth Anniversary Catalog Free.

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Now you can buy 100% pullets as day-old chicks. Send for catalog and see how to save costs and increase poultry profits with Gholson's sex-linked chicks. Supply limited. Compliance Certificate No. 83.

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From Stained Antigen B. W. D. Tested Breeders. 100% live arrival Postpaid	100	1000
Grade AA. S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$80.00
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Barred Rocks	7.00	70.00

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JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.3, McAllisterville, Pa.

AS THE CHICK IS FED

SO GROWS THE HEN

Let's X-ray the facts about chick feeds. The Pratt Poultry Experiment Farm has conducted exhaustive tests with various starters and chick foods. Illustrated above is one of them. Two chicks... identical in breed, strain, incubation and care... were fed different starters. A ate Pratts. B was fed an ordinary chick food. Here, the X-ray shows the effects of the foods upon the abdominal or laying capacity of the mature birds. A is profitable. B is a liability.

Trap nest records show B layed 53 eggs less than A. Think it over. You can't profit on catch-penny purchases of inferior foods. And it's foolish to run the risks when Pratts costs so little. Stunted runts, bowel trouble, leg weakness, and diarrhea are often due to deficient, unbalanced foods. Play safe. Use Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food, or if you prefer that method of feeding, Pratts Buttermilk ALL MASH Starter and Grower. Both are pure, digestible, wholesome foods ...reinforced with every necessary vitamin... scientifically balanced in minerals... giving every tiny nerve, muscle and bone the diet needed to grow strong, husky pullets.

See your dealer today. Ask for Pratts. You can buy Pratts now for just about half of what it cost in 1928.

Bargain!

In the Pratt plan, less than 100 lbs. (instead of the usual 200 lbs.) of starter is needed per 100 chicks. You then save money by changing to the lower priced Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash.

Pratts Chick Food costs so little, we will even ship a 100 lb. bag, freight prepaid, to any station East of the Mississippi River for $3.25. Price at dealer's store considerably lower in most sections.

If no dealer near, send money order direct to:
PRATT FOOD CO.,
Dept 582 124 Walnut St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

When your chicks reach the growing stage change gradually to Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash

Pratts BUTTERMILK BABY CHICK FOOD
MINERAL BALANCED • VITAMIN COMPLETE

LOOK FOR THIS INSPECTION MARK ON THE BALE

POULTRY LITTER
You Can Depend On

There's a vast difference in poultry litters. But one fact stands out unchallenged—Peat Moss is admittedly the one best litter, the most satisfactory. There are many reasons but they all lead to the fact that Peat litter is really cheaper, saves labor and time and maintains a more consistently healthy flock. Unfortunately there is a difference also between peat litters—and for this reason leading distributors will now guarantee peat litter only when it displays this P I C inspection certificate "seal." Look for this seal. Do not accept substitutes.

Peat Import Corporation, **New York, N. Y.**

"both of my winning pens were started as chicks on Premier Chick Starter" Guy A. Leader

View of Guy Leader's 7,000-bird breeding farm.

Guy A. Leader

PREMIER BABY CHICK STARTING MASH BUILDS RECORD BREAKERS

325 Eggs

"Our winning Pen of Leghorns at the Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest last year made the highest record since the contest was established. Our winning Leghorns at the Vineland, New Jersey contest in the same year smashed all records made in the seventeen years the contest was established. Both of these winning pens were started as chicks on Premier Chick Starter. The consistently good results I have obtained, convince me that Premier Chick Starter is properly balanced and honestly sold. I shall continue to use it and recommend it to others"—Thus comments Guy A. Leader, prominent owner of Leader White Leghorn Farms in Pennsylvania. And Guy Leader should know. Each year he broods from 12,000 to 15,000 quality baby chicks. He appreciates the important role FEED plays in proper growth, good livability, and high production—that is why, after twenty years practical breeding experience, Guy Leader gives his birds Premier Feeds. His experience has proved to him that Premier Quality satisfies all requirements of birds bred for egg production.

LEADER *Premier-fed* BIRDS HAVE MADE THESE RECORDS

1932-33 Pennsylvania Contest: 10 hens: first pen: 2,933 eggs; 3077.05 pts.; 365 days. High hen: 325 eggs; 330.30 pts.; 365 days. **Vineland:** High pen all breeds. **1933-34 Contests:** First and 2nd pens to date in Pennsylvania contest. First pen to date (March 15) at Storrs.

PREMIER BALANCED QUALITY

Every formula from Chick Starter to Laying Mash has been perfectly balanced and farm-tested. Made from choice grains, rich in vitamins and minerals, Premier Feeds are daily contributing their full share of steady, reliable and economical service to poultrymen. Profit by the experience of Guy Leader and the hundreds of other breeders who are securing increased production, health and vigor with Premier Feeds.

HESPENHEIDE & THOMPSON-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

"Lady Beautiful"

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

win BEST DISPLAY at NEW YORK for the Seventh Consecutive Year!

AT the 1933 New York Show, "The Imperial Show of the World," Lady Beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks won Best Display for the 7th consecutive year. In doing so, they captured all first prizes but one, and one of them was named Best Bird in the Show. They won as follows:

DARK LINE	LIGHT LINE
1-2-3-4-5 Cocks	1-2-3-4-5 Cocks
1-2-3-4-5 Hens	2-3-4 Hens
1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels	1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels
1-2-3-4-5 Pullets	1-2-3-4-5 Pullets
1st Old Pen, 1st Young Pen	1st Old Pen, 1st Young Pen

1st Dark Cockerel was named BEST BIRD IN SHOW!

We offer Eggs for Hatching and stock for breeding or exhibition. We sell no baby chicks. Catalog and prices on request to parties interested in the best Barred Plymouth Rock blood available. We invite you to call personally and inspect our matings.

C. N. MYERS Box E HANOVER, PENNA.

Choose Your Own Club!

Check the magazines you have selected, clip ad, and mail with your name and address and remittance to: EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE, Hanover, Pa.

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE, TWO YEARS and a choice of ANY 2 MAGAZINES for only $1.50

- ☐ Better Hom. & Gar. 1 yr.
- ☐ Country Home, 4 yrs.
- ☐ Hollywd Movie Mag. 1 yr.
- ☐ Household Mag., 2 yrs.
- ☐ McCall's Mag., 1 yr.
- ☐ Open Road (Boys) 2 yrs.
- ☐ Pathfinder (Wkly) 1 yr.
- ☐ Delineator, 1 yr.
- ☐ Needlecraft, 2 yrs.
- ☐ Pictorial Review, 1 yr.
- ☐ Screen Book, 1 yr.
- ☐ Screen Play, 1 yr.
- ☐ True Confessions, 1 yr.
- ☐ Woman's Wld., 2 yrs.

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 138]

Limberneck Season

During the spring months reports of limberneck and other indications of poisoning become numerous. Lack of control of the neck and darkening of the comb and wattles are among the more noticeable symptoms.

Limberneck is often likely to occur in flocks that have been confined throughout the winter months and then suddenly given freedom to range over the entire farm. The trouble begins when these hens find rotting vegetables and the decaying carcasses of rats, rabbits, birds and small animals that have died during the winter. It doesn't take long before the effects of poisoning become apparent.

Flocks that are properly yarded are comparatively free of this trouble. Before the layers are permitted to run outside, check up around the houses and along the fence lines to see that the premises are free of decaying vegetables and carcasses of animals.

Brooding With Deep Litter

The use of deep litter to prevent coccidiosis is a practice which is becoming more widespread, and it seems to be based on sound principles.

Peat moss, ground corn cobs, oat hulls, shavings and other fine materials are recommended to be used at a depth of about 4 inches. Straw and hay, however, are not suitable. In the fine litter the droppings have a tendency to sift downward and become buried, so that they are not picked up by the chicks. If the litter is stirred daily, the chances of droppings being exposed are still further minimized.

As long as the litter stays dry, there is no need for changing it for as long as 10 weeks.

Since coccidiosis and worms are spread through the droppings passed by infected chickens, the deep litter plan of brooding attacks these parasitic diseases by preventing infection.

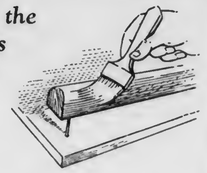
Brooding Fuel Cost Low

Results of brooding demonstrations conducted by the Iowa extension service reveal an average fuel cost of only 1.6 cents per chick. The fuel cost on chicks brooded before May 1 was about 2 cents per chick, while the cost for those brooded after that date was about 1¼ cents per chick.

W. M. Vernon, poultry extension specialist, points out, however, that the slight extra expense of early brooding is more than offset by the greater growth of early chicks, better prices for the cockerels marketed early in the summer, and good production during the late summer and early fall period of high egg prices.

Chicks hatched in February, March and April weighed approximately one-fourth more than those hatched in May and later.

Paint the Roosts Now



It is not too early to adopt a program for ridding the flock of lice. Warm weather in April will probably cause the pests to multiply. Don't wait until they make trouble before you go into action.

The popular method of ridding a flock of lice is to paint a thin stream of nicotine sulphate on the roosts a half hour or so before the birds go to roost. The heat of the birds' bodies will cause fumes to rise from the nicotine sulphate, penetrating the feathers and killing any lice which may be present.

Guard Against Floor Drafts

Chilling caused by floor drafts is responsible for many outbreaks of ordinary diarrhea in broods of chicks every spring.

Since most floor drafts occur when the brooder house door is opened, the bottom of the door opening should be from 8 to 12 above the floor. Some poultry raisers solve this draft problem by placing a wide board at the floor just inside the door. It is arranged like a bin door, so that it can be removed very readily when the chicks reach the age that they are no longer susceptible to drafts.

Large End of Egg Up

When casing eggs, always be sure to place the large end of the egg up. Immediately after an egg is laid, the contents cool and contract, causing the formation of the air cell in the large end of the egg.

If an egg is wrongly packed with the large end down, the jostling during shipment is liable to cause the air cell to become loose and constantly change its position in the egg shell. Such eggs are graded low after candling; consequently, their returns are less.

1st Waitress—"So you and the chef had another scrap about that leftover roast chicken?"

2nd Waitress—"Yes, we hashed it all over again."

POULTRY AUCTION PRICES

West Hartford, Conn., March 12—Red broilers, 24; heavy roasters, 18¾; crossbred pullets, 19¼; heavy fowls, 16¾; Leghorn fowls, 14¼.

Brockton, Mass., March 13 — Heavy fowls, 16¼-17½; Red broilers, 15½-20½; Crossbred broilers, 15½.

Hamden, Conn., March 13—Rock roasters, 24; Rock broilers, 23-25; Red broilers, 23½-24½; Leghorn broilers, 20-21½; Rock pullets, 26; crossbred pullets, 20-21½; heavy fowls, 17½-20.

MASSANUTTEN POULTRY FARM—*Largest and Finest Equipped Farm in Virginia Devoted Exclusively to Fine Poultry Breeding*

MASSANUTTEN BABY CHICKS

22,500 pleased customers testify to the success they have had with Massanutten Baby Chicks.

VIRGINIA CERTIFIED CHICKS

Every chick is certified by the State of Virginia, and we guarantee 100 per cent live delivery. Every bird that produces the eggs we hatch is individually selected for outstanding Health, Type, Vigor and Production. Also each producer of the eggs is blood-tested for pullorum disease by the agglutination method at the Virginia State Laboratory. Every scientific care used.

OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF BREEDERS

Constitutional vigor is necessary for high livability and egg production. The Massanutten sound breeding system supplemented by official supervision of breeding flocks by licensed inspectors of the state assure these qualities in Massanutten Chicks. You'll be proud of your flock and your good judgment if you get Massanutten Chicks this year. Chicks are easy to raise, have ready cash market. Sent postpaid.

Write today for free booklet with history of Massanutten breeding program and full details about these certified chicks

Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Inc.

Box 6560 Compliance Certificate No. 248 Harrisonburg, Va.

320 Eggs
326.60 Points

HIGHEST HEN—ALL BREEDS
KANSAS NATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST
BRED AND OWNED BY
ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM DAYTON, OHIO

Big-Type English ROSELAWN S.C. White Leghorns

THE IDEAL LEGHORN FOR COMMERCIAL EGGS

Every year for 13 consecutive years, we have imported birds direct from **Tom Barron's best official egg record bloodlines.** These pure Tom Barron English Leghorns have been skillfully blended with our own matings all these years to produce a **most profitable commercial layer.** Results of thousands of customers prove Roselawn breeding methods extremely successful for producing **extra heavy layers with unusual vitality.**

ROSELAWN — An Established TRAPNEST PEDIGREE Breeding Farm

HIGH OFFICIAL EGG RECORDS

Highest Leghorn pen to date at Maine contest. Highest 5-bird pen of all breeds at Quincy, Illinois contest-1933. 1,269 Eggs, 1,267.20 points. Our Kansas Hen, 1932, was high hen for all breeds and second highest Leghorn in all Standard U.S. Contests. Champion Leghorn Pen at Maine, 1931. **More than 300 cups, ribbons and awards for high production** at Western New York, Maine, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas and Storrs in last 3 yrs.

ROSELAWN CHICKS, EGGS

Send for Reduced Prices

Why shop for bargains? Roselawn offers you both **price and quality.** Immediate delivery on chicks or eggs all during April. **Start your chicks this month.** Every indication points to high egg prices next fall and winter. Write today for special report on Market Egg Prices taken from latest figures of U. S. D. A. report.

Fill in Coupon for Free Catalog and Low Discount Prices

Roselawn Poultry Farm

ROUTE 10-E DAYTON, OHIO

References: Dun & Bradstreet, or any Dayton Bank
Certificate of Compliance No. 213

Roselawn is one of America's largest and best established poultry breeding farms, specializing exclusively in this one strain. Roselawn breeding hens are **Big Type birds** with **large lop combs** and of the **true English Type.** Heavy fall and winter layers of large chalk white eggs. **Every Roselawn mating headed by an individually pedigreed or pen pedigreed male from one of our highest egg record dams.**

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Roselawn Poultry Farm
Route 10-E, Dayton, Ohio
Please send me your catalog and Reduced Price List. Also copy of Free Report on Market Egg Prices for next Fall.

Name .....

Address .....

FAMOUS KWALITEED CHICKS

From Virginia State Certified and Blood Tested Breeders

"First Certified Hatchery In Virginia"

Every breeder tested for Pullorum Disease by the Agglutination Method in the State Laboratory. Hundreds of satisfied customers buy chicks from us year after year. This should be proof that Kwaliteed Chicks are profitable. Write for free literature and reasonable prices. Cert. Comp. 1301

HARRISONBURG HATCHERY, INC., Box 458-B, Harrisonburg, Virginia

"BEST-YET" CHICKS from BLOODTESTED STOCK

Your profit depends on the quality of chicks you raise. "Best-Yet" chicks show a profit. All flocks Blood-Tested for B. W. D. by Stained Antigen method under our own personal supervision, reactors removed. Low 1934 prices. Write today. Code Compliance Certificate No. 2104.

THE BLUFFTON HATCHERY CO., Box 12, BLUFFTON, OHIO

Well Nourished 'Babies' Become Profitable Hens

Woman Takes "Guess-Work" Out of 30 Years Poultry Raising

"AS EVERYONE knows who has raised baby chicks, the great task is to maintain the vitality of the flock during the early stages of growth. NOPCO XX has lowered my losses to less than 3%.

"At eight weeks cockerels are fat and ready for market—some with large topped combs—all better than average size. Pullets at eight weeks are all good sized and fully developed—look like little hens ready to lay.

"The benefit to my laying hens from the NOPCO XX feeding is incalculable. My hens are laying bigger eggs over longer periods of time than I have ever been able to get from any flock before. And I have been in the business over 30 years. And as I have said in the outline, every egg is fertile for hatching, producing strong healthy chicks. And for eating purposes superior to the extent that I have been able to get from 5 to 10 cents above market price from special orders that many times exceeded my ability to supply.

"Every poultry raiser I know is deeply impressed with the results of the regular NOPCO XX feedings and is planning to use it exclusively for these purposes."

A brief history of Vitamin D and NOPCO XX called TWENTY YEARS OF PROGRESS IN SCIENTIFIC POULTRY FEEDING is yours for the asking. If you're not a Poultryman—show this ad to your neighbor who is. Copies sent without charge and postpaid to anyone addressing a letter to:

NOPCO, 187 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

BROWER'S prices even lower than in 1933

IMPERIAL Drum Brooder

Sold on 30 Days FREE TRIAL

1—Burns cheap oil. 2—Saves chicks. 3—Heats entire brooder house. 4—Bigger and stronger. 5—Backed by BROWER GUARANTEE BOND. All styles—including oil, coal and battery brooders.

ALL PRICES REDUCED. Save money and still get highest quality. Write for new FREE Catalog and Poultry Guide, showing largest and most complete line of poultry supplies in the world (over 325 ITEMS), and 30 day FREE TRIAL Offer.

BROWER MFG. CO. Box 3991 Quincy, Ill.

BROWER

HOME R.O.P. STEAD
S.C.R.I. REDS

All matings headed by males from ROP Matings, up to 281 egg Dams. Bred for Vigor—Livability; Progeny Test Method. 1933 Storrs Pen average 250 Eggs; 265 Pts. Av. Pullet Body Weight 6 lbs. Reduced Prices start this month. Catalog. (Code No. 440)

HOMESTEAD FARM, Route 1-E, Newtown, Conn.

Less Eggs Imported

Imports of dried egg yolks into the United States in 1933 amounted to 2,540,468 pounds. Back in 1929, however, the imports totalled 6,606,039 pounds.

Greater proportionate decreases took place in the importations of dried albumen, dried whole eggs, frozen whole eggs and frozen egg yolks. The high tariff wall set up against these products has been the principal factor in reducing these importations.

At the same time that the United States has been successful in keeping foreign eggs out of this country, our exports to other countries have slumped greatly. The exports of shell eggs from the United States in 1933 amounted to 62,213 cases, which is about one-tenth of our egg exports in 1930.

She (reading)—"It says here that our new monetary system was devised by a chicken-feed Professor."

He—"Well, why not? That's about all we have left nowadays—chicken-feed."

HEADLINE (Danville, N. Y. Breeze):

"GROVELAND MAN IS HIGH IN EGG-LAYING CONTEST"

Neighbor — "I'm astonished! Your chickens came over the fence and scratched up my garden."

Professor — "That is not a phenomenon. If your garden had come over and scratched my chickens, I could understand your astonishment."
—Milwaukee Leader.

AUCTION EGG PRICES

Three Top Prices Quoted

West Hartford, Conn., March 12—Wh. Spec. Lg. 22¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 22¼; Br. Spec. Lg. 22½.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., March 13—Wh. Fancy Lg. 24-26; Wh. Grade A Lg. 24-26; Br. Grade A. Lg. 22½-24.

Coatesville, Pa., March 15—Wh. Fancy Lg. 23¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 23; Wh. Stand. Lg. 22.

Brockton, Mass., March 15—Wh. Spec. Lg. 23-25; Wh. Spec. Med. 21-22¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 22-22¾.

Center Point, Pa., March 16 — Wh. Fancy Lg. 22¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 21¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 21¼; Br. Fancy Lg. 21¼.

Vineland, N. J., March 15—Wh. Fancy 23¼-26¼; Wh. Grade A. 22¼-25¾; Br. Grade A. 23-24½.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 15—Wh. U.S. Ex. 22; Wh. U.S. Stds. Lg. 21; Wh. Med. U.S. Stds. & Ex. 18½.

Butler, Pa., March 16—Wh. Ex. Lg. 21¼; Wh. Std. Lg. 20; Br. Std. Lg. 20.

Doylestown, Pa., March 15—Wh. Fancy Lg. 22; Wh. Ex. Lg. 21¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 21¼.

Easton, Pa., March 16—Wh. Fancy Lg. 23; Wh. Ex. Lg. 23¼; Wh. Std. Lg. 21½.

Wooster, Ohio, March 15—Wh. Ex. Lg. 21; Wh. Ex. Med. 17¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 19¾.

Hamden, Conn., March 13—Wh. Spec. Lg. 23-24½; Br. Spec. Lg. 22-25; Wh. Ex. Lg. 21-25.

Flemington, N. J., March 16—Wh. Fancy 23¾; Wh. Grade A. 23; Br. Grade A. 22.

New Holland, Pa., March 19—Wh. Ex. Lg. 22; Wh. Ex. Med. 20; Wh. Std. Lg. 21.

START-RITE ELECTRIC BROODER

NOW Thermostat Controlled

The new Improved START-RITE Brooder with Thermostatic Control of heat is the most efficient small brooder ever produced to sell for $4.75. Made from indestructible fiber — water-proof, withstands disinfectants. Removable spring-wire bottom. Guaranteed 5 Years. Capacity, 50 to 75 Chicks. Price, complete with Thermostat, electric connections, feed trough, etc. Postpaid for $4.75; without Thermostat, $3.50.

Growing Battery for 25 birds, 4 to 12 weeks, $7.75, prepaid.

At your dealer's or direct from us
Illustrated Folder FREE

THE EGG-PAK CO. 30 W. 21st St., New York City Dept. 8

Guaranteed 5 Years

READ THE RECORDS BEHIND MY 1934 MATINGS S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our special male matings of S. C. White Leghorns for 1934 are composed of females mated to males whose dam records were from **200 to 280 eggs** and whose sires' dams run as high as **301 eggs in 365 days.** Years of careful breeding has built up the laying capacity that we have put into our chicks. That's why "Modern" chicks grow into such heavy producers of big quality eggs . . . that's why we have customers of **5, 10 and 15 years standing.**

9 Profitable Breeds . . . All Bloodtested

We're Ohio Accredited which means every bird in every flock is culled and legbanded by licensed experts. Every breeder is bloodtested for B. W. D. by Rapid Antigen Method. Don't buy chicks until you have received our educational literature and new 1934 price list. **Write quick. It's FREE.**

C. O. Tippin, Owner C.C.165

Modern Hatchery, Box 31 . Mt. Blanchard, Ohio

MODERN HATCHERY — MT. BLANCHARD OHIO

CHICKS THAT PAY PROFITS

1934 Catalog Ready

Next winter's profits depend on the chicks you buy, now. Fairport chicks develop rapidly into layers or broilers. LIVABILITY, RAPID GROWTH, EARLY LAYING, HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION, LARGE EGG SIZE. Fairport chicks give you all these qualities.

Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Giants, Minoreas.

Every breeder blood-tested for Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.) by the Stained Antigen Rapid Whole blood-test, approved by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Catalog tells all about our breeding, describes our strains and our Iron Clad livability guarantee. Lowest prices in years.

NRA Member

FAIRPORT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM R. D. 8 Fairport, N.Y.

LINESVILLE CHICKS

BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED FOR B.W.D. BY STAINED ANTIGEN METHOD

Day old or started chicks...all breeds ...thousands of satisfied customers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Day old or started chicks. Get this popular breed from Linesville. 21 years of satisfactory dealing. Member NRA. Free Catalog. Comp. Cert. 2163.

Linesville Hatchery, Box 42, Linesville, Pa.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

DESTROYS MITES & LICE AT ½ THE USUAL COST. Simply paint on roosts, dropping boards. For mites, spray thoroughly. Best results. ½ gal., only 90c.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Mfrs., Omaha, Nebraska

"The snippy thing! Says she's a direct descendent of the one that laid golden eggs!!!"

Leg Troubles in Chicks

[Continued from page 142]

normal youngsters, but their future production capacity is impaired. When corrective measures are instituted without delay mildly afflicted chicks manage to live down their past, but their future is likely to be cramped.

More severe cases are characterized by droopy wings, ruffled plumage, swollen, soft hock joints, beaded and enlarged ribs, flexible beak. In its final stages, gastro-intestinal disturbances usually appear, appetite decreases and diarrhea develops.

Illustration 1 shows a photograph of a normal leg and how this leg appears before the X-ray. The arrow points to the "growth zone" which is well-defined and of the right width for a chick of this age. Figure 2 shows the leg of a chick without any external, visible symptoms of legweakness, yet the X-ray reveals moderate rickets as evidenced by "growth zone" which is too wide for that age. Figure 3, shows the leg of a severely rachitic chick, which was badly afflicted with legweakness. Note the swelling of the joint and the mass of cartilage near the joint which did not "mineralize." The chicks illustrated were all of the same age.

Cause and Cure

The flockowner does not have to go far to find out who is to blame. All he has to do is to look into the mirror and into the feed bag. There is really no excuse for the occurrence of this trouble in these days when we hear so much about minerals and vitamins that they are as common as sunlight, for all their mysteriousness.

True legweakness is caused by a deficiency of calcium, phosphorus or vitamin D. The cause of the trouble at once suggests the remedy: A proper feed. The right amounts of these two minerals should be provided as well as adequate amounts of vita-

DON'T GAMBLE with Their Future

Give your chicks the right start with this Proven Feeding Plan

YOU can't afford to use your chicks as a testing ground for any feed. You take no chances on Beacon Complete Starting Ration. All the testing and experimenting has been done. That is why we have such a modern poultry research farm under the direction of Professor C. E. Lee, one of America's foremost authorities on poultry raising.

When you buy Beacon Complete Starting Ration you buy *proven* results. Only 5 pounds of this feed produces 2 pounds of chick weight. You get healthy, rugged birds that are well-fleshed, well-feathered and with large frames.

Beacon—A Complete Ration

Beacon Complete Starting Ration is a complete ration. It combines all the necessary ingredients in exactly the right proportions for the first 6 weeks' feeding. Nothing else is needed except fresh water and grit. For sale by the Beacon dealer near you.

The Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, New York.

BEACON
COMPLETE
STARTING RATION

FREE FENCE BARGAIN BOOK

Get My Factory Prices

Write for Catalog today. See the big bargains I'm offering. Save big money on my Copper Steel Farm and Poultry Fence, Gates, at factory prices. I also save you money on Steel Posts, Baby Chicks, Poultry Supplies, etc.

I PAY THE FREIGHT

No extras to pay — my prices save you a lot of money — Quality guaranteed — Write to factory nearest you.—Jim Brown. 66

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 4766 CLEVELAND, OHIO, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Try KORUM AT OUR RISK

Mail this ad and we will send you a Pint Bottle of KORUM. After using, if you are satisfied with results send us $1.00; otherwise your report cancels the charge. Our reason for making this offer is because we believe KORUM the best remedy on the market for Poultry, especially for Baby Chicks.

I. D. RUSSELL CO., Box E-4, K. C., Mo.

EGG CARTONS

Our New Cushion Bottom Carton Reduces Breakage

Send for Samples

BLOOMER BROS. COMPANY, Dept. A
Newark (Wayne Co.) New York
Please send samples of your Egg Cartons.

Name _____

Address _____

LAUREL LOCKS

New Hampshire Reds

We buy our hatching eggs direct from farms in New Hampshire where this breed originated, and only from flocks that have been tested by State of New Hampshire (using the Agglutination Test method) and found free of Bacillary Wh. Diarrhea for one or more years.

PULLETS

6 Weeks Old - - - 40c Each
8 Weeks Old - - - 50c Each

All pullets shipped via express collect. Deposit of 5 cents each on 6 weeks old pullets, and deposit of 10 cents each on 8 weeks old pullets must accompany all orders. Balance 10 days before date of shipment.

EARLY MATURING

Our New Hampshire Reds develop early into real money-making poultry. The pullets will generally begin laying at five months of age and will lay a large brown egg. After your pullets come into laying age and fall down on production—there is nothing you can do about it. Play safe at the start. Buy Laurel Locks New Hampshire Red pullets, blood-tested for B.W.D., bred for egg production and hatched and reared in sanitary equipment.

Member I. B. C. A.
Member Penna. State Poultry Assn.
Code Compliance Certificate No. 300

LAUREL LOCKS FARMS
Poultry Dept. Walter Schutte, Mgr.
R. D. 1 POTTSTOWN, PA.

SANITATION PAYS

but..

It must be *effective*.

Unless your sanitation program assures the destruction of coccidia, it is little better than useless. That's why so many poultrymen scrub their poultry house equipment with Iodine Suspensoid Merck. They know that tests have shown this product to be the *only* one that can be depended upon to destroy oocysts of coccidia under practical conditions.

Write for full information about Iodine Suspensoid Merck and the name of dealer nearest you.

MERCK & CO. INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, N. J.

IODINE SUSPENSOID MERCK

HATCH CHICKS at ¼¢ Each

300 "SUCCESSFUL" were $38.00
EGG INCUBATORS NOW $18.75
900 Egg Capacity Units were $105 now $54
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min D or something just as good: Sunshine. The latter contains the beneficial ultra-violet rays which are to the bodily machinery of the chick what the ignition spark is to the automobile.

There are long periods of the year when there is but little sunlight and what little sunshine there is, is very poor in quality as regards that portion of the sunshine which promotes proper bone growth. This happens to be the case when the bulk of the chick crop is young and consequently needs very much the sunlight for proper bone formation. Matters are made worse by the fact that young chicks have to be kept warm, which means that the windows are closed most of the time and, as you know, chicks do not thrive behind ordinary window glass unless the feed is well reinforced with vitamin D. For this, and for other reasons, it is a good plan to fortify the ration with vitamin D, even when the chicks are exposed to direct sunlight. It is good health and profit insurance.

The Sunshine Vitamin

A number of the fishoils contain greater or lesser amounts of the "sunshine" vitamin. Recently vitamin D has been produced in chemically pure form, but, strange as it seems, when this synthetic product is fed to chicks, it requires from 50 to 100 times as many units of vitamin D to promote good bone development as it does when fed to rats or when using some fishoils. Isomerism is a plausible explanation for this phenomenon, which means that although identical in percentual composition, the artificial vitamin D compounds present differences in chemical properties.

Preference should be given to vitamin D supplements which have been tested on chicks; the free fatty acid content should be low and the units of vitamin D per gram of material should be high. With a low potency product larger amounts are needed; this correspondingly increases the amount of fat added to the diet, which in the writer's experience is not desirable.

The amount of the vitamin D supplement necessary depends upon the ration itself, but particularly upon its calcium and phosphorus content. Turkeys and pheasants require twice as much sunshine vitamin as do chicks.

Diseased chicks sometimes develop rickets even on a good ration. Dr. Stafseth at the Michigan State College demonstrated that pullorum disease and coccidiosis are especially likely to interfere with the proper assimilation of the minerals and thus impair bone development.

Hock Disease, Slipped Tendons, Perosis

With the increasing intensification of chick-raising methods and the desire to grow the chicks as heavy as possible in the shortest possible time, another leg disorder made its appear-

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Consistently steady high averages at official laying contests tell a story all their own. Officially checked, they are a true picture of production ability under disinterested management. This year at Hunterdon Co., N. J. 8th High Pen. At the Pennsylvania Contest, 4th High Pen (2702 eggs, 2754 points) 8th High Pen (2608 eggs, 2593 points) 3rd High Hen (302 eggs, 316 points in 51 weeks.)

Taylor's Leghorns Earn Profits

If breeding counts, there is every reason to say that Taylor's Leghorns are profit makers. These contest records indicate profitable production—they produce for us on our own farm—but best of all, Taylor's Leghorns are making profits for many customers. Given reasonable care, they'll pile up profits for you.

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CHRISTIE'S POULTRY FARM
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Booklets Free on Page 170

ance. This trouble travels under various aliases. Some call it "hock disease," others call it "slipped tendons," "battery legs," "swollen joints," while still others call it perosis, to use a term which will send you to the dictionary where you won't find it. Occasional cases were reported a good many years ago, but it was then usually mistaken for rickets and received little attention until, with the advent of highly intensive methods—particularly the battery brooder and wire floors—the trouble became general under certain conditions and assumed economic importance.

Perosis is characterized by a more or less pronounced swelling and flattening of the hock joint, twisted or bowed legs, slipped tendons and short shanks. Figure 4 shows a photograph as well as an X-ray picture of this condition. In contrast with rickets, the bones are quite hard. A greater susceptibility has been observed with the heavier breeds, with males and with birds that made very rapid gains. The disorder is decidedly aggravated by wire floors. It usually appears at two to three weeks of age and is most prevalent during the third and fourth week.

Quoting Payne, "the conditions for slipped tendons seem to be the reverse of those causing rickets, in which there is a deficiency of calcium or phosphorus or both. In other words, an attempt to avoid rickets by the use of these minerals is apt to produce slipped tendons." It is clearly one of the many cases where it is disastrous to assume that "a lot helps a lot." Efforts to accelerate growth by pushing up the protein content of the feed through the use of large amounts of meat—or fish-meal that are high in calcium and phosphorus are another cause.

Proper Mineral Balance

Calcium and phosphorus, although they are essential, should not be fed in excess. For best results, these minerals should be present not only in precisely the right amounts but also in the right ratio to each other. There is a sort of tit-for-tat relationship between calcium and phosphorus. For instance, a comparatively high percentage of phosphorus calls for a correspondingly high amount of calcium.

Confirming the writer's observations, Titus finds that the exact amount and ratio of these two minerals are not constant but vary with the ration. To ask how much of these minerals are needed is somewhat like asking "How much beer is intoxicating?" or "Will a number eight shoe fit?" Some work with which the writer has been associated has shown that the potential acidity of the feed is one of the controlling factors. The magnesium content of the feed also appears to play a role; there seems to exist a sort of calcium-magnesium antagonism. Certain amounts of magnesium not only interfere with the utilization of the calcium in the

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Poultry Health

By DR. J. E. SALSBURY
Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases

APRIL This is the time of year when Mother Nature begins to smile, and to put new life into every growing thing. But, unfortunately for the poultry raiser, pleasant days also stir into life dangerous enemies—the germs of that dread disease, Coccidiosis. You can't see them, but they're likely to be everywhere . . . on the ground, in the litter, and in the droppings of affected chicks . . . and chicks are sure to pick them up. Then the first thing you know you will find some dead chicks, or chicks which are very sick.

But you don't want to lose any of your chicks, or allow them to be affected seriously by Coccidiosis. So the thing to do is to keep their bowels in good order by putting Phen-O-Sal in their drinking water every day. Poultry raisers find that this keeps the bowels clear of infection, tones up the digestive system and builds up resistance to disease.

If you think your chicks may not be in condition to put up a good fight against Coccidiosis, watch them closely to detect the slightest symptom of the disease. The first signs of Coccidiosis are lifelessness, lack of appetite, droopy wings, and roughened feathers. Treatment should be started the minute you notice them. First, clean out the litter and disinfect the brooder house thoroughly. Then start the Phen-O-Sal treatment, and keep it up constantly, for restoration of health is not enough . . . it must be maintained.

Right along this line of protecting and maintaining the health of your poultry is the matter of looking ahead to chicken pox time. Chicks vaccinated now with our Fowl Pox Vaccine will be immune to chicken pox and will not be so likely to be thrown out of production next fall. The best time to vaccinate is from 6 to 12 weeks of age, and you can do it yourself, easily, as complete directions come with each bottle.

Your dealer will be glad to explain the above treatments in detail, and give you complete directions. He will also show you how to vaccinate for fowl pox. Ask for these preparations, by name, at your local chick hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply, or general store.

Prices: Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for $1.00. Qt. bottle Poultry House Disinfectant only $1.00. 100 dose pkg. Fowl Pox Vaccine, $1.00. These are preparations of Dr. Salsburys Laboratories, 409 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa. — Adv.

bone formation, but tend to push the calcium out of the system with the droppings.

Although improper amounts and ratio of the above named minerals increase the incidence and aggravate the degree of perosis, it must be admitted that even the most precise adjustment of these factors will sometimes not eliminate nor even control the trouble. Milby recently came to the same conclusion as a result of his ingeniously planned and executed statistical analysis of the problem.

In spite of the large amount of investigational work devoted to this trouble, it still remains one of the mysteries of poultry science. It seems as if scientific progress adds to the complexity of the problem. For instance, nobody knows why the addition of oat hulls or rice bran will often, but not always, reduce the trouble. Or why bone tricalcium phosphate will aggravate the condition and precipitated tricalcium phosphate won't, although both contain the same amounts of calcium and phosphorus. It is just one of the many leaves in the book of poultry that science has not yet cut.

Avoid High Brooder Temperature

The New Hampshire Experiment Station concluded from actual experiments that high brooder temperature is conducive to its development, while tests conducted at the Kansas Station did not reveal any effect of brooder temperature upon the development of slipped tendons. Nevertheless, it is not unlikely that high temperatures disturb the calcium metabolism, hence, it is well to investigate this possibility in flocks where perosis cases are numerous.

Heredity Plays a Part

Predisposition for hock disease is an inherited characteristic. At the Kansas Experiment Station parent stock which had hock disease during chickhood produced offspring which developed this affliction in 56 per cent of the progeny, even under favorable nutritional and environmental conditions.

At the same institution it was also found that some cases of hock disease were due to an involvement of the bone marrow by a specific germ: a hemolytic streptococcus. The isolation of the causative organism was accomplished in 33.5 per cent of the cases examined. When but a few cases of hock disease develop, there is no need to become unduly alarmed. He that has a good harvest may be content with some thistles.

Crazy Chicks

The afflicted chicks lose the use of their legs, their sense of direction and their balance. Various theories have been postulated concerning the cause of the trouble. They all seem to be false in their premises or their conclusions. None has been verified in a scientifically acceptable manner. Having had no first hand experience with this disorder, the writer relies upon the reports of Dr. Bethke. Bethke reports that the trouble seldom appears after the chicks are four weeks old and that checking growth by reducing the feed consumption usually affords relief.

Nutritional Paralysis

As if the list of leg disorders were not long enough, a new one has lately been added. In fact, the trouble is so new that as yet it has not been properly named. Dr. Bethke calls it "nutritional paralysis" and, hearing no objection, the motion is made and carried to give the disorder, at least temporarily, that name.

The toes of the afflicted chick are usually curled up. Although the chicks often walk on their hock or the lower shank as do chicks afflicted with hock disease, there are no enlarged, swollen hock joints, slipped tendons or crooked, curved shanks as in perosis.

There is increasing evidence that a vitamin G deficiency is at least a major contributing cause. The trouble does not occur in flocks which are fed a ration containing liberal amounts of milk products, which, as you know, are good vitamin G sources.

Fowl Paralysis

Contrary to popular belief, this affliction develops sometimes in very young chicks. Definite identification of this disease has been made in chicks only four weeks of age. The disorder is caused by a filterable virus, that is, an organism so small that it will pass through a porcelain filter. Infiltration and swelling of certain nerve trunks deprive the chicks of the use of its leg or legs. Diagnosis of this disease is based upon histological and pathological changes, which require special knowledge, experience and equipment for their recognition.

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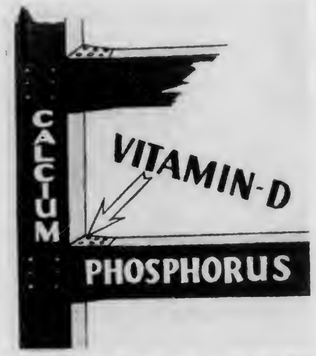

Calcium and Phosphorus of the right kind and right amount provide the structural material in the framework for the skeleton. Vitamin D serves to fasten these essential materials in position. (Illustration from Scientific American.)

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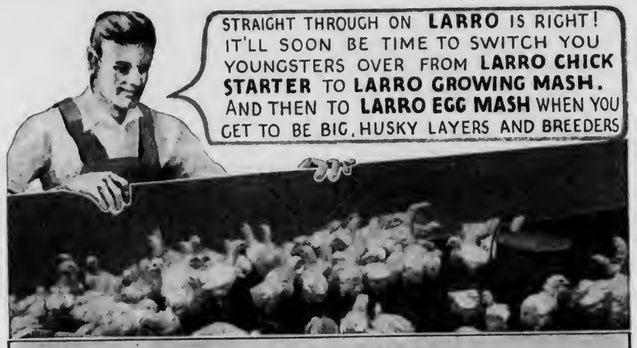

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Wene's Breeding Plan Emphasizes

Practical Efficiency

By Cary Rowland

WENE Chick Farms as a breeding institution is the reflection of Elmer H. Wene, the breeder-poultryman. Wene is among the rising stars of the new-day breeders who are developing races of poultry of greater practical efficiency.

To follow Mr. Wene for a day is a strenuous undertaking. It is likely to lead to Trenton to attend a meeting of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture. Or it may lead to a conference regarding the application of the hatchery code to some phase of the baby chick industry, for Mr. Wene is a member of the National Co-ordinating Committee.

Elmer H. Wene

You might think that a man with so many public duties would have little time to give to modern scientific breeding. The fact is that it is through his wide public contacts that Elmer H. Wene has developed a balanced judgment which has guided his breeding along sound, practical lines.

Consider the co-operative public auction under State supervision. This new and growing method of marketing farm produce, eggs and live poultry originated in New Jersey. As chairman of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. Wene has done much to foster the public auction movement.

These auctions emphasize quality in poultry and farm products. For instance, to bring top prices at a public auction, a crate of Leghorn eggs must be graded for size, interior quality and be snow-white in color.

Not every flock of Leghorn hens will produce eggs of the required quality. The eggs may be underweight or the shells tinted with soft cream, pretty perhaps but a handicap in a discriminating market.

Stresses Rigid Grading

Mr. Wene early saw the necessity for producing eggs that would stand rigid grading. So he placed scales in his incubator room and fixed definite standards of weight and color which every hatching egg must pass.

For his select and super matings Leghorn flocks, he uses only mature hen breeders, 22,500 of them. Every female in flocks must show a body weight of at least four pounds. By setting up and enforcing these standards, he has developed a strain of Leghorns capable of laying the kind of eggs which are in demand at the public auctions.

Quality in eggs may seem a small matter to those who have been accustomed to thinking of an egg as only an egg. But consider: If a flock averages 15 dozen eggs in a year, a premium of only 3c a dozen in the price received would mean an extra profit of 45c a bird, or $90.00 for a flock of 200 layers.

Last Fall, we drove into the grounds of one of the most up-to-date poultry farms on Long Island. The manager selected for us a freshly dressed four-pound roaster at 30 cents a pound. This bird, he told us, was a Wyan-Rock.

He explained that the Wyan-Rock is a special cross-breed, produced by Wene Chick Farms, from standard White Rock and White Wyandotte ancestry. This cross-bred bird combines the best qualities of the parent breeds, and is a more rapid grower than either.

Caravan of cars and crowd of poultry raisers at Wene's annual field day.

The manager showed us several houses filled with these birds in varying ages, also a pen of Bram-Rocks. These latter are a somewhat larger cross breed of Light Brahma and White Rock ancestry.

The four-pound Wyan-Rock we had purchased appeared the next evening on the dinner table, nicely browned, tender and delicious. All pronounced it about the finest poultry meat they had ever eaten.

The terms "Wyan-Rock" and "Bram-Rock" were adopted by Mr. Wene to distinguish his original cross breeds, for he has been a pioneer in developing this field along commercial lines.

The Wyan-Rocks have been steadily growing in favor wherever the market calls for a dressed broiler. They are also widely used as light roasters. The pullets are often kept as layers in which capacity they equal either of the parent breeds.

Bram-Rocks for Roasters

The Bram-Rocks were originally intended to meet the requirements of the poultrymen of South Jersey for a heavy roaster that would make rapid growth and remain tender without caponizing. They are also used by many for producing broilers and light roasters. The birds grow to immense size, frequently attaining the weight of twelve pounds.

In many markets, the demand is for a live "colored" broiler. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshire Reds meet the requirements of such markets. Wene breeds them all, giving special attention to skin color. This is a new wrinkle in breeding, a mere detail perhaps, yet it has an important bearing on the attractiveness of the dressed carcasses.

From first to last, Mr. Wene is an intensely practical breeder, yet he appreciates the fine points of a good show bird as much as anyone. When Wilburtha Poultry Farms were merged with Wene Chick Farms, Mr. Wene acquired one of the outstanding flocks of exhibition White Plymouth Rocks. Mr. M. L. Chapman, master breeder of exhibition birds, remains in charge of the flock.

As retiring President of the International Baby Chick Association, Mr. Wene launched the Association on its eventful career under the N.R.A. as arbiter of the great baby chick industry. He has been much interested in the possibilities of planned production.

So that he can plan his chick production ahead, Wene has developed a novel plan of giving to those who order chicks three weeks in advance a participation certificate which can be applied on later orders or redeemed in cash for two-thirds its face value.

"SAME FEED . . . SAME ATTENTION"
$504 EXTRA PROFITS FROM 325 LEGHORNS
After Lining Laying House With Insulite" . . .
says J. H. Oplinger, Walkerton, Ind.

Send For Free Plans and blueprints for building laying houses, range shelters, brooder houses, barns, hog houses, garages and houses. Let us show you how to increase your profits. Mail the coupon now!

READ the actual facts contained in J. H. Oplinger's letter: "After lining our colony house with Insulite, egg profits jumped from $226 to $730 for the year. We have 325 high producing leghorns. Same feed and attention. Insulite has increased our profits 200%. It is the *best* investment we have ever made."

We know you'll say this is a remarkable record, and we agree, yet there are hundreds of cases just like this. Where poultrymen have lined their buildings with Insulite Insulating Board—laying houses, range shelters and brooder houses—and find that cash profits have taken an amazing jump. It's only natural. Grown birds and chicks, pullets and veterans are thriftier, stronger, hardier and healthier when they get proper protection from the weather. They lay better, grow better and *pay better.*

Ordinary walls and roofs conduct the warmth OUT—letting IN the bitter cold in winter. In summer they offer very little protection against the sweltering heat. While buildings lined with Insulite Insulating Board—the great non-conductor of heat and cold—are snug, warm and free from dangerous frost condensation in the cold months—cool as the north woods in summer. Any laying hen will be a better producer when housed in an "Insulited" building.

But in order to get these results, be sure to use genuine Insulite Insulating Board. Any lumber dealer can supply you. Don't accept a substitute. Insulite is made of raw-wood fibers by a *cold-press* process. Unlike other insulating boards, none of the natural gum, toughness or life is *cooked out.* You can see that you get definite advantages when you insist on genuine Insulite.

Be sure to send the coupon today. Let us prove the claims we make for Insulite and show you how you can increase your profits. Check and mail now!

FREE—Building Plans and Profit Book

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Send me sample and illustrated Insulation Book with proof of bigger profits, due to use of Insulite in the type of building checked below.
☐ Poultry Houses ☐ Barn ☐ Hog Houses
☐ Summer Cottage ☐ House ☐ Garage
Name.....
P. O......*County*.....
R. F. D......*State*.....
Lumber Dealer.....
INSULITE THE Original WOOD-FIBER INSULATING BOARD

Stop Coccidiosis This Year With Yeast!

HERE'S an amazingly easy way to end coccidiosis. Simply add Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam to any good mash, ferment and feed. "In 1932 I lost most of my brood with coccidiosis," says a user in Loda, Ill. "When the disease appeared again this year, I tried feeding Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. Every chick that was not past help came right out of it. My chickens never looked healthier than they do this fall."

Feed a good mash, fermented with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, and you shouldn't lose a chick from coccidiosis or other intestinal disease. Your pullets will grow faster and lay sooner. And next Fall you'll get more eggs and bigger eggs than you ever did before! A 4-lb. box of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, enough for 300 pounds of mash, at your dealer's or sent anywhere in U. S. A. on receipt of check or money order for $1.

New Book, "Profitable Feeding Methods," tells many other advantages of yeast-feeding. Filled with latest poultry information. Ask for *free* copy. Northwestern Yeast Company, Dept. D, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

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Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Two Years and a choice of any 4 magazines for $1.00

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Redbird Farm — **Baby Chicks**

Smashing WINNINGS at N. Y. State CONTEST

LEADERS IN FIVE DIFFERENT WAYS

Here are the ratings of Redbird Farm birds in the Fourth Monthly Summary of the Farmingdale (N. Y.) Contest: First High Red Pen First 4 Months; Second High Red Pen for January; First High Pullet for January, All Breeds; 3 Pullets in First 10 High, All Breeds; High Red Pullet in Egg Weight.

Blood-Tested for B. W. D. (pullorum disease) by Mass. State Experiment Station using Tube Agglutination Method.

FREE Replacement of all Chicks lost in excess of 2%, during first 4 weeks or we will make cash refund if you prefer. A real breeding farm, carrying 30,000 breeders. We do not buy eggs from other poultrymen. Comp. Cert. 2139.

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KAUDER'S LEGHORNS

RECORD MAKERS IN R. O. P.

For two consecutive years with the largest flocks in the State entered, KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS are holders of the world's *R. O. P. record. 1933 Summary: 268 eggs per bird; 25 ounces per dozen; 4 lbs. 6 ounces bodyweight. 12.6 per cent of all birds entered in this project trapped at 300-341 eggs!

RECORD MAKERS in EGG-LAYING CONTESTS Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns simultaneously hold FIRST PLACE IN 3 CONTESTS: Central New York, Michigan and Western New York. Truly, a position rarely held by any breeder!

RECORD MAKERS FOR PROFITS

The sisters and brothers, children and grandchildren of these record-breaking birds will bring profit to you! Compliance Certificate 5495

* Under jurisdiction Cornell University.

IRVING KAUDER

101 Springtown Road, New Paltz, N. Y.

E. A. HIRT'S

CONTEST WINNING

WHITE ROCKS

1st W. Rock Pen, Maine, 1931, 1932, 1933; 1st W. Rock Pen, Storrs, 1931, 1932; 2nd 1933.

Maine pen, 1933, was 2nd W. R. pen in entire country, with 2396 eggs, 2537 points, and best W. R. Pen at all Eastern Contests.

CHICKS *and* EGGS

Send for Circular

E. A. HIRT 65 West St. So. Weymouth, Mass.

LEADER FARMS LEGHORNS — BIG EGGS TOO

Broke all previous records for the Pennsylvania and Vineland contests last year. Our two pens in present Pennsylvania test rank 1st and 2nd at end of first five months. First pen to date (Mar. 13) at Storrs. All chicks hatched from eggs laid on our 7,000-bird breeding farm. All matings headed by males from 260-337 egg hens. State bloodtested (agglutination method) for B.W.D.

Code Compliance No. 5942

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GUY A. LEADER Route 2-E, York, Pa.

Booklets Free on Page 170

The Laying Tests Summarized

High Pen Each Breed to Mar. 1—(151 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	1390.00	1325	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	1352.30	1285	Florida
3	Red Mount Farm	N. H. R.	1176.45	1134	Penna.
4	Susquehanna Co. Brdrs.	Wh.Rk.	1159.00	1160	Penna.
5	Brenner's Hatchery	Bd. Rk.	1145.55	1138	Penna.
6	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	1018.35	985	Penna.
7	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	991.60	974	Penna.
8	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	887.60	868	Vineland
9	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	877.00	916	Long Isld.
10	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	875.00	826	Maine
11	Ward's Poultry Fm.	Bf. Leg.	849.20	880	Oklahoma
12	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	792.25	832	Penna.
13	H. L. Day P. Fm.	Exch. Leg.	740.00	804	Florida
14	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	657.50	659	Florida
15	Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp.	622.95	617	Texas
16	R. S. Thomas	Ancona	613.00	699	Penna.
17	George H. Price	J. Wh. G.	417.00	412	Long Isld.
18	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	366.00	382	Maine
19	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	337.00	316	Long Isld.
20	C. W. Pevehouse	Lt. Br. Leg.	317.05	343	Oklahoma
21	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	285.80	269	Texas
22	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	271.00	306	Maine

High Hen Each Breed to Mar. 1—(151 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Lord Brothers	R. I. R.	149.00	138	Maine
2	Lewis Farms	Bd. Rk.	146.30	136	Rhode Isld.
3	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	145.75	130	Florida
4	Christie's Plty. Fm.	N. H. R.	145.35	133	Rhode Isld.
5	Kalerok Farm	Wh. Rk.	133.00	127	Maine
6	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	129.90	121	Penna.
7	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	119.30	113	Penna.
8	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	117.70	124	Oklahoma
9	Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp.	111.30	114	Texas
10	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	111.00	116	Long Isld.
11	Ward's Poultry Fm.	Bf. Leg.	108.25	102	Oklahoma
12	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	108.00	101	Maine
13	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	98.90	105	Penna.
14	H. L. Day P. Fm.	Exch. Leg.	98.05	111	Florida
15	Erikson's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	94.05	111	Penna.
16	George H. Price	J. Wh. G.	92.00	91	Long Isld.
17	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	83.95	82	Florida
18	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	70.00	80	Maine
19	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	64.00	72	Maine
20	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	58.00	57	Maine
21	Walter C Dobe	Bl. And.	56.00	51	Long Isld.
22	C. W. Pevehouse	Lt. Br. Leg.	43.35	50	Oklahoma

High Pen for February in Each Standard Test

Rank	Owner	Breed	Total Feb. Points	Total Feb. Eggs	Contest
1	Lord Brothers	R. I. R.	274.00	257	Maine
2	W. Hannah & Sons	Wh. Leg.	266.40	237	Georgia
3	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	258.80	244	Florida
4	Max Johnson	Wh. Leg.	254.40	238	Arizona
5	Golden Rule P. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	254.05	241	Michigan
6	Dryden P. Breed. Fm.	Bd. Rk.	253.40	250	Oklahoma
7	Red Mount Farm	N. H. R.	251.50	233	Penna.
8	Erath Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	243.55	232	Texas
9	H. W. Van Winkle	Bd. Rk.	241.05	238	Cent. N. Y.
10	Charles Lathrop	R. I. R.	240.75	236	Pass., N. J.
11	Pinecrest Orchards	R. I. R.	238.40	224	West. N. Y.
12	Louis D. Schaible	R. I. R.	234.55	226	Hunt., N. J.
13	Bon-Aire Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	233.00	222	Long Isld.
14	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	228.20	212	Rhode Isld.
15	R. A. Hopkinson	Wh. Leg.	227.95	218	Vineland

High Pen to March 1 in Each Standard Contest—(151 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	1390.00	1325	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	1352.30	1285	Florida
3	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	1322.60	1260	Rhode Isld.
4	Guy A. Leader	Wh. Leg.	1289.00	1319	Penna.
5	Pinecrest Orchards	R. I. R.	1227.55	1298	West. N. Y.
6	Erath Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	1216.30	1297	Texas
7	T. D. Chapman	Wh. Leg.	1206.60	1232	Georgia
8	Kauder's Ped. Leg.	Wh. Leg.	1155.05	1129	Cent. N. Y.
9	Kerr Chickeries	R. I. R.	1136.05	1135	Hunt., N. J.
10	Louis D. Schaible	R. I. R.	1117.25	1146	Vineland
11	Kauder's Ped. Leg.	Wh. Leg.	1094.65	1095	Michigan
12	Charles Lathrop	R. I. R.	1057.80	1064	Pass., N. J.
13	Jones Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	1053.35	1077	Oklahoma
14	A. C. Wrenn	Wh. Leg.	1030.70	1080	Arizona
15	R. C. E. Wallace	Bd. Rk.	1023.00	1120	Long Isld.

Avg. Production to Mar. 1 in Each Standard Test

Rank	Contest	Number Competing Birds	Avg. Points Per Bird To Date	Avg. Eggs Per Bird To Date
1	Pennsylvania	960	97.15	93.32
2	Western New York	680	94.61	95.54
3	Georgia	700	94.04	96.84
4	Arizona	200	90.24	88.50
5	Rhode Island	500	89.90	90.24
6	Florida	820	88.04	90.55
7	Hunterdon Co., N. J.	500	86.32	88.01
8	Central New York	610	85.21	88.90
9	Texas	510	84.31	85.88
10	Maine	700	82.81	85.12
11	Oklahoma	450	82.00	85.10
12	Vineland, N. J.	500	80.49	83.77
13	Michigan	600	76.83	80.78
14	Long Island	610	73.67	74.52
15	Passaic Co., N. J.	490	73.42	75.90

Standard contests, operating under uniform rules, are conducted by official state agencies which certify the records made. Thirteen pullets make up a Standard contest pen, the records of the ten highest of which constitute the pen total. All Standard contests begin their records on October first of each year and continue for 51 consecutive weeks. The point system of relative egg weights is used by all Standard contests as a basis for making awards.

The Point System

Oz. Per Doz.	Points	Oz. Per Doz.	Points
26 or more	1.10	21	.85
25	1.05	20	.80
24	1.00	19	.75
23	.95	18	.70
22	.90		

The fifth month of competition at the various Standard egg laying contests brought about a number of changes in leadership among some of the more popular breeds. Although the leaders in the Rhode Island Red and White Leghorn classes retained their hold on first place, new names represent the leading pens of the New Hampshire Red, White Rock and Barred Rock varieties.

Red Mount Pen Leads

The pen of Rhode Island Reds at Maine owned by Red Mount Farm continues to set the pace for all breeds in the United States. Florida's pen of White Leghorns representing Dixie Poultry Yards remains the nation's outstanding Leghorn competitor.

Three pens at the Pennsylvania contest stepped into the limelight by displacing former breed leaders. An entry from Red Mount Farm leads the New Hampshire Reds; a pen of White Rocks owned by Susquehanna County Breeders show the way in their division, while the first-place Barred Rock pen represents Brenner's Hatchery.

A Rhode Island Red pullet entered at Maine by Lord Brothers ranks is the nation's leading individual, surpassing the record of another Red pullet from the same contest. Less than one point separates the next three ranking pullets. Lewis Farms owns the highest Barred Rock pullet at Rhode Island, although closely followed by a White Leghorn, owned by Dixie Poultry Yards, at Florida and one of Christie's New Hampshire Reds at the Rhode Island test.

The entry of Rhode Island Reds at Maine owned by Lord Brothers took highest monthly honors for the second successive month with an average of 27.4 points and 25.7 eggs per bird during February. The White Leghorn pen of W. S. Hannah & Sons placed second with a monthly average of 26.6 points per bird at the Georgia contest.

Rank of the Contests

During February, the Pennsylvania contest maintained its heavy production and now ranks as the leading Standard contest with an average of 97.15 points per bird for the five months period. The Western New York test dropped to second place with an average production of 94.61 points. Georgia ranks a close third with a per bird average of 94.04 points.

Severe weather conditions prevailing throughout the northern and eastern United States during February seriously curtailed production in many contests and accounts, in a measure, for some of the gains made by southern contests in the ranking based on average production.

Storrs Contest

Rhode Island Reds owned by Red Mount Farm are leading the Storrs contest at the end of the fourth month by a margin of seven points over Guy A. Leader's White Leghorn pen. A Rhode Island Red pullet entered by Hall Brothers ranks as the leading individual at Storrs. A White Leghorn pullet owned by Guy Leader heads the Leghorn group. Two White Leghorn pens divided monthly scoring honors when the Irving J. Kauder and Guy A. Leader pens tied for first place, each producing 260 points and 243 eggs during February. Since the contest began four months ago, the pullets at Storrs have earned an average of 66.63 points and 67.87 eggs per bird.

Coast Shipments Down

Shipments of eggs from the three Pacific Coast states to New York totaled 2,759 cars in 1933, the lowest on record for the past seven years. In 1928 the shipments from California, Oregon and Washington totaled 4,980 cars. This gives an idea of the decrease in production which has taken place on the coast, although some of the decrease in New York receipts represents eggs which have been diverted to other large markets.

"Doctor," said the patient, "I'm afflicted with insomnia—can't sleep if there's the least noise. Now, next door, there's a rooster that crows every night. Can you do anything for me?"

"Certainly!" replied the doctor. "This powder will be effective."

"When do I take it?"

"You don't; feed it to the rooster."

Conkeys Quality Feeds are- "Most Economical Buy for the Poultryman"

23 years' experience proves it—says Charley Teele of Teele Suburban Poultry Farms, Columbus, Ohio.

Read what else Mr. Teele has to say—"Chicks seem to relish Conkeys much better, they eat more of it and this with its higher nutritional qualities brings them up in first class condition in a short time. While the first cost may seem to be a little more, the chicks will live better and grow so much more rapidly that Conkeys is really the most economical buy for the poultryman."

It's the chicks that live and grow that count. Your hatcheryman sells you sturdy chicks from quality eggs. Then he usually recommends Conkeys Feeds because he knows you will have better success, faster growth and fewer losses. He knows that Conkeys Feeds are the only ones that are vitalized with Y-O—rich in Vitamins A, B, D and G. That is why we say—

Your Chicks will Find what you can't see in every bag of *Conkeys*

Conkeys ...Better Health ...Perfect Digestion ...More Rapid Growth ...Freedom from Leg Weakness ...Resistance to Disease

Vitalized with **Y-O** In Y-O the elusive A and D vitamins of Cod Liver Oil and vitamins B and G of Brewers' Yeast are held secure by a patented process: the vitamins last.

Try a few sacks of Conkeys Original Buttermilk Starting Feed with Y-O or Conkeys All Mash Chick Ration with Y-O and watch results. See for yourself what a difference it makes in their vitality and growth when they get an abundance of the A and D vitamins of Cod Liver Oil and the B and G vitamins of Brewers' Yeast.

Conkeys Feeds offer you the surest way to a successful chick-raising season. At your dealer's or write us.

(171)

The G. E. Conkey Co., 6701 Broadway, Cleveland, O.

Mills: Cleveland, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Nebraska City, Nebraska; Dallas, Texas

WHILE YOU'RE AT IT GET THEM ALL! "Black Leaf 40"

"Black Leaf 40" when spread *lightly* on the roosts gives more than just a quick kill of adult body lice and feather mites. Under normal conditions, one application does a thorough job—gives a real **clean-up,** killing both adult lice and feather mites and young lice as they hatch out. Young lice usually hatch in a week to ten days after the eggs are laid. "Black Leaf 40" has plenty of nicotine in stable form to assure enough on the roosts to kill newly hatched lice for days. . . A drop on the back of the birds' necks kills head lice.

Insist on *Genuine* "Black Leaf 40"

Genuine "Black Leaf 40" is sold only in original factory-packed, sealed containers. . . Ask for the "genuine" at dealers everywhere.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated . . . Louisville, Ky.

ALSO "Black Leaf" Worm Powder

"Black Leaf" Worm Powder fed once in mash kills roundworm. Nicotine is released in birds' intestines, where needed. No toxic effect on birds. 100 bird treatment postpaid for $1.00 and your dealer's name. If you prefer individual treatment, use "Black Leaf" Worm Pellets, 100 for $1.00.

3435

KILL LICE AND FEATHER MITES

SEX-ed Baby Chicks

Buy either All Pullets or All Males. Raise chicks for eggs or broilers—increase profits. Amazing new, money making method in raising poultry. Greatest variety of SEXed Chicks at special prices. Complete history and booklet FREE gives valuable information on sex guaranteed chicks. Write today—to SEXed Chick headquarters. We also hatch all popular breeds. Low prices. Compliance Certificate No. 1464

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Carpenter

Hen LAYING Cages

A Hen Laying Cage that every poultryman can afford to own. The bottoms are made of 1 in. x 2 in. or 1 in. x 4 in. mesh welded wire with sufficient slant to cause the eggs to roll into egg racks. Feed troughs are deep and roomy. Sanitary watering cups are made of seamless enameled ware. The cages are sectional and can be arranged to fit a room of any width, length or height.

BATTERY BROODERS

Whether your problem consists of starting, storing or growing chicks, Carpenter's Wood-Metal Brooders, offer the most practical solution.

There is a Carpenter Coop for every purpose Exclusive patented features. Sets new standards of quality, efficiency and economy for poultrymen.

Write for special circular on items in which you are interested.

W. J. CARPENTER CO.
BRIGHTWOOD, VIRGINIA

Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

Short Hours

The severe winter months have been a test of vitality here in Northwestern Pennsylvania. Almost continuous zero weather during February and right on into March. The hours for comfortable feeding have been lessened in the average turkey house and yards, and a long part of the days has been spent standing on one foot pecking enough feed to put them over. It is a safe guess that egg production hasn't the brightest outlook in zero sections. Egg production depends upon feed eagerly consumed, and an ever increasing appetite until the late spring sun comes along and makes them lazy. For this reason let me urge special care to keep the mash hopper appetizing, plenty of water and some green feed, if possible. Add 1 quart of cod liver oil to every 100 pounds of mash, a step in the direction of fertility.

Remove The Cause

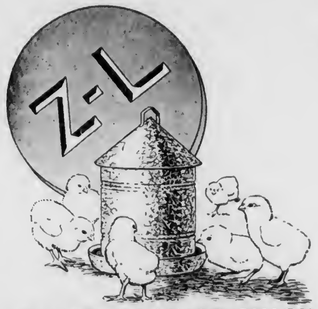
Investigate when you notice a hen standing off to the side refusing to eat. See if she is suffering from a torn side. Should you find a torn place in the skin or a bruise, do not apply salve or a liquid remedy, but dust it with a good healing powder. The sort you buy for horses or animals. Salve or moist applications only accumulate dirt and the feathers stick fast, delaying the healing process. Several stitches are sometimes the best. For this, simply draw the skin together and stitch through with a heavy needle and white heavy silatine, tieing it on top. Cut the thread and make the next stitch. When the skin has grown together, then cut your knots and pull out the thread.

After fixing up the hen, pick up your toms and if their spurs and nails look guilty, put the poker in the fire and get the patient ready. Bind the wings down to the body and tie the legs securely right below the knees. Sear the spurs back until they are dulled, and clip the nails, remembering only a tip as they bleed easily and cause difficulty in walking.

The use of muslin blankets is returning, having seen the first advertisement the other day. I have tried them but find the great trouble is to keep them in place. Catching high weeds, water sprouts at the base of the orchard trees were continually frightening the birds and almost the cause of a few fatalities.

* * *

Place roosts in your brooder houses when poults are between two and three weeks old.



INSURE AGAINST CHICK MORTALITY with CARBO-ZEL

Disease spreads rapidly through contaminated water. Keep it clean and safe to drink with Carbo-Zel Tabs—the ideal antiseptic and astringent. Has no laxative effect. May also be fed in milk or moist mash.

50 tabs. 50¢; 125 tabs, $1.00; 300 tabs, $2.00; 500 tabs, $3.00; 1000 tabs, $5.50.

Use Mentho-Zel for chick disorders. When chicks are chilled or overheated — spray them with this safe and healing inhalant. Relieves lung congestion. Checks the trouble before pneumonia and other serious disorders develop. $1.00 bottle makes one gallon of spray.

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READING, PA.

SAVOLIS

Use SAVOLIS to prevent the spread of

COCCIDIOSIS

REDUCE CHICK MORTALITY to ROCK BOTTOM

Disease, when allowed to spread, soon ruins your entire flock. Nip it in the bud with Savolis. Disinfects, deodorizes, and cleanses Incubators, Brooders and Houses.

MIX YOUR OWN LITTER SPRAY

Write today for free descriptive literature on how to mix your own litter spray, at the low cost of 18¢ a gallon.

WM. S. SAVAGE
BOX E DOYLESTOWN, PA.

WORM WITH The GIZZARD CAPSULE
Get ALL 3 Kinds!
LARGE ROUND, LARGE TAPE and PIN WORMS

Patented INSOLUBLE coating. More effective; easier on the birds. At your Lee dealer.

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I'M GROWING for BECKS Quality Chicks

Br., Wh. Leg.; Bar., Wh., Bf. Rox; Ancs.; Wh., Bl., Bf. Minorcas; Wh., Gold. Sil. Laced Wyan.; Reds; Cross Breeds. $8-100. Mixed, $7-100. Wh., Bl. Giants; Buff Orpingtons; Brah., $10-100. Cor. Games; Ducklings. $15-100. Turkey Poults. $35-100. Started Chicks, 100% live, immediate delivery. Catalog.
BECK'S HATCHERY, Dept. E. Mt. Airy, Md.

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Clean sweep of prizes again at New York Show, Jan. 1934. Visitors proclaimed our Bronze turkeys greatest feature of exhibit. Obtain this rich blood through purchase of foundation stock or eggs. Write now for catalog giving prices and full description. Highest winners at Garden more than score of years.
BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

The most effective treatment for bowel diseases which kill millions of chicks every year. Simply drop a tablet in the drinking water. Gives the chick's intestines the exact scientific help needed to combat diseases due to filth swallowed, improper feeding, etc. Acts quickly. Costs only a few cents a month. Experienced poultry raisers have used Avicol for over 17 years, and have reduced their chick losses to practically nothing. Send 50c for liberal package, guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Burrell-Dugger Company, 807 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

A scientific blend of Iron and Copper

IRON-COP

Mineral Blend

Your feeds need copper with the iron

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TAMMS SILICA CO.
Mills: Tamms, Ill. 228 No. LaSalle St., Chicago

Conducted by Aunt Sally

Everybody's Home Page

All patterns price 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

No. 2575—Youthful Chic. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 2610—Morning Frock. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 676—Sports Toggery. Pattern includes shorts, shirt and removable skirt. Designed for sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 5⅛ yards of 39-inch material for the entire outfit.

No. 935—Home Ensemble. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress; apron requires 1⅜ yards of 35-inch material with 8⅜ yards of binding.

No. 338—For Wee Moderns. Pattern includes dress for dolly that is exactly like daughter's. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years and for a doll 22-inches tall. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting; dolly's dress requires ⅞ yard of 35-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

Our Spring Fashion Magazine is 15¢ a copy, but may be obtained for 10¢ if ordered same time as pattern.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT
EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Hanover, Pa.

Fair Deal

Pencils have been worn down to the last scratch trying to figure summer plans. Estimates have been made for new incubators, brooding outfits, the number of chicks to bring to maturity, location of range and all sorts of calculations. But has any attention been proffered to the things Mother has been asking for in her realm? Not new clothes or impossible gadding about—Oh, no! Successful poultry raising or farming, depends largely on a happy, satisfactory living in the home.

Just what provisions have you made for home improvements? True, there is little cash for such an outlay, but then much can be accomplished without capital. Possibly the much wished for water system, porch furniture or a living room rug is out of the question, but a few dollars spent for paint or some small change in the houseplan in the way of an extra doorway or new steps into the house is within the range of possibilities. At any rate, allow Mother's wishes to have a hearing and the home atmosphere will not change in spite of present conditions over which we have no control.

Improve the Shades

Today I've had a worthwhile lesson in cleaning window shades. A friend insisted upon dropping in to show me the trick and here it is, although elbow action really backs the scheme in place of trickery.

Wipe the dust from both sides of the shade, then rub over, with a downward motion and good wall paper cleaner, working in the accumulation of dirt on the cleaning ball. Ring a very soft cloth out of tepid water and dip it into Perfection Paint Cleaner. Rub with circular motion over a limited space, and wipe the suds away with the same cloth, using a downward stroke and avoiding all wrinkles. Keep rinsing out the cloth when soiled. The finishing touch is to wipe lightly with a clean, dry cloth and roll up the shade as finished to prevent the edges from curling. The pull cord and tassel are scrubbed with a small stiff brush. The matter of having window shades almost as good as new is quite a savings item in any home and I'm anxious to pass this satisfactory method along.

New Biscuits

Biscuits have always been in favor, and with a variation of the mixture have become even more popular. Serving hot breads every evening gives us a chance to test the public favor and this falls to the corn muffins made from Mrs. Coolidge's recipe. Next comes the pinwheel cheese combination. Here is a list of possible kinds to be made from the same base mixture and no costly additions.

Orange juice substituting for milk and the addition of several egg yolks, gives a lovely yellow biscuit.

When time of preparation is in question, add extra liquid and simply drop the batter from a spoon to a well greased cooky pan or into muffins tins and save rolling and cutting.

If you would like to add a festive touch, drop a half sugar cube tinted by dipping into fruit juice or coloring bath, in the center of the biscuits about five minutes before removing from the oven. In this way the melted sugar stays on top. If placed there before baking, it melts and is absorbed, leaving an ugly dent.

Kiddies love peanut butter and by substituting for the allotted amount of shortening you will think them delicious, too.

NEW LOW PRICES

TIRE USERS by thousands all over the U.S.A. vouch for LONG, HARD SERVICE, under severest road conditions of our standard brand Tires reconstructed by the ORIGINAL SECRET YORK PROCESS. OUR 18 YEARS in business makes it possible to offer tires at LOWEST PRICES in history with 12 month guarantee.—*Don't Delay—Order Today*

ALL OTHER SIZES IN STOCK

BALLOON TIRES

Size Rim	Tires	Tubes	Size Rim	Tires	Tubes
29x4.40-21	$2.15	$0.85	30x5.25-20	$2.95	1.15
29x4.50-20	2.35	0.85	31x5.25-21	3.25	1.15
30x4.50-21	2.40	0.85	28x5.50-18	3.35	1.15
28x4.75-19	2.45	0.95	29x5.50-19	3.35	1.15
29x4.75-20	2.50	0.95	30x6.00-18	3.40	1.15
29x5.00-19	2.85	1.05	31x6.00-19	3.40	1.15
30x5.00-20	2.85	1.05	32x6.00-20	3.45	1.25
28x5.25-18	2.90	1.15	33x6.00-21	3.65	1.25
29x5.25-19	2.95	1.15	32x6.50-20	3.75	1.35

REGULAR CORD TIRES

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	$2.25	$0.65	32x4½	$3.35	1.15
30x3½	2.35	0.75	33x4½	3.45	1.15
31x4	2.95	0.85	34x4½	3.45	1.15
32x4	2.95	0.85	30x5	3.65	1.35
33x4	2.95	0.85	33x5	3.75	1.45
34x4	3.25	0.85	35x5	3.95	1.55

HEAVY DUTY TRUCK TIRES

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x5 Truck	$4.25	$1.95
34x5 Truck	4.25	2.00
32x6 8 ply. Truck	6.95	2.75
32x6 10 ply. Truck	7.95	2.75
36x6 Truck	8.95	3.95
34x7 Truck	9.95	3.25
36x8 Truck	11.45	3.95
40x8 Truck	13.25	4.15

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SEND ONLY $1.00 DEPOSIT with each tire ordered. ($4.00 deposit on each Truck Tire.) We ship balance C.O.D. Deduct 5 per cent if cash is sent in full with order. ALL TUBES BRAND NEW — GUARANTEED. Tires failing to give 12 months' service replaced at half price.

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A bowel astringent. Given in drinking water. 25c, 50c, $1. At your Dr. Hess dealer.

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BALLOON TIRES Size	Rim	Tires	Tubes	REG. CORD TIRES Size	Tires	Tubes
29x4.40-21		$2.15	$0.85	30x3	$2.25	$0.65
29x4.50-20		2.35	0.85	30x3½	2.35	0.75
30x4.50-21		2.40	0.85	31x4	2.95	0.85
28x4.75-19		2.45	0.95	32x4	2.95	0.85
29x4.75-20		2.50	0.95	33x4	2.95	0.85
29x5.00-19		2.85	1.05	32x4½	3.35	1.15
30x5.00-20		2.85	1.05	33x4½	3.45	1.15
28x5.25-18		2.90	1.15	34x4½	3.45	1.15
29x5.25-19		2.95	1.15	30x5	3.65	1.35
30x5.25-20		2.95	1.15	33x5	3.75	1.45
31x5.25-21		3.25	1.15	— All Other Sizes —		
29x5.50-18		3.35	1.15			
29x5.50-19		3.35	1.15			
30x5.00-18		3.40	1.15			
31x6.00-19		3.40	1.15			
32x6.00-20		3.45	1.25			
33x6.00-21		3.65	1.25			
32x6.50-20		3.75	1.35			

ALL TUBES NEW GUARANTEED
DEALERS WANTED

FREE GENUINE HOT-SHOT Spark Intensifier and GAS SAVER. WITH EACH ORDER FOR TWO TIRES. HOT-SHOT saves gas & oil, eliminates carbon, makes starting easier; puts new pep in car; easy to install—no tools.

Send $1.00 Deposit with each tire ordered. Balance C. O. D. If you send cash in full deduct 5%. You are guaranteed a year's service or replacement at ½ price. Order today.

MIDLAND TIRE & RUBBER CO., Dept. R-2
1000-10 West Sixty-Third Street, Chicago, Illinois

250 Mastodon Everbearing strawberry plants enough for average family. Set plants right now, and pick berries July to winter 1934. 1000 plants could make $100 before Fall 1934. 3 crops—18 mo. Catalog FREE.

State Certified

PREPAID PRICES STRAWBERRIES	25	100	250	NOT PREPAID 500	1000	5000
Mastodon everb.	50¢	$1.00	$2.10	$3.00	$5.75	$27.00
Champ'n everb.	50¢	1.00	2.10	3.00	5.75	27.00
Premier	35¢	.75	1.80	2.00	3.95	18.00
Blakemore	35¢	.75	1.80	2.00	3.95	18.00
Red Gold	35¢	.75	1.80	2.00	3.95	18.00
Dunlap	25¢	.50	1.15	1.50	2.75	12.50
RASPBERRIES	25	100	250	500	1000	
Latham & Chief	35¢	$1.00	$2.00	$3.90	$7.50	
Cumberland	65¢	1.90	4.00	5.00	10.00	
St. Regis. everb.	95¢	2.50	4.65	ORDER NOW!		
Alfred, B.B.	$1.00	3.25	7.00			

Any above varieties in heavy 2 (yr.) bearing age plants at 6-50¢; 12-$1.00; 25-$1.50.
SOUTH MICHIGAN NURSERY
Box 1000 New Buffalo, Mich.

Strawberries PAY

Allen's 1934 Book of Berries is full of dependable information, valuable to every Strawberry grower. It features DORSETT and FAIRFAX, the new Royal Quality Berries from the U. S. Dept. of Agr. Common sense methods and these better varieties mean profits for you. This Book tells how. Write today for free copy.

The W. F. ALLEN CO.
52 Market St., Salisbury, Md.

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Cut Your Poultry Loss. Get More Eggs. Plow Runways with A UTILITOR To Own the Best COSTS LESS New low priced gear shift model. Plows, discs, cultivates, mows, etc.

Write for Facts

THE UTILITOR CO., Dayton, Ohio, Dept. E

ASTER SEED FOR TRIAL
I offer something New... A Wilt Resistant Strain of Asters immune from Wilt Disease. Now anyone can grow Asters. I am making World-Wide-Test and will send Sample pkt. (100 seeds) Giant Flowering Mixture, 10 colors, Free if stamp is enclosed for postage. 1934 Seed Book with 7 Discount Coupons included.
F. B. MILLS Seed Grower, Box 46, ROSE HILL, N. Y.

Our Garden

By THE HOME GARDENER

No garden is complete without such perennial vegetables as asparagus, horseradish and rhubarb, according to W. B. Ward of Purdue University.

If new beds of asparagus and rhubarb are to be made this year, the ground should first have a good covering of manure and about a half sack of an 0-10-10 fertilizer sprinkled on top the manure for 100 feet of row. After the fertilizers have been applied the ground should be plowed deeply, placing the plant foods down where the roots can use them.

Arranging the Garden Crops

In arranging and locating the various crops in your garden this year, keep in mind the following suggestions:

1. To avoid shading of the plants, run the rows north and south.

2. Put the perennial vegetables together at one side of the garden.

3. Place the tall-growing vegetables where they will not shade plants which require a lot of sun.

4. Group the plants which mature quickly in one part of the garden. This will make it possible to replant the same area to other crops later on.

5. Plan to have a succession of as many vegetables as possible. Lettuce, radishes and others should be planted every two or three weeks in order to have fresh vegetables available throughout the summer.

Swiss Chard

Swiss Chard is not a favorite with us, although we have relatives who feel their storehouse shelves would not be complete were there no jars of Swiss Chard. I much prefer Brussels sprouts, but we cannot raise them in our cold climate.

Parsley a Source of Income

Parsley is another source of income. Last fall I had constant use for parsley and had to search the countryside to fill my need. Five cents per bunch is a paying proposition if you are near a tourist inn or camp.

Peas are a delight when nine and ten big whoppers can be turned out of a single pod as the Dwarf Telephone does for me. From a pound of seed, the crop yields about 25 quarts. Plant about 4 inches apart in the row. Cultivate with the hand machine or the family mule, down in the truck patch.

All 5-only 10c

SHOO-FLY PLANT
Keeps Flies Out of the House
It is said flies will not stay in a room where it is grown. Very mysterious but tests show such to be the case. Blooms (60 days from planting) summer and winter.

Firecracker Plant
Odd and Attractive
This interesting little pot plant is very showy with its scarlet pendulous flowers. The Firecracker will attract much attention wherever seen.

PEACHES ON VINES
Ripe Fruit in 80 Days
They resemble oranges in color, shape and size, but grow like melons on a vine. Make delicious preserves. Fine for pickling or pies—can be used any way you would use a peach.

Climbing Cucumber
Saves Garden Space
Vines climb readily and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises. One hill will supply a family all summer. Flesh is white, crisp, tender and of delicate flavor.

MOSQUITO PLANT
Should Be in Every Yard
Banish mosquitoes with this amazing plant. Draws mosquitoes from porch and house. They prefer the sap of this plant to human blood. Grows quickly.

ALL 5 pkgs. of Seed by mail for 10c. Catalog FREE
E. ANDREWS FREW, Box 210, PARADISE, PA.

New Tools FOR POULTRYMEN AND GARDENERS

Our new hand operated disc plow and cultivator, two tools in one, is a superior tool, has 14 in. disc. You can plow your plots 5 and 6 inches deep by hand.

This illustration shows our wheel-hoe attachment for use on popular makes of wheel-hoes and garden tractor. The pair of toothed wheels mulch the strip of soil in the row that is ordinarily left to dry out and get weedy.

For commercial growers only—we have a three-in-one machine, rotary weeders and spacer for truck crops. These weeders are also used by growers of onions, gladi bulblets, asparagus seedlings, etc. (weeds in the row). Used by hand or on garden tractors. Tell us what you grow and kind of tractor you have. Send for literature. Agents wanted.

R. G. BRUNER MFG. COMPANY
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RAYNER BROTHERS — PLANTS THAT GROW

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strong, well-rooted, healthy plants True-to-Name. 100% satisfaction guaranteed. Prices F. O. B. Order direct or send for big FREE Catalog describing 34 leading varieties.

	50	100	500	1000	5000
PREMIER	$0.40	$0.70	$1.50	$3.00	$13.75
FAIRFAX	.80	1.50	4.00	6.00	35.00
DORSETT	.80	1.50	4.00	8.00	35.00
Aberdeen	.40	.70	1.65	3.25	15.00
BIG JOE	.40	.70	1.65	3.25	15.00
CHESAPEAKE	.40	.70	1.75	3.50	16.25
Wm. Belt	.40	.70	1.65	3.25	15.00
Beauty	.40	.70	1.75	3.50	16.25
MASTODON E. B.	.80	1.00	5.00	6.00	27.50

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CENTAUR Tractor

Lowest price in our history. The Centaur can be operated for 10c an hour. Does the work you are now doing with your team. Compensating steering device makes it easy for a 12-year-old boy to handle. More handy and accurate than a horse for cultivating. An all riding job—makes work a pleasure. Write to Centaur Tractor Corporation 104 North Street Greenwich, Ohio

STRAWBERRIES
Better Paying Varieties at New Lower Prices.
Townsend's 20th Century Catalog. Fully illustrates in colors, and truthfully describes the most up-to-date varieties. Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, etc. This valuable Book is FREE —SPECIAL OFFER!—Send the names of six small fruit growers and we will mail you coupon for $1.00 worth of plants with your first order.
E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS, 30 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

April 18 and 19, Vermont Egg and Baby Chick Show, Montpelier, Vt. Open to Vermont entries only.

May 2-4, Purdue Egg and Baby Chick Show, West Lafayette, Ind. Premium list from G. W. Freemeyer, 112 Wood St., West Lafayette, Ind.

May 10-12, Iowa Baby Chick and Egg Show, Ames, Ia.

Spitzer Sees Trend to Better Chicks

"We have seen a very decided trend during the last few years toward the purchase of better chicks," declares G. R. Spitzer, Massanutten Hatchery, Box 6560, Harrisonburg, Va. "Farmers and poultrymen realize that the better the chicks, the more profits they have."

Mr. Spitzer, one of the pioneers in the development of the International Baby Chick Association, has been operating the Massanutten Hatchery for 18 years. All breeding flocks producing hatching eggs for him are under the supervision of the Virginia Department of Markets, and all birds are state blood tested for pullorum disease by the agglutination method. A new 28-page catalog describes his flock improvement program in detail.

Redbird Ranks High in Contest

At the end of the first four months, a pen of Reds entered by Redbird Farm of Massachusetts ranked first of all Red entries in the New York State Egg Laying Contest at Farmingdale. For the month of January, Redbird Farm had second and tenth pens for all breeds, and first, fourth and seventh hens.

Merck Offers $50 in Cash Prizes

Merck & Company is offering $50 in cash plus additional prizes in the form of its Iodine products to poultry raisers who brood their chicks according to the Merck Six Point Program for Coccidiosis Control. The contest closes August 10, 1934. Full details can be obtained from Lyman Peck, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Nourse Again Heads A.P.A.

H. A. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn., was re-elected to the presidency of the American Poultry Association, defeating H. V. Tormohlen and Frank E. Buck who were in the race also. D. E. Hale, Glen Ellyn, Ill., was elected vice-president.

New Egg Bill for New Jersey

A new bill is to be introduced into the New Jersey legislature prohibiting the use of terms like "new-laid eggs," "hennery eggs," "strictly fresh eggs," and similar terms for eggs which have been in cold storage, shell treated, incubated or which do not measure up to the standards of egg quality for fresh eggs set forth by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. The proposed bill provides a fine not exceeding $25 for the first offense, and a fine of not more than $50 for each subsequent offense.

Quarter Million Layers Inspected

Nearly a quarter million laying hens in 396 flocks were inspected in 1933 by poultry specialists of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. Seventeen per cent of the birds handled were culled and sold, because they did not come up to the requirements for supervised flocks.

Brockton Holds Poultry Auction

The egg auction group at Brockton, Mass., held its first live poultry auction on February 28. Future poultry auctions will be held each Tuesday at 1 p. m.

Less Chicks Ordered Ahead

The January hatchery report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows that orders on hand for chicks to be delivered in February and later were 13.70 per cent less than a year ago. Orders in the New England states, however, were 20.71 per cent ahead of last year. In the middle Atlantic states, including New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, advance orders were 10.93 per cent less than they were a year ago.

With this roosting arrangement which is in use on Roselawn Poultry Farm of Ohio, a poultry house can be used the year around. The roosts are constructed of 2 by 2-inch lumber and are suspended with chains from the ceiling. At the extreme left in the photograph, the roosts are shown resting directly upon the wire covered frames through which the droppings fall. This is the position in which they are placed when the chicks are ready to be taught to roost. As the chicks develop, the roosts are gradually raised. The middle roosts are in the proper position for growing pullets, while those roosts at the right in this photograph are at the proper height for layers.

DESTROY GERMS in the Crop

AS WELL AS IN THE DRINK

GERMOZONE

To GUARD against Digestive Disorders and Simple Diarrheas, the preventive in the drink should do more than merely disinfect the water. Germozone carries on and destroys molds and disease germs with which it comes in contact in the crop. It is *also a remedy*. Astringent, yet soothing, it is the treatment which has given best results to many thousands of successful poultry raisers for 35 years. For grown fowls as well. See 64-page Lee-Way textbook on poultry diseases.

12-oz. bottle, 75c; 32-oz., $1.50. At your Lee dealer; or from factory, postpaid. If you have never used Germozone, 4-oz. Trial Bottle mailed for 10c.

TRIAL BOTTLE

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447 Lee Building Omaha, Nebraska

More VITAMIN D per $1 USE SARDILENE

Save money—better results with SarDilene, the original sardine oil, produced in America. Your most economical source of Vitamin D. SarDilene is biologically tested and proven on baby chicks. SarDilene is safe to use—guaranteed not over ½ to 1% free fatty acids. Used by many large feed manufacturers.

FREE Booklet Tells the Story
Send for the booklet "SarDilene." It tells the whole story of Better Results at Less Cost. It's FREE. Write for it Today.

F. E. BOOTH COMPANY, INC.
DEPT. B, FARLEY BLDG., CLEVELAND, OHIO
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SARDINE PACKERS

CHICK BUYERS

WHETHER you buy chicks, or have your own eggs custom hatched, the incubator has a lot to do with the kind and number of chicks you get. Thousands of poultrymen have learned by experience that chicks hatched in Robbins Incubators are better chicks—big, husky fellows that live and grow, and earn greater profits. Insist on Robbins hatched chicks. Write for names of Robbins equipped hatcheries and breeders.
Robbins Incubator Co, Denver, Colo.
Incubators of 2,880 capacity and up

Robbins hatched chix are better chix

"PULLING STRONG FOR ROBBINS"

POULTRY WIRES for all purposes

Full line of highest grade wire fabrics and supplies at low cost. Crown's electric welded wire for feeding fences illustrated. Buy direct—save. Catalog free.

CROWN IRON WORKS CO.
1174 Tyler St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

ALARMS Burglar, Fire - Power - Off Heating and Thermostatic Supplies for Brooders, Incubators, Water Heating, etc. Free Electrical catalog and Brooding Data. LYON ELECTRIC CO., Dept. D, 2075-79 Moore St., San Diego, Calif.

INFORMATION Worth Having

There are many choice, profitable ideas on poultry raising in the booklets and bulletins listed below and offered by advertisers in EVERYBODYS. Unless otherwise stated, these bulletins are free. Ask for each booklet by the title printed in bold face type, and WRITE DIRECT TO ADDRESS GIVEN after each booklet. Where the title is preceded by a star, it means that the bulletin can be obtained punched to fit Everybodys Poultry SCRAP BOOK, if you so request.

Brooding

Ful-O-Pep for Baby Chicks—A 32-page bulletin giving detailed instructions for brooding chicks. Discusses temperature range to have, how to feed, getting chicks to roost early, growing stronger pullets, the use of grit, bloody droppings and other topics of importance in growing chicks.—Quaker Oats Company, Dept. D-19, Chicago, Ill.

First Aid to Baby Chicks—Lists five danger signals to tell you how to avoid chick troubles. Discusses symptoms and treatment for troubles in chicks from one day to three weeks of age, and in chicks older than three weeks. — Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 409 Jackson St., Charles City, Ia.

Brooder Record Card—Lists six points for practical control of coccidiosis, and contains place for mortality records. Can be tacked in brooder house. Merck & Co., Inc., Animal Husbandry Dept., Rahway, N. J.

Chick Raising Made Easy—A circular telling what to do before the chicks arrive, temperature regulation, amount of hopper space, teaching good habits to chicks, sanitation practices, feeding rules, aspergillosis, bacillary white diarrhea, common diarrhea, coccidiosis, rickets, feather eating and cannibalism. Pratt Food Company, Dept. 582, 124 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Controlling Cannibalism by painting the windows and not the chicks is described in an interesting circular which can be obtained from the Fox Poultry Farm, Box 18D, Metuchen, N.J.

Housing

★ **Practical Suggestions for Weather-proofing Farm Buildings** — A booklet which tells how to avoid leaky roofs and damp floors. Keep your poultry house dry if you want to get eggs.—The Ruberoid Co., Dept. EP, 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

Building Bigger Farm Profits—A 32-page booklet giving important facts about the value of insulation in poultry house construction, plans, for a 16 by 36 foot northern type poultry house, and plans for a 20 by 20 foot southern type, shed-roof poultry house. Also contains plans for other farm buildings. — The Insulite Co., Dept. 47-1, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feeding

★ **Why Granite Grit for Poultry!**—An 8-page bulletin answering this important question. Authorities like Dr. O. B. Kent, Prof. C. E. Lee, Carl H. Schroeder, M. H. Arndt, Prof. J. E. Rice, Prof. Frank Mitchell and others tell why hard grit saves feed and also maintains the health of poultry.—Stone Mountain Grit Co., Lithonia, Ga.

Sardilene for Vitamin D—Reviews experiments showing how sardine oil economically supplies vitamin D, prevents leg weakness in chicks and layers, and results in rapid growth of chicks.—F. E. Booth Co., Dept. B, Farley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Purina Poultry Book—The 1934 edition of this book contains 64 pages of factful poultry information. Gives detailed plans for starting and caring for chicks, building money-making pullets, winter care of layers, getting eggs in summer, handling breeders, care of market eggs, battery brooding, broiler production, illustrated directions for culling, disease control and treatment etc.—Purina Mills, 819 Checkerboard Sq., St. Louis, Mo.

Kasco Poultry Book—A 40-page book covering the essentials for success in the poultry business. Housing, ventilation, equipment, sanitation, culling, breeding, feeding for eggs, feeding chicks, prevention of coccidiosis and the production of quality eggs are some of the subjects discussed.—Kasco Mills, Inc., Waverly, N. Y., or Toledo, Ohio.

★ **Twenty Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding**—A 24-page booklet giving the story of the discovery of vitamins. Tells how vitamin D stopped leg weakness in chicks, reduced mortality 66 per cent, increased egg production, lowered feed cost, and improved hatchability. — National Oil Products Co., 187 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

Stop Losses from Anemia—Tells how to avoid those pale, sallow, light weight pullets which never amount to good producers.—The Park and Pollard Co., 352 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Diseases

The Lee Way With Poultry—A 64-page book on poultry diseases, prevention and treatment, with instructions for making a post-mortem examination, general sanitation precautions, and a very complete index or table to diseases of chicks and adult poultry.—Geo. H. Lee Co., 447 Lee Building, Omaha, Nebr.

The Miracle That Makes Money for You—A very interesting booklet telling how to control coccidiosis and other diseases spread through contaminated litter.—Truslow Poultry Farm, Inc., Box 261, Chestertown, Md.

Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Manual—A very excellent 64-page book containing over 60 illustrations in true life colors showing symptoms of all common poultry diseases. Two natural color illustrations show the location of all organs of the chickens, making it easy to perform a post-mortem operation. Can be obtained by sending 10 cents to cover mailing cost to Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 409 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.

Ducks

★ **Commercial Duck Growing** — A 32-page bulletin discussing factors for success in growing ducks, importance of good breeding stock, selection and care of the breeders, use of artificial lights, brooding and feeding of young ducklings, ventilation, fattening of ducks, grading and dressing for market, and common duck troubles. Sent free only in New England, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md. and Va. Elsewhere, 25 cents. Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.

Farm Price Index Advances

The farm price index of what farmers received for their products advanced 6 points from January 15 to February 15, bringing the index to 76, compared to 100 for the 1909-1914 period. On February 15, 1933, the index stood at 49.

The index of what farmers pay for things they buy stood at 118 on February 15, compared to 101 on the same day a year ago. Although the farmer is still at a disadvantage, his purchasing power has improved.

Hudson Has Interesting Catalog

H. D. Hudson

The boyhood farm background of H. D. Hudson and his continued contact with poultry raisers ever since is strongly reflected in the practical poultry equipment described in the recently published catalog of the H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Company, 583 E. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

One of the interesting features of this new catalog is the page carrying an illustrated story describing the daily life of a laying hen. More than 80 items of poultry equipment are described in this catalog, which can be obtained free upon request.

Another Medal for Gasson

For the fifth consecutive year, John P. Gasson, owner of Gasson's Poultry Farms, Box N, Versailles, Ohio, has been awarded an Ohio Record of Performance Honor Egg Club Medal. Membership in the Ohio Record of Performance Honor Egg Club is restricted to those poultrymen who trapnest under Ohio Record of Performance Supervision and who have at least 25 per cent of their birds entered in the trapnest work, approved as Record of Performance breeders.

Exactly 43 per cent of the 1466 birds which Mr. Gasson had entered under R. O. P., Supervision were approved as R. O. P. Breeders. To be approved, a female must lay at least 200 eggs in 365 days, and these eggs must average at least 24 ounces to the dozen.

Laurel Locks Chicks Win

Laurel Locks Farm, Pottstown, Pa., won first prize on its entry of New Hampshire Red chicks in the Montgomery County Chick Show at Center Point, Pa.

Connecticut Auction Grows

Starting with 59 members in April of last year, the Connecticut Farmers' Cooperative Auction Association at West Hartford, Conn., has grown to a membership of more than 500 poultrymen. Total sales for the first 10 months exceeded $129,000.

Brower Issues Seed Booklet

Seeds for poultrymen are described in a 50-page seed booklet recently issued by the Brower Manufacturing Company, Dept. 3991, Quincy, Illinois. In addition to the standard varieties of seeds, over 125 rare flowers, plants and trees are listed.

White Minorca Club Issues Year Book

An interesting, attractive year book has just been issued by the United White Minorca Club. Price to non-members: 50 cents a copy from the club secretary, N. C. Willoughby, St. Simons Island, Ga.

New Hampshire R. O. P. Catalog

A 32-page catalog has been issued by the New Hampshire Poultry Record of Performance Association. It can be obtained without charge from the secretary-treasurer, E. N. Larrabee, Peterborough, N. H.

SCIENCE *Marches on!*

Effective control of colds is reported in the Austrian Journal for Veterinary Medicine. The investigations have not been brought to their final conclusion, but results so far have been very promising. The infected flock to be treated is exposed to chlorine gas. The gas is produced by pouring one ounce of chemically pure, concentrated hydrochloric acid over 1-5 ounce of potassium permanganate. This amount suffices for a room of 150 cubic yards. Windows and doors have to be closed during the course of the treatment. A further closing up of cracks is not necessary. This treatment has also been of some benefit in the control of Laryngotracheitis (infectious bronchitis).

• • •

The number of matings by each male was appreciably reduced when the feed contained proteins of vegetable origin only. When each male was mated to but very few females, the effect of the reduced matings was not evidenced in reduced fertility, but with 10 or more females the fertility was appreciably lowered when the feed contained no animal proteins. These tests were conducted by Dr. T. Hatano at the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan.

• • •

A method to determine the age of eggs has been developed at Nuremberg, Germany. The eggs are put in a solution of hydroquinone to which some carbon sulfide is added. The freshness of the egg is indicated by the color, which is faint blue-green when the egg is fresh and increases in intensity with increasing degree of staleness. Courts and tariff authorities employ this method to decide disputes concerning the character of eggs.

• • •

Iodine kills gapeworms instantly. Dr. Lerche of the Breslau (Germany) University found that a few drops of various iodine preparations were exceedingly efficient in the destruction of gapeworms when the iodine preparation was administered into the windpipe by means of a medicine dropper. One or more drops are given, depending upon the size of the treated bird. Tincture of iodine cannot be used.

• • •

Damp, cold floors are conducive to gout, according to studies conducted in Norway.

Crossbreeding reduces the incidence of pullorum disease. The British investigator, S. Walton, found parent stock which the bloodtest identified as infected, produced progeny without any infection. He attributes the phenomenon to "hybrid vigor."

• • •

The time of hatch and subsequent production were studied by W. Helmers, as reported in the "Farm Poultry Journal."

Working with large flocks, the following results are recorded:

	Ave. Number of Eggs per Bird	
Time of Hatch	1st Year	2nd Year
February	237.7	158.5
March	206.6	146.7
April	203.8	147.9
May	227.0	155.2

Putting down the production for the combined two years as 100 per cent, the second year production amounted to 40 per cent to 42 per cent of the two-year total for each one of the four groups.

• • •

Smaller feedings increase feeding efficiency. Hamilton and Aspinall at the University of Illinois observed that hens use small amounts of feed to better advantage than larger amounts. This suggests the wisdom of small, but frequent feeding of scratch grains.

• • •

The heavier the pullets at first egg laid, the heavier are the first eggs. The older the birds when it lays its first egg the heavier is the egg laid. Callenbach at Pennsylvania State College observed these relations with both White Leghorns and Barred Rocks.

• • •

Infectious laryngotracheitis (erroneously called bronchitis) did not develop in chicks inoculated with the causative virus. Dr. Brandly of the Kansas Experiment Station also observed that the disease can not be transmitted on or in the egg.

• • •

Cycle of egg production influences hatchability. Dr. Leshke reports in the "German Poultry Journal" the findings of his extensive investigations, which show that of two birds with the same production the one that lays in short cycles tends to produce eggs of greater hatching power than hens which lay in long cycles.

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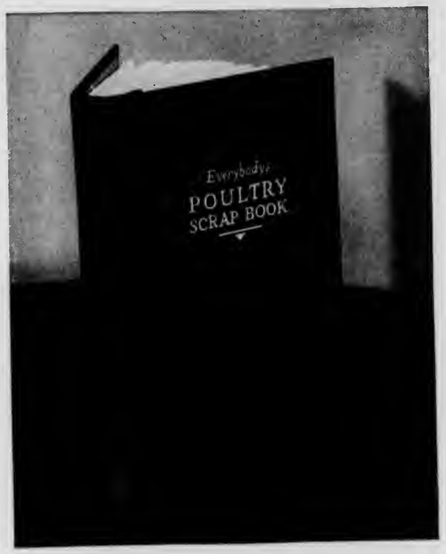

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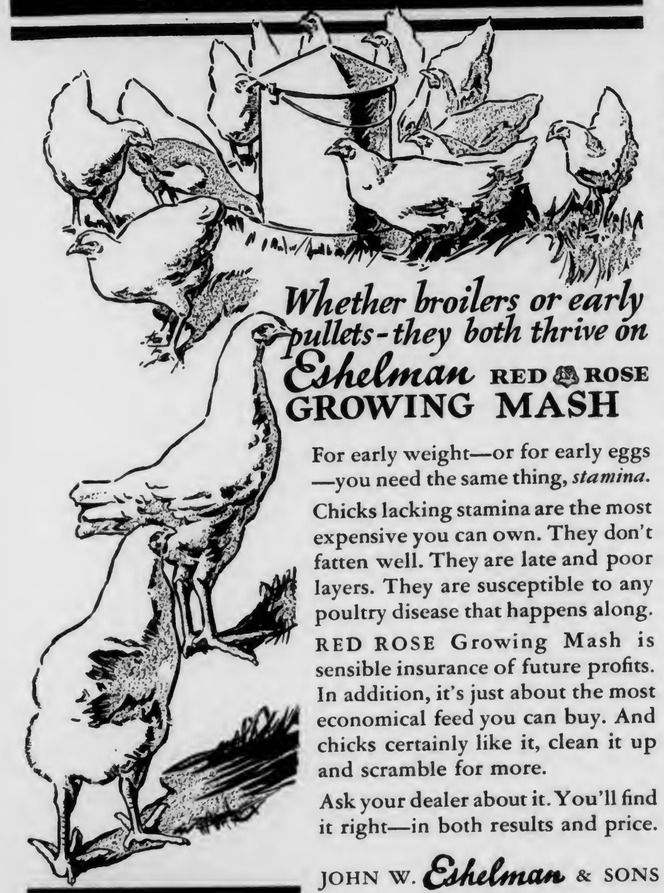

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This Month With *your* Flock

Dispose of Male Birds

As soon as eggs are no longer being saved for hatching purposes, sell off or move the male birds to separate quarters. This should be done in order to produce only fresh infertile eggs during the summer months.

Summer range shelters make ideal "bachelor's" quarters for those male birds which are valuable enough to hold over for another season.

Place Feeders on Frames

In order to prevent chicks from eating feed which has fallen on to the floor where disease germs may be lurking, H. C. Gauger, of the North Carolina State College poultry department, recommends that the feeding trough be placed upon wire frames at least one and one-half feet square and one inch and a half above the floor. Small mesh, hardware cloth can be used to cover the frame.

Produce Clean Eggs

Appearances count a lot in the selling of food products. That is why housewives prefer clean, uniform eggs and are willing to pay a premium for them. Dirty, stained eggs, on the other hand, command the very lowest prices.

To preserve the natural bloom and cleanliness of eggs, Stephen Walford, poultry extension specialist of Purdue University, suggests the following practices:

1. Provide one clean, well-bedded nest for each five or six layers, and coop up broody hens that would cause crowding of the nests.
2. Keep the floor of the laying house dry and clean.
3. Equip the dropping boards with one-and-one-half-inch or two-inch mesh poultry netting so as to prevent tracking through the droppings.
4. Except during extremely hot dry weather confine the birds in the laying house until noon, when the bulk of the lay is over.
5. Collect eggs at least twice daily—when the birds are released at noon, and at feeding time in the evening.
6. Use a rigid collecting basket or bucket, and so place eggs that they will not roll or be crushed against each other.
7. Never touch eggs with dirty, sweaty or greasy hands, and make sure that the flats and fillers in the

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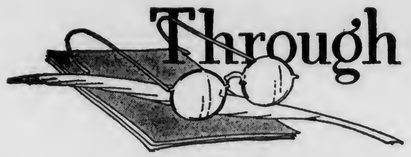
Through *the* Editor's Specs



Production Control for Poultry?—Although poultry raisers may look with envy upon the payments which have been or are to be made to farmers who have agreed to reduce their production of wheat, cotton, corn, hogs and other crops now included as basic commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, we believe that the poultry industry will fare best if it remains free of any artificial restrictions of this nature.

In the first place, the poultry industry does not easily lend itself to the operation of a processing tax such as is being depended upon as the eventual source of revenue for the benefit payments to the growers of wheat, corn, cotton and other crops now under production control plans.

Two-thirds of all chickens on farms in the United States are in flocks of 200 birds or less. Only 6 per cent are in flocks of 1,000 birds or more. The farm chicken population of approximately 380 million hens is distributed over six million farms. The job of checking up on all these flocks for the purpose of making benefit payments defies all human imagination. A processing tax on poultry and eggs would be wholly impractical.

In the second place, any processing tax placed upon poultry and eggs would require a greatly increased price on these two commodities, yet this very increase in the price that the consumer would have to pay would seriously hamper consumption. This nearly always occurs when retail prices on eggs and poultry become too high in relation to the prices of other foods in the same class.

In the third place, it would be extremely dangerous to the commercial poultryman if he had to cut down the size of his flock 25 per cent or more. His success depends upon how well he can keep his laying houses filled to capacity. Partially filled laying houses simply increase the overhead per bird. New Hampshire records reveal the fact that houses kept filled to more than 80 per cent of their capacity returned about 50 per cent more income than those carrying about 60 per cent of their capacity.

The production control plans of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may help to raise the prices of other farm products, but we believe that the poultry industry can work out its own salvation much more quickly without this particular form of governmental action.

It is still too early to pass final judgment upon the AAA's program to reduce the production of farm products. Some would have grain farmers believe that the very rapid rise in grain prices last year was due to the efforts of the government, but, as a matter of fact, crop failures and damage were the main factors causing the rise.

This year, with thousands of acres of wheat land remaining unplanted under the AAA's acreage reduction plan, the prospects are for a winter wheat crop slightly larger than a year ago when farmers were not being paid by the government to allow part of their land to remain idle. It illustrates the part that weather plays in the picture.

The great danger in trying to regulate the production of corn or wheat or of any of the other 11 farm commodities on which production control plans are now permissable, lies in the difficulty of maintaining the proper balance between the different types of farming. For example, if the government's control of wheat acreage results in any marked increase in the price per bushel of wheat during the balance of this year, it would be extremely disadvantageous to the poultryman. We doubt, however, whether any great rise will occur.

Actually, some degree of control over the size of the 1934 chick crop has been secured by the operation of the hatchery code, but this method of curtailing the production of eggs and poultry lacks the undesirable features of production control plans involving processing taxes.

Under the hatchery code, chick producers have had to become better businessmen. The indiscriminate setting of eggs in incubators with the hope that somehow or other someone would come along and buy the chicks when they were hatched has not existed to any extent this season. With the strict provision imposed by the code, making it a violation for a hatcheryman to sell below his cost of production, wholesale dumping of chicks on the auctions could not be resorted to as in previous years. As a result, prices have not faltered, many chick buyers who had failed to order ahead could not obtain their chicks when they wanted them, and most hatcherymen find their financial position somewhat better in spite of a generally reduced output.

As long as we can curtail egg and poultry production through the operation of the hatchery code, let's try to increase its effectiveness in this direction. With less pullets in prospect for next fall and winter, and with egg consumption still holding up well, it would be folly on the part of the poultry industry to ask the government to institute a production control plan.

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Left: Head of a Leghorn male with a very severe case of fowl pox of the nodular type (after Heelsbergen). Right: Vaccination is not a difficult job if the person doing the vaccinating has sufficient helpers to hand the birds to him and to take them away afterwards.

It Will Soon Be Time For

Fowl Pox Vaccination

By Carl H. Schroeder

AT the end of April, 160 years ago, Louis XV, King of France, went for a walk, accompanied by his celebrated mistress, Madame Du Barry. The King's attention was attracted by a pretty little girl gathering grass for the cows in her charge. The little farmer girl was brought to Court. The next day her little brother died with small pox. A day later the little girl fell ill and died. On April 28th the King did not feel well. On May 10th, he was dead of small pox. It is a disease which climbs from gutter to palace rapidly.

Wise Catherine II of Russia knew it. She had herself inoculated with vaccine from the arm of a small boy, and when it "took," she was well pleased and created him "Duke of Small Pox."

Were we living in the "romantic" age of the Great Catherine and under the feudal system that then prevailed in Europe, a number of researchers who have delivered the poultry industry of fowl pox, a plague as disastrous to the fowl as small pox used to be to men, surely would rate high titles.

An Old Chinese Custom

Vaccination is not a recent discovery; the Chinese practised it against small pox as far back as history goes; they blew the "vaccine" into the victim's nose. Refined and safe methods of vaccination are of comparatively recent date. But since the days of Jenner, who made pox vaccination safe for men, science has been striding in seven-league boots toward its goal in the fight against the list of harmful germs and viruses.

Before discussing vaccination itself, let us take a leisurely journey into the land of germs and viruses, and inspect the fortresses and defense mechanisms with which Nature fights these invaders.

The most dangerous enemies that confront the fowl as well as man, beast and plant, are those that cannot be seen with the naked eye. Your guess is right; the writer is referring to disease germs. They are the deadliest of foes and even during the bloodiest of wars, man had to recognize the superior dead-lines of epidemics caused by the invisible enemy.

In every living organism a ceaseless war wages against germs of every kind. The hen is no exception. She is a walking battlefield; day and night friendly and inimical forces fight to conserve or impoverish her health.

The usual conception that the average man has of a germ is that it is exceedingly small and dangerous. Fortunately, not all germs are dangerous; many germs are extremely beneficial and without them life would cease. But they all are small. The smallest one known measures only 18-100,000,000 of an inch in diameter, which is so small that it requires the brain of an Einstein to visualize it.

The Germs' Small Brothers

But — believe it or not — the ordinary germs have a number of smaller brothers which, compared with the smallest known germ, are like a pinhead to a peach. These midgets of the germ world are known as "filterable viruses." They

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Good Fences . . . *and how to build them*

By Edward H. Johnson

ONE of the most unsightly things around many poultry farms is the fences. One reason for this is that too much of the light, wire netting is used, instead of the heavier fencing which will last many years and which looks much better. Heavy fencing should always be used for outside boundaries of the poultry farm, as it offers better protection against cattle, pigs and other animals, and even against thieves. The light netting may be used to advantage for inside or partition fences, for temporary fences, for covering the openings in the houses, etc. But for all permanent fences the heavy wire is much better.

One cause of poor fences is poor posts, and another is that too little care and attention is given to stretching the wire. If good, straight posts are used, and if the wire is stretched properly, even the light netting looks about a thousand per cent better. If the corner posts, especially, are not straight and perpendicular, the bottom and top wires will not be in line with each other. That is, either the top or bottom of the fence will extend around the post farther than the other, the entire fence will be pulled out of shape, and the stay wires will be crooked or not perpendicular. For a good fence the line posts also should be perfectly straight and of the best possible quality.

Setting Corner Posts

It goes without saying that the corner posts should be set deeply in the ground. If the holes are deep enough, and the soil well tamped around the posts (or, better still if the posts are set in concrete), corner braces may be dispensed with in the case of small yards or where the line of fence is not too long.

The neatest and best fence is, of course, built of heavy poultry wire and steel posts. To build such a fence, first dig the holes for the corner posts. Then insert the post and tamp the soil around it firmly, making sure that the post is perpendicular or plumb. A better job will result if a spirit level is used in plumbing.

If the corner posts are set in concrete, they will last much longer, will remain rigid and seldom "give" or move. To set, first pour the concrete in the hole around the post. Then plumb the post with a spirit level while the concrete is still wet. It is a good idea to tamp the concrete down around the post while plumbing. This will hold the post in position while the concrete is hardening, and will also eliminate any possible holes or air pockets in the concrete.

After the concrete has hardened, attach the corner braces to the post. These are usually attached with bolts. Then dig a hole in the ground for the other end of the brace, place the end of the brace on a stone, and pour concrete in the hole. The purpose of the stone is to hold the end of the brace up a few inches above the bottom of the hole while the concrete is

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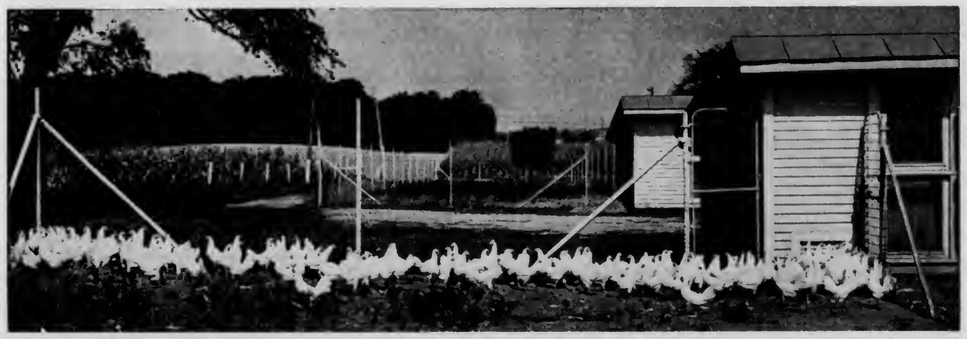
Most steel posts are driven in the ground. If the regular driver is used, several posts can be driven in the time required to dig one hole. The driver is simply a hollow pipe about 2 feet long, weighted and closed at one end. It is placed over the end of the post, and is used as a hammer or "pile driver."



Good fencing is an asset to the poultry farm. It helps to reduce losses and control what the chickens eat.

What's the Answer to High Flock Mortality?

We must get away from breeding for first-year high-speed production to a breeding program based on high production and livability for 3 years or more.

By C. E. Lee

No one knows better than the practical poultrymen the fact that hen mortality and mortality in our growing birds combine to present the greatest problem we face in commercial poultry keeping and forms the greater part of the preventable expense of poultry production. In fact, the loss and expense from this mortality has put more poultry plants out of business and constitutes a greater load on the poultry industry than all other factors combined.

The exact extent of this loss varies, of course, from farm to farm and in different sections. The survey of costs and returns on over 100 commercial poultry farms in New York state, covering four years (1929 to 1932 inclusive) made by Cornell University, shows that on these farms the mortality of the beginning number of layers averaged over 20 per cent for the year. These farms were good, progressive commercial poultry farms and, without doubt, practicing, on the whole, good management as we now know it.

Mortality at egg-laying contests is often reported at from 20 to 35 or more per cent in the course of a year, and reports from other sections of the country, notably the Pacific Coast, indicate that it is not uncommon to have mortality amounting to 40 and 60 per cent.

L. M. Black, head extension poultryman for New Jersey, reports an average death loss of 23.2 per cent for the three year period, 1928-1931, this survey covering some of the better poultrymen.

We Must Know the Causes

What we need to know, in order to successfully combat this mortality, are the causes of it.

Some claim it is all-mash feeding, either of chicks or hens or both; others say it is the use of laying mashes too high in protein; others say it is lack of enough milk in our rations; and still others say we are using too much milk and producing too soft a bird thereby.

There are many other explanations which include the use of artificial lights on the laying bird, the use of soft limestone grit instead of good hard mica or granite grit, failure to treat for worms and other parasites. There are those who insist that too many remedies are used which are altogether too harsh and that they break down the intestinal tissue and open the intestines to further infection, at the same time decreasing the vitality of the bird.

Some tell us to grow our chicks slow; others tell us to give them a ration that is complete and will give the best growth so as to be certain that the bird is at all times carrying a full supply of the various vitamins, minerals, etc., essential to the greatest disease resistance. Some tell us to raise our chicks in confinement in as near perfect sanitation as possible to prevent infection; others tell us to raise them under conditions where they will catch various diseases, such as coccidiosis, as early as possible, so that they will develop resistance, if they live through it.

Some say we should feed lots of green food in addition to our rations which are supplied with alfalfa leaf meal and other materials carrying the same nutrients. Then we find cases where birds on range are stuffed up full of grass and other fibers, causing considerable mortality, particularly in dry seasons.

Too Many Opinions

The great trouble is that we have too many people who are ready to give conclusions on the matter without having sound, scientific evidence of the facts.

In order to know something of what the causes may be for this extreme mortality, we need to know more about the exact causes of death in these individual birds, and for this we must have diagnosis by a competent technician in a well-equipped laboratory. Data of this kind is rare and hard to find.

One of the most authoritative and comprehensive studies of this kind was published by the state of New Jersey. It is entitled "A Three-Year Study of Contest Mortality" by Dr. James J. Black, pathologist, N. J. Poultry Laboratory, Vineland, N. J. This gives a thorough, authoritative report on the mortality at the Vineland International Egg-Laying Contest during three consecutive years, 1929-1932. A table showing the 10 most common diseases responsible for contest mortality during that period is reproduced in this article.

This table gives a very good picture of the proportionate importance of the various diseases and parasites. We, of course, note that during none of these three years was there any infection of a serious disease such as bronchitis, and since the birds were presumably vaccinated for chicken pox, there were no deaths from that source.

Heavy Pickout Loss

The leading causes of mortality seem to be prolapse and pickouts. In all probability, nearly all of this was due to pickouts and not prolapse. We take this position, because in four year's work with laying hens in batteries, averaging several hundred birds a year, we have never had more than two birds in any one year that actually died from prolapse. A few others showed evidence of prolapse but recovered, while among our birds on the floor, particularly with certain strains of Leghorns, we had more or less serious mortality from that cause.

Of course, so far as this cause of mortality goes we are now, by the use of anti-pickout shields which are proving so popular both East and West, equipped with a very satisfactory means of preventing such trouble.

Tumors Cause Losses

The next most important cause of mortality as shown by the New Jersey report is a grouping, including internal and external tumors, and leukemia. It is very difficult in many cases to say whether a bird died from leukemia or from tumors of the liver, for example. Dr. Black, therefore, has not attempted to separate the two, but has placed them all in one group.

The rather high mortality shown from tumors and leukemia might be thought to be on the increase, since in 1929-30 thirty-four pens in the contest were affected; in 1930-31 forty-three pens were affected, and in 1931-32 forty-eight pens were affected. However, going back to the first year of the contest in 1917, when the total contest mortality was reported as only 10 per cent, the mortality report shows that what is known today as tumors or leukemia was responsible for approximately the same percentage of mortality as now. The probability is that, like the loss from many other diseases, it is not so much a matter of increase of a specific disease, but increased ability in identifying the cause of the trouble.

Tapeworms do not seem to have been an important cause of mortality, doing less than 5 per cent on the average, and so with heat prostration and gout. Miscellaneous and undetermined causes bulk rather large in the aggregate, but it seems that the significant part of the report remaining is the fact that the sum total of the internal and external hemorrhage, eggmass or eggs in the abdominal cavity, peritonitis, etc., total 28.6 per cent.

Can Build Vitality

We know from experience that the loss from leukemia and tumors in birds is always greater with lower vitality stock and that, if by medicines and special feeding the vigor and vitality can be built up, the loss can be cut down even though the trouble cannot be entirely eliminated. We have successfully done this again and again with laying flocks that were having a heavy loss from leukemia or from tumors.

If we consider a part of this loss from tumors and leukemia and most of the loss from hemorrhages, egg troubles and peritonitis, we see that well over 40 per cent of the mortality is accounted for, and a considerable part of this exists undoubtedly because the birds did not have sufficient resistance or vigor and vitality.

Eggmasses, eggs in the abdominal cavity and peritonitis are rather more or less chronic conditions, associated with reproduction and with vigor and vitality remaining at a given point, would undoubtedly be increased with increased production, if this could be brought about by any change in management or feeding.

It is interesting to note that per-

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Vineland Egg Laying Contest Mortality

The 10 principal diseases causing deaths among the contest layers.

DISEASES	1929-30 No.	1929-30 Percent	1930-31 No.	1930-31 Percent	1931-32 No.	1931-32 Percent	Average Percent
Tapeworms	20	4.5	14	2.7	35	7.4	4.86
Int. and Ext. Tumors	40	12.6	35	13.7	101	26.1	17.46
Leukemia	16		36		23		
Int. and Ext. Hem.	25	5.6	25	4.8	23	4.8	15.20
Gout	13	2.9	23	4.4	19	4.	3.76
Pickout	72	19.5	118	27.1	48	12.5	19.70
Prolapse	14		22		10		
Eggmass	9	10.8	16	12	21	17.4	13.40
Egg Abd. Cvty.	6		7		11		
Peritonitis	33		39		50		
Heat Prostration	30	6.8	17	3.3	4	.8	3.63
Miscellaneous	85	19.2	75	14.5	79	16.7	16.8
Not Determined	78	17.6	88	17	49	10.4	15.00

In this table the figures showing percentage refer to the disease or condition and not to the number of birds which died. In some instances an individual was effected with two or more diseases or conditions so that the same bird may be listed in two different places. Therefore the total percentage doesn't add up exactly to 100, as you will note.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell.

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"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 790, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50¢ packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

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Dubbing Comb and Wattles

A. D. W., Pa.—I do not know of any liquid which can be used to remove the comb and wattles of a chicken. A pair of sharp scissors or a very sharp knife is generally used in dubbing the comb and wattles of a chicken. Usually the flow of blood will not be strong, but the blood can be made to clot more readily by applying powdered alum to the cut surfaces. Some poultrymen who practice dubbing pluck a few body feathers and put them on the wound.

Incubation of Guinea Eggs

C. J. M., Pa. — The temperature requirements for the artificial incubation of guinea eggs are the same as for hen eggs. The adjustment that you will have to make is to lower the thermometer, so that the bulb is just level with the top of the eggs.

I imagine that if the hens which you used for brooding last year had been carefully treated for lice, you would not have had any trouble with lice on your guinea chicks. When the natural method of incubation and brooding is used, the hen should be thoroughly treated for lice before it is set on the eggs. Sometimes several treatments are necessary where the infestation is heavy.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1391, "The Guinea Fowl," can be obtained by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Probably Case of Perosis

W. A. H., Ind.—It is rather difficult to arrive at the exact reason for the abnormal bone development in the shanks, hocks and wings of your young stock last year, but you might be able to find a clue to your troubles in the April article, "Cause and Cure of Leg Troubles in Chicks," by Carl H. Schroeder.

Although I am not familiar with any experimental work on the use of iron sulphate for poultry, I cannot see any reason for its continued use from the chick age to maturity. I would venture a guess that your very liberal use of iron sulphate in the drinking water disturbed the mineral relationship in your ration and resulted in the overdevelopment of hock joints and shanks, producing the condition known as perosis.

Causes of Prolapsus

C. B. T., Pa.—The recent losses in your laying flock are undoubtedly due to prolapsus, also known as prolapse and "blowout." This condition becomes rather widespread during the spring months when egg production is generally extremely heavy. Hens which have not laid during the winter with the result that they are in an overfat condition when they suddenly begin to lay heavily, are very susceptible to this trouble.

The laying of extremely large eggs, constipation, injury to the oviduct, and extreme methods of forcing for egg production are some of the immediate causes of prolapsus. Some authorities believe that a weakened condition of the oviduct as a result of worm infestation or coccidiosis is also responsible for this condition in which the oviduct protrudes through the vent.

Birds in a prolapsed condition should be removed from the flock as soon as possible to guard against picking and cannibalism. Wash the affected parts with a very mild solution of disinfectant, and with the fingers well-greased with carbolated vaseline, gently push the protruding mass back into the body. Take time to be careful. In order to secure contraction of the mass of tissue, so that it will stay in the body, insert a small lump of ice in the cloaca. If ice is not available, inject cold water with a small syringe.

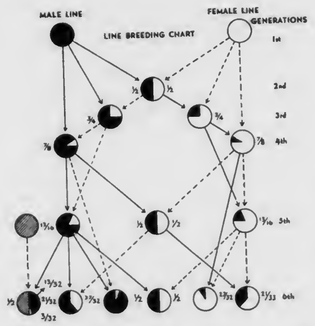
Take away the mash for a few days and also cut down on the grain, but see that the hen has plenty of succulent green feed in order to promote a laxative condition. Do not return the bird to the flock for about three or four days.

This treatment will work only where the prolapsus is discovered early. Where the protruding mass of flesh has already become bluish in appearance or has been picked, the bird should be killed.

Most any poultry flock will have occasional cases of prolapsus, but where they become numerous, efforts should be made to slow up production by decreasing the amount of mash, feeding more grain, and supplying the layers with plenty of green feeds.

Felch Line Breeding Chart

G. McC., Pa.—I am enclosing a copy of a line breeding chart patterned after the one developed by the late I. K. Felch. The black and white areas in the various circles in this chart, show the extent to which the male and female bloodlines are represented after making certain crosses. The solid black lines indicate in each instance the group from which the male bird has been selected while the dotted lines indicate the group from which the females have been selected.



The shaded circles at the left in the diagram show what happens when females of another strain are brought into the breeding program. This is referred to as out-crossing. The same thing could be accomplished by introducing new male birds from another strain.

Starting Retail Poultry Market

J. O. B., N. Y.—The operation of a retail poultry market does not come within my experience, but perhaps I might be able to offer some suggestions that will aid you in establishing a poultry market.

Your experience in various meat markets has, no doubt, given you a fair idea of the demand for dressed poultry in your city. I believe that the best plan for you to follow would be to cater to the better trade as much as possible, trying to offer a rather complete line of poultry meats throughout the year. To be able to do this, however, may make it necessary for you to get in touch with some nearby poultry raisers who will agree to produce broilers and other classes of poultry during off seasons.

Whatever you can do to encourage housewives to serve poultry in different ways will help to increase your sales. Some very excellent literature on the methods of preparing both poultry and eggs can be obtained from the Institute of American Poultry Industries, 110 N. Franklin, Chicago, Ill., at a very nominal cost. I would suggest that you get in touch with that organization.

Remember that cleanliness, attractive displays, quality products and courtesy are things that count a lot in a retail business such as you are planning upon entering.

Pennsylvania Laying House Plans

H. C. H., Pa.—Since you are a resident of Pennsylvania, you can obtain plans for the poultry house pictured on page 47 of our February, 1934, issue by writing to the Poultry Department, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., and requesting plans of the laying house exhibited at the Pennsylvania Farm Show.

Out of state residents can obtain these plans by sending 10 cents to cover the mailing and printing costs.

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

Egg prices have been somewhat unsettled during the past month, dropping back to where, the margin above the quotations of a year ago is more narrow. On April 19, the best nearby white eggs at New York were quoted at 21¾-22½ cents compared to 17-18 cents on the same day of a year ago. Standard mixed colors were quoted at 18¼ cents on April 19 compared to 14½-15 cents for the same date of last year.

Egg receipts at the four leading markets (New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia) during March were nearly 15 per cent heavier than in March, 1933, but the shipments seem to have subsided. Receipts for the first week of April were behind those for the same week of a year ago.

Shell eggs in storage on April 1 were well behind the totals for a year ago. Holdings totaled 1,207,000 cases on April 1, 1934, compared to 1,833,000 cases on the same day of last year, and 1,443,000 cases for the five-year average on that date.

The trade output in the four principal markets for the seven weeks ending with April 7 was approximately 12 per cent above the corresponding weeks of last year, indicating that consumption is better than it was a year ago.

Considerable reduction in the size of farm flocks took place in March. Figures for the flocks owned by government crop reporters show 78.6 layers per flock on April 1 compared to 82 layers on March 1, and 81.3 layers per flock on April 1, 1933.

The total poultry in storage on April 1, 1934 amounted to 74,201,000 pounds compared to 67,285,000 pounds on April 1, 1933 and 77,274,000 pounds for the five-year average on April 1.

WHERE COULD a few cents BUY AS MUCH ?

● DON'T try to get by on a make-shift, deficient chick starter when for *only 1 1/2 cents more* you can feed a chick on B-B Vitamized Complete Starter Ration for the first 8 weeks. Then put your birds on B-B Growing, Finishing and Fattening Rations which will carry them through to market or laying house faster and at less cost. With B-B Feeds you will get:

Faster Growing, Sturdier Chicks . . . Greatly Reduced Mortality . . Heavier, Deliciously Flavored Broilers . . . More Vigorous, Larger Framed Pullets . . .

Again we ask *"Where could such a small investment bring in such large additional returns?"*

B-B Vitamized Starter and Growing Rations produce these most profitable results because of their protein quality, vitamin strength and variety, mineral balance and palatability. So certain are we of results, that to every poultryman we guarantee heavier, sturdier chicks and growing birds per dollar of feed cost or money refunded!

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

BULL BRAND
B-B VITAMIZED STARTER & GROWING RATIONS
Registered U. S. Patent Office

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HURRY Your Order Before It's Too Late

Customers are rushing their orders in now, every day. Bigger orders than last year—because they have proved that, despite all obstacles, "KERLIN-QUALITY" pays real profits.

Contest Winners Prove Laying Ability

At the right is hen No. 74-6, highest hen, all breeds, Alabama '32-'33 Contest: 322 eggs, 331.5 points. Four-300 eggers in this contest. No wonder customers can report flock averages up to and over 200, and even above 250—mortality low as, and under 4%.

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Write at once for my big valuable catalog—and low prices. You must order quickly if I am to fill your order as you desire. 100% live delivery guaranteed. (Compliance Certificate No. 939).

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If you enjoy reading EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE, use it as your guide whenever you buy chicks, feed or poultry equipment of any kind. By patronizing advertisers in EVERYBODYS, you make it possible for us to continue to give you so much helpful information at our present low price.

HEREDITY makes a heap of difference in a chicken! Each Massanutten Chick comes from an egg laid by individually selected breeders. There is no guesswork! We know what you get—and you can bank on our long experience!

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A bowel astringent. Given in drinking water. 25c, 50c, $1. At your Dr. Hess dealer.

To keep your chicks healthy and clean, paint your coops with
CHIC-WHITE PAINT
Comes in powder form and mixed with water. Economical—Sanitary. Write for low prices.
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228 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
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Start Early to Prevent Worms. Briefiet D-3, "The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry," tells how. Send 3-cent stamp to Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

What's the Answer to High Flock Mortality?

[Continued from page 183]

centage of mortality from these conditions associated with reproduction increased during the periods when the birds were turned outdoors, and when confinement was adopted, these troubles showed a marked decrease. Losses from tapeworms also showed a decided decrease when confinement was practiced.

Lowered Resistance Basic Factor

We have above a fair picture of the disease situation, excluding outbreaks of bronchitis, chicken pox, cholera and other infectious diseases, the first two of which can now be entirely prevented by proper vaccination and, therefore, are likely to become of little practical importance within the next few years, as soon as vaccination for both becomes more general. Unquestionably, during the last few years particularly, fowl paralysis and intestinal coccidiosis have been increasing in importance in many sections, though they are probably not responsible for extreme mortality except where complicated with other troubles as noted by Dr. Jungherr in his report in Poultry Science on fowl paralysis.

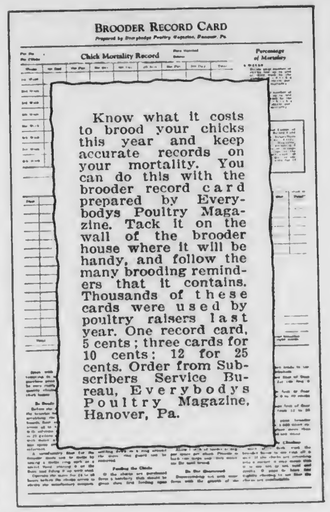
However, the fact that the actual diagnosis of large numbers of birds over several years shows the general condition to be one based on a considerable number of different causes, rather than due to one or two distinct diseases or other causes, would lead us to believe that a condition of lowered resistance in the birds themselves is responsible for the mortality.

In the study of poultry diseases, I have many times made cultures from apparently healthy birds which have been posted in the laboratory and found plenty of evidence of various diseases and parasites. Nevertheless, in many cases these birds were the picture of health in outward appearance and had made high egg records. We found the same thing with birds which had made high records in the egg-laying contest and which occasionally were badly injured by accident and had to be killed. This again goes to show that it isn't so much increased virulence of disease as it is the loss of vigor and vitality in the stock.

The question, of course, is what cause or causes have contributed to this lowered resistance? Is it a matter of feeding, of management, of housing or of breeding?

Does Feeding Play a Part?

We are sometimes told that the reason for all this high mortality and trouble from diseases and parasites today is due to our changed feeding practices, that to escape all this, all we have to do is to go back to starting the chicks on chick grains, feeding very little mash if any at all during the first few weeks and in other words follow about the program of 15 years ago.


BROODER RECORD CARD

Prepared by Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Chick Mortality Record

Know what it costs to brood your chicks this year and keep accurate records on your mortality. You can do this with the brooder record card prepared by Everybodys Poultry Magazine. Tack it on the wall of the brooder house where it will be handy, and follow the many brooding reminders that it contains. Thousands of these cards were used by poultry raisers last year. One record card, 5 cents; three cards for 10 cents; 12 for 25 cents. Order from Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

People who study the situation cannot help but be impressed with the fact that in Europe, where poultry feeding in many sections still resembles a program which we followed here 15 or 20 years ago, coccidiosis is well known and causes great mortality, regardless of the system of feeding followed.

I can very well remember when coccidiosis first became a serious problem on Long Island. In the summer of 1924, we at the N. Y. State Institute of Applied Agriculture began to get many calls from poultrymen and to have many chicks brought into the laboratory suffering with what they then called "bloody diarrhea."

My memory at the time went back to my boyhood days at home in Connecticut and I recalled that, on the home farm where we raised Rhode Island Reds, one year we lost a large proportion of our chicks with what father called at that time "bloody diarrhea," and no cure was known. In those days, we fed liquid skimmilk to the chicks and hard grain plus rolled oats, and that is the whole of the ration that was used, plus free range of course.

Rapid Growth Not Necessarily Forcing

In 1924 on Long Island they were starting the chicks on grain too, feeding no mash at all for the first three weeks, and in some cases, for a month. The chicks were grown very slowly and it was considered that any evidence of very rapid growth was evidence of forcing the birds. Nobody at that time seemed to appreciate the fact that these chicks were growing slowly because they didn't have enough of the essential nutrients needed to grow rapidly, that rapid growth didn't necessarily mean that they were being forced, but rather that they were being provided with the elements they needed to grow on.

We don't feel that an automobile is being forced if it is being driven at 40 or 50 miles an hour, or even more in a good many cases nowadays, in high gear, but if we put it in low gear, we can't make much time, even by racing the motor until it falls apart. Starting chicks on a ration that doesn't provide the necessary elements for growth in quantity sufficient to enable them to make fairly rapid growth is simply keeping our car in low gear.

The digestive mechanism of the chick grinds away at a large mass of food but when it gets all through it has very little of those elements, such as protein, vitamins, etc., that are needed to enable the chick to make reasonably rapid growth. On the other hand, if we supply those elements, we put the chick into high gear and it is able to make **reasonably rapid growth** with no injurious strain.

It was more than two years after coccidiosis first began to be a reasonably serious problem on Long Island that we began to feed mash to the chicks even during the first week, and we were still feeding chick grains from the start. The thing we noticed most of all was that, as we gave the mash earlier and reduced the amount of grain somewhat, we not only got more rapid growth, but we got far more uniform growth, cutting the percentage of runts down to almost nothing. The chicks also developed better frames at an earlier date and feathered out much earlier and more smoothly. After all, we must have big framed, well fleshed pullets when they start to lay if we are to get egg size and sustained production together. Small boned, round bodied, fat little pullets won't fill the bill, nor our pocketbooks.

This seemed to us to amply justify the feeding of mash earlier, so that eventually we worked around to feeding no grain at all for the first few weeks, but plenty after 6 or 8 weeks. During that time coccidiosis on Long Island eventually worked around to a sort of standardized condition, people expected it to appear more or less every year but began to be less afraid of it because they found out how to handle it.

As coccidiosis reached out into upper New York state and other sections where it had not previously been known as a separate and serious disease, among people who didn't know how to handle it, we began to hear accusations that the change in feeding methods during the past few years was the cause of this increasing trouble with coccidiosis. We, who had been in sections where coccidiosis appeared before the feeding methods

Broods Chicks in June

Gets laying pullets by November

—HOW THIS POULTRYMAN raises 2 flocks in buildings meant for one flock

LISTEN to this successful poultryman of Downers Grove (Ill.). He says, "I brood my first chicks as early as January regardless of cold weather. And because my brooder house walls and ceiling are of Insulite Insulating Board, NOT of ordinary materials that let IN the bitter winter cold, I brood with one-half, yes, one-half the usual fuel cost. In summer, even when it is as hot as 102° outside, I brood again. Insulite keeps the brooder house comfortable inside, and the chicks grow like weeds. My White Rock chicks hatched June 13th, started to lay November 5th, and averaged 5 lbs. in weight."

This spring, line your brooder house with Insulite Insulating Board and after turning your early birds to range, you can hatch a second flock. Build range shelters like the one illustrated, with roof of Insulite that protects your ranging flock from hot sun—and bad weather. It permits them air and sunshine without risking sickness. Plans free; mail coupon below! 125-bird shelters cost only about $20 to build.

See how Insulite will increase your *egg profits*. M. A. Walker, large poultry raiser near Minneapolis, says—"In my poultry house insulated with Insulite, the pullets average 60% production during the bitter cold winter. The Insulite exterior has never been painted, yet after 8 years of weather extremes is as good as new."

To get these results—be sure to use genuine Insulite Insulating Board. Insulite is made by a cold-press process. Unlike other insulating boards, none of the natural gum, toughness, or life is cooked out. Easily applied—saws and notches like lumber—no ragged edges.

"Insuliting" other farm buildings pays its small cost quickly in increased milk, healthier cows, earlier farrowed pigs. Send coupon for big profit booklet, free! Tells how—shows where—proves every word! Mail coupon today.

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Send me free range shelter plans, illustrated insulation booklet, sample of Insulite, and proof of bigger farm profits from use of Insulite for:

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THE Original WOOD-FIBER INSULATING BOARD

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No longer need the handling and mixing of molasses be a sticky, troublesome and costly job. MOLASKA—*molasses in powder form* does away with delay, trouble, inconvenience.

Easy to Mix as Corn Meal. Mix into mash as you would any dry feed.

Each Bird Gets Correct Amount. MOLASKA mixes thoroughly—no danger of molasses balls to cause scouring.

Greater Feeding Value Than Corn. Carbohydrate content—86% compared with about 70% in ordinary liquid molasses.

MOLASKA is 64% sugar as against approximately 50% for molasses in liquid form.

Made From Fine Grade Molasses. Selected from best West Indies produces.

Safer For Feeding. Pasteurizing removes impurities. Natural vegetable and mineral qualities preserved for birds.

Why Pay For Water? About 30%—one out of every five gallons of liquid molasses is water. MOLASKA is only 1% water.

See MOLASKA—Feel it—taste it—poultrymen everywhere praise this new scientific achievement. Write today.

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Briefiet D-2, "Range Paralysis," discusses in detail this mysterious poultry disease and gives the latest facts on how poultry raisers should combat it. You can obtain it by sending 6 cents in stamps to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Poultry Health

By DR. J. E. SALSBURY
Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases

MAY At this season of the year your chicks should be developing rapidly and building up strong, healthy bodies out of the good feed, warm sunshine, and clean, fresh air. If they are not, it is pretty certain that they are infested with worms. For when worms get into the intestines they give off poisons that are destructive to the vital tissues of the body and irritate the bowels so badly that feed cannot be digested properly. Many chicks that get a good start through freedom from disease in babyhood, are set back, later, by worms, or start going down hill and may actually die.

It is easy to understand, therefore, that worm control is necessary if you are to raise a high percentage of your chicks, and have a flock that will make you money this fall and winter. The younger the chicks, the greater the damage which worms can do, so now is the time to combat them. I recommend a five-day flock treatment once a month, using Avi-Tabs or Avi-Tone. Avi-Tabs come in tablet form and are simply dissolved in water and mixed with the mash; Avi-Tone comes in powder form and can be mixed with either wet or dry mash. Feed your chicks all they will eat of this mixture on five successive mornings. The concentrated medicine in Avi-Tabs or Avi-Tone penetrates deeply into the folds of the intestines and dislodges the worms, while at the same time their tonic ingredients build up the system. To soothe the intestinal inflammation present, put Phen-O-Sal in the drinking water.

One should also make plans to vaccinate now for Fowl Pox. Our Fowl Pox Vaccine (Chicken Strain) produces permanent immunity and prevents losses from Fowl Pox in the form of cankers, roup, etc. Complete directions come with every bottle.

Your dealer will be glad to help you plan a complete worm control program, and will also show you how easy it is to vaccinate. Ask for the preparations mentioned above, by name, at your local chick hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply, or general store.

Avi-Tabs, 200 tablets $1.75; Avi-Tone, 5-lb. carton, $1.75; Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for $1.00; Fowl Pox Vaccine (Chicken Strain), 100 doses, $1.00. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 414 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.

VITAMIN "G" HELPS THEM HATCH-HELPS THEM GROW

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KRACO

MILK SUGAR FEED

..has 50% More Vitamin "G"

Kraco fed hens lay better, more fertile eggs. Their eggs hatch into better chicks because they have growth vitamin G to start life right. Kraco, Milk Sugar Feed, is made by drying sweet cheese whey. It has 50% greater vitamin G potency than any other food concentrate fed for the same purpose. Pound for pound, Kraco provides more hatch and growth at less cost.

Kraco is a dry powder that mixes well. Leading feeds have it. Its better than 70% lactose content guards health, insures perfect assimilation of calcium and phosphorus for sturdy bones. Only 5% Kraco is needed. ***Insist*** on Kraco, Milk Sugar Feed, in the mashes you buy.

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— BABY CHICKS —

from carefully culled, Bloodtested stock (Stained Antigen test, own supervision) Full count. Live chicks guaranteed. Catalog FREE. C. C. 1081. **May & June Prices. Will Ship C.O.D.**

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Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$1.75	$3.50	$6.50	$32.50	$65
Bl. Leghorns & Anconas	2.00	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Brd., Wh & Buff Rocks	2.00	4.00	7.50	37.50	75
Wh. Wyand. & R. I. Reds	2.00	4.00	7.50	37.50	75

Ulsh Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box E, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Suggestions for Packing Market Eggs

1. Do not allow eggs to warm up before placing in case.
2. Pack the cooled eggs in cases which have been held in the same temperature and under the same humidity conditions as the eggs at least 24 hours before being packed.
3. Hot dry cases and packing materials will draw moisture from the cooler eggs in transit.
4. Always use good clean substantial cases, fillers and flats.
5. Place the fillers in the case so the solid edges of filler are across the case rather than lengthwise with it.
6. Do not wash eggs to be shipped.
7. Pack all eggs with large ends up.
8. If two cup flats are used for pads or cushions, top and bottom, place them back to back rather than face together or cupped.
9. Do not use newspapers or other printed material for cushions.
10. If eggs are large, put half-inch risers under each end of cover. If large or long eggs have to be placed on top layer, place them in the filler near the center partition rather than at the ends near the nailing.
11. Do not nail cover at middle partition.
12. Place shipping tags on both ends of cases.

—Vermont Dept. of Agriculture

had been changed knew that there could be no foundation to this belief.

Intestinal Coccidiosis Now

Nowadays, ordinary cecal coccidiosis, so far as being a serious menace to poultrymen, is passing, and yet our feeding methods today are further from what they were in 1924 than ever. Now we are talking about intestinal coccidiosis and also about fowl paralysis. Again the feeding system is being blamed for the occurrence of these diseases.

I venture to offer, as my humble opinion, that these things, too, will pass. Even now in some of the sections where they first appeared and were the worst, they are becoming less of a problem. That doesn't mean that in a few years poultrymen are going to be free from all trouble and that the poultry business will then resemble the average city person's dream of rural paradise, because in all probability we shall have other troubles to combat by that time.

We know of no evidence that directly bears on mortality, in relation to feeding, except a single report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture last year which showed that chicks on a complete and fairly high protein ration grew much more rapidly than those on a lower protein and rather deficient ration. The chick mortality on the ration producing the faster growth was very much less during the first eight weeks than it was on the ration causing slow growth, but during the latter part of the rearing period, the mortality was greater among the birds that had been grown rapidly during the early part of the season than those which had been on a rather deficient ration and had made slow growth.

Before we accept the idea that we should grow our birds slowly, however, we should read this report in detail and carefully, and we will then discover that so few of these birds on the lower protein and slow-growth producing ration survived the original attacks of coccidiosis when they were small that there were very few of them indeed left to die in the later stages. If a practical poultryman had used this slow-growth, low protein ration to raise his chicks on, he wouldn't have had enough of them left to make it a practical proposition to go ahead with the rearing of the pullets later.

A loss of some 40 per cent in the first few weeks certainly does not constitute an argument for low protein, slow growth producing rations as an antidote for coccidiosis. If coccidiosis hadn't appeared in these chicks, no doubt the results would have been different, but the fact that coccidiosis is present on most farms and is likely to appear in most groups of chicks to some extent at least would indicate that we should consider this experiment on the basis it was actually run, namely with coccidial infection developing during the early growing period.

It is significant too that, having brought the rapid growing chicks on the higher protein and better ration through the first part of the growing period, the poultryman had a chance to dispose of all his broilers early and get the maximum return out of them, whereas on the slow growth producing ration, the broilers were of poor quality and few in number, owing to the heavy mortality before they could obtain broiler size.

Too Rapid Growth, of Course, a Mistake

In our opinion, therefore, both from this experiment and from our own experimental work over the past seven years as well as other observations and experience, we believe that, while it is of course a mistake to force birds into too rapid growth any more than we would run an automobile "wide open" all the time, it is by no means a mistake, but rather the practical thing to do to raise our birds on **a complete and reasonably rapid growth producing ration** and that doing so will not increase our net loss from disease.

Aside from forcing the birds to extremes by the feeding of extra meat scrap or some other high protein feed, causing a higher mortality and the well known pathological conditions easily recognized on post mortem examination, we do not believe that the method of feeding in general has any real bearing on mortality in the laying flock. So far as management and housing are concerned, I do not believe personally that in the laying house there has been sufficient change during the past 15 years to give any indication that this has any relation whatever to increased mortality.

Trend Toward Smaller Broods

On the other hand, there is abundant evidence to show that changes in brooding, such as carrying larger groups of chicks per pen and other practices of that sort do have a most decided bearing. Unquestionably, more and more poultrymen are now going back to smaller flocks of chicks per brooder and no less unquestionably they are on the right track as records kept by many of these poultrymen have already shown. When we bring large numbers of birds, together, we increase the probability of infection being transferred, just as we do when we bring large groups of people together in cities.

Housing and ventilation are important and are gradually improving but certainly, when we look back on the poultry houses of 15 and 20 years ago and the conditions of the average poultry house of that time, we can't imagine that our changes since that time have had anything to do with increased mortality, in fact our birds are far better off today than they were then without question, except that we are now keeping them in larger flocks which of course does increase the danger from spread of infection to some extent, but which is practical and necessary under modern economic conditions.

What Then Is the Answer?

We believe that, primarily, the increased hen mortality is due to the fact that such diseases as coccidiosis in its various forms, paralysis, etc., which have long been known in Europe have gradually spread over this country until few, if any, areas are now free. We believe, too, that through developed immunity and better management, these things will eventually be taken care of, but that

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Park & Pollard ManAmar Feeds. A complete line of ManAmar Feeds for poultry, dairy cattle and other live stock has been added to the famous Park & Pollard "Lay or Bust" line of mashes. These ManAmar Feeds, rich in Minerals from the Sea, are builders of **red blood** and **vigor.**

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Want to reduce the percentage of culls? Ask your dealer for the new booklet, "Stop Losses from Anemia." *It's free.*

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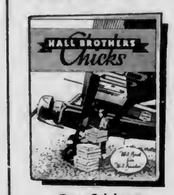

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PULLETS Hallcross Pullets Only (guaranteed 95% pullets) are extra good layers and grow rapidly. We have some open dates in May. They are selling fast this year.

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4-pound box of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, enough for 300 pounds of mash, only $1 at your dealer's. Or sent anywhere in U. S. A. on receipt of check or money order.

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A complete and permanent protection assured.

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the most serious problem for the future is the maintenance of our present high egg production along with a reduction in the mortality during the laying year and that this is primarily a breeding problem.

If we could be satisfied and make a profit with lower egg production, unquestionably we could at once reduce our hen mortality, for birds that do not lay so hard are under less strain and, therefore, have more resistance. It is true that mortality among contest pens of very high producers is sometimes very small and is exceeded by the mortality in pens giving a lower production, but that doesn't mean that any of these same birds, producing at a lower level, running under less strain, would not be more resistant to disease—quite the contrary.

No scientific tests are needed to prove the point that a hen under conditions of high production is laboring under greater strain than the same hen under lower production and that the higher the production, the more likely that the resistance of the bird will be lowered so that disease and parasites may obtain a foothold. We are not going to give up high egg production, however, but we have to swing away from breeding for first year high speed production to a breeding program based on high production and livability for three years or more.

Replacements Are Too Heavy

We cannot overlook the relationship between first year production and length of life of the laying bird. Nowadays, far too many poultrymen are raising pullets every year, or at least too large a proportion of pullets. The average poultryman is finding it necessary to replace too large a percentage of his flock each year.

The necessity of raising large numbers of pullets has not only made it harder for the poultryman to raise these pullets as they should be raised, but it has entailed an ever increasing loss on many farms because of the difficulty with disease in these young birds.

There seems to be no question that the average poultryman must in the future get hold of a strain of birds that will continue to live and lay and prove profitable over a longer period of years. We believe that the poultry industry is about done with the one year layer and with the breeder who selects his breeding stock on the basis of one year production or less. Under such conditions it is inevitable that birds will be bred from which have not the necessary vigor and vitality, that many of these same birds will shortly thereafter be dead and that **the only way we can insure a lower mortality in the laying flock is by breeding only from those birds which have demonstrated their ability to live and lay over a period of three years or longer.**

It is probable that we shall have to accept a few less eggs the first year in order to get this sustained high production, but we shall save many times that slight loss by the saving in mortality and in the fewer number of pullets we shall have to raise each year.

The best step you can take in safeguarding the future is to buy your chicks from the breeder who is building up his breeding flock on the basis of hens' livability and production over a period of three years and more. Stock of that kind will give you pullets that are sure to live and lay far above the general average of today.

Diner—"What on earth is the stuff, waiter? Surely it isn't chicken broth?"

Waiter — "Well, sir, it's chicken broth in its hinfancy. It's made out of the water the heggs were boiled in."—Tit-Bits.

There has been a notable advance in high-power laying stock, but thank goodness—thus far — we've seen no stream-lined models.

"Corn!—Yes ma'am; four rows to the right!"

Buy-Back Schemes

In recent years a number of concerns which have been selling rabbits or guinea pigs as breeding stock with the understanding that they will buy back a certain number of the offspring each year, have had to cease operation upon orders from government authorities.

The contracts supplied by these buy-back concerns are worded in such a way to make the buyer of breeding stock believe that he is completely protected, but usually there is a "joker" which is not apparent until an attempt is made to sell the offspring back to the company. The contracts are very one-sided.

In one instance which has come to light recently, a concern supplying guinea pigs for breeding stock agreed to buy back a definite number of guinea pigs from each breeding female annually. The pigs were to be in perfect health and were to weigh 16 ounces and over upon delivery to the concern. The 16-ounce minimum weight provision was specified in two places in the contract.

Several paragraphs beyond this was a sentence saying that the company reserved the right to purchase small guinea pigs instead of 16-ounce stock at the current market price. This statement was in such a position in the contract that it was likely to be passed over quickly without thought as to its real meaning.

Naturally, with the 16-ounce minimum weight provision strongly stressed in the contract, the grower will wait until the guinea pigs reach that weight before he attempts to market them. If the company exercises its rights to refuse the 16-ounce pigs and request those of a smaller size, the grower is simply "out of luck." Once the pigs have reached a weight of 16 ounces, there is no way by which they can be shrunk down to the smaller size.

Save the cost of such an experience by avoiding schemes of this nature.

Iodine Easy to Feed

The feeding of iodine to poultry is becoming more simplified. An eastern chemical concern has placed on the market a proteinized iodine product, making the addition of iodine to poultry feeds extremely easy. A 2½ pound package of this compound is sufficient to take care of the iodine requirements of 22 hens for 400 days.

Experimental work has shown that iodine improves egg production, decreases mortality, and results in thicker whites in eggs.

Host — "How about another hot tune on your sax, Bob?"

Bob—"But it's so late! What would your neighbors say?"

Host—"Oh, they'd love it. Besides, they poisoned two of my chickens last week."

A PLAN FOR RECOVERY

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● Isn't it foolish....to invest good money in quality chicks....to put time and energy into raising them....and then defeat your own purpose by careless feeding.....The Premier Feeding Program has been scientifically planned to help you secure and maintain maximum egg production at minimum cost. It not only supplies food for your birds, but also provides the proper balance.

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Guy A. Leader, noted Pennsylvania White Leghorn Breeder switched to Premier Feeds many years ago. Today, his 7,000 birds are being fed Premier Rations, and Guy Leader says "Because of the consistently good results I have obtained, I shall continue to use them and recommend them to others."

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LIGHT LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 2-3-4 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

We offer Eggs for Hatching and stock for breeding or exhibition. We sell no baby chicks. Catalog and prices on request to parties interested in the best Barred Plymouth Rock blood available. We invite you to call personally and inspect our matings.

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Fowl Pox Vaccination

[Continued from page 180]

are infinitesimally smaller than the smallest microscopic microbe and measure less than one-half the shortest wave length of a visible light ray.

Recently, a German scientist reported to have been able to meet these Lilliputian bloodhounds face to face for the first time by a newly-discovered ultra-microscopic photographic camera. They were so small, they first had to be gold-plated and the negative had to be enlarged, and even then they appeared only as minute, luminous points without differences in size, shape or structure. Their minuteness would tax even the imagination of the theologians of the Middle Ages who debated how many million angels could stand on a needlepoint. One thing is sure, that a few millions of these filterable viruses would not even touch elbows on a needle point.

At present, about 50 of these bacterial dwarfs are known. Among them are the organisms responsible for infantile paralysis, influenza, canine distemper, and others, including fowl pox.

The name "filterable virus" is really a confession of ignorance. It implies that we know very little beyond the fact that it is so exceedingly small that it will pass through an unglazed porcelain filter.

The Body's Defense Mechanism

These dangerous little marauders will attack the body in countless numbers. Fortunately, Nature has not left the body defenseless against the invasions of these minute hijackers. By a marvelous system, the blood has an army of "body police" in the blood and, as has been demonstrated but a few months ago, also in the skin. These soldiers of health attack the intruder instantly. Upon the outcome of this battle depends the course of the disease. This fight is no simple tale. The "why" of it is not known, and science is just beginning to comprehend the "how." What little we do know of these battles sounds like a fairy tale more thrilling than anything ever chronicled on the sport page of any modern newspaper.

Only chemical weapons are used in the attack. In some diseases the blood police actually dissolve the foe into harmless chemical compounds. In other diseases, the wandering soldiers of health literally swallow the intruders.

When Immunity Takes Place

If the "police" succeed in routing the enemy, the victory is usually permanent — the enemy is repulsed for all time. In the terms of the medical language, immunity against this particular disease is established.

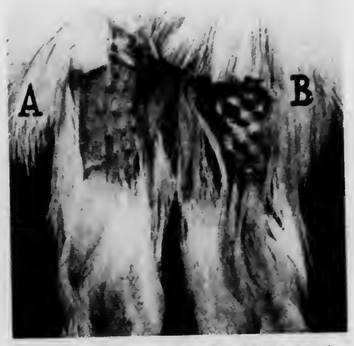
Upon the principle that the invasions of certain organisms will mobilize all forces of defense to render the body immune against this specific disease. rests our present practice of vaccination. Expressing it rather crudely, by vaccination we cause the disease to appear very slightly on a part of the body where no harm will be done, just enough to mobilize the skin and blood police without generalizing the disease.

Credit for pioneer work in this country on fowl pox immunization belongs to Dr. R. J. Beach of the University of California and Dr. W. T. Johnson of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Johnson was the first one who fully recognized and practically applied the fact that fowl pox carries within itself the secret of its own conquest.

"The Hair of the Dog"

Johnson observed that poultry men in his section of the country, during the late summer and early fall, would put chickens afflicted with fowl pox, among healthy birds, in order to "get the disease over with" before the severe winter weather, when fowl pox usually develops into a more severe form, when it is likely to be complicated with other diseases and when, with almost unfailing regularity, it will "knock the bottom out of the egg basket" Of course such a method was very crude and unsatisfactory.

Johnson's problem was to search for a vaccine and a method of vaccination that would cause the disease just "a tiny little bit," just enough to establish immunity. Applying a new principle, he succeeded in developing a satisfactory material and method for immunizing fowl against pox. Since then, other investigators have contributed materially to the refinement of the means and methods of rendering a flock immune against fowl pox.



(A) Appearance of the skin before vaccination by the feather or follicle method. (B) Same skin eight days after vaccination for fowl pox, showing a successful take.

Kinds of Vaccine

The preparation of a reliable vaccine is not as simple as is sometimes stated. Don't gamble with home-made vaccines. Buy it from some reliable biologic house that has experience in making this product and has a reputation to uphold.

Most manufacturers offer two kinds of vaccine, one prepared from chicken pox virus and one prepared from pigeon pox virus. The latter is "milder" and usually easier on the birds, but takes are not always as sure and immunity not as lasting as with the regular fowl pox virus. Yet, in repeated tests the writer has found some commercial pigeon pox vaccines to give a take in 97 to 100 per cent of the birds vaccinated. A pigeon pox virus that yields satisfactory takes should be given preference over the ordinary fowl pox vaccine. When the take is not fully one hundred per cent, those birds that failed to "take" should be re-vaccinated. Such re-vaccination should not be delayed, but made at the first reading of the takes. For flocks beyond 14 to 16 weeks of age, the pigeon strain should be used exclusively.

It has not been demonstrated whether such diseases as fowl paralysis and leucosis can be disseminated by pox vaccination; if this danger exists, the use of a pigeon strain virus practically precludes it.

How to Vaccinate

There are several methods of vaccination, but the follicle method and the stick method are the two most commonly practiced. With a pigeon virus the follicle method is recommended as more satisfactory, while with a fowl virus the stick method is more expedient and safer.

When the follicle method is used, a few feathers are plucked from that section of the thigh where the feather pores are prominent and where the skin is not likely to tear. The vaccine is applied into three of the empty follicles with a small, stiff brush. When pigeon virus is used, 5 or 6 follicles are to be treated.

The stick method introduces the virus into a break in the skin made by a slight stab with a very pointed knife blade. The stick method is usually applied to the upper thigh which is naturally devoid of feathers. Instead of a knife, a pair of embroidery scissors may be used, with a piece of twine or yarn twisted around the slightly open points—the latter projecting about 1-16 of an inch. The scissors are dipped into the vaccine and the points are stabbed into the flesh as indicated. One stab is sufficient.

Reactions to Expect

In the case of a take, distinct swellings of the vaccinated follicles will be noticed from 4 to 6 days later, followed by the formation of a scab in each follicle after another few days. Often the scabs from

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Don't Gamble With Auction Chicks

One of the most pathetic sights in inhumane treatment of poultry may be experienced at many of the community auction markets in Pennsylvania where among other things baby chicks are sold. Baby chicks, of course, are very perishable especially when subjected to unreasonable treatment.

The manner in which they are usually handled is unreasonable and inhumane. First of all, the chicks should never have been hatched. They are subjected to long shipments, often times under very trying conditions such as low temperatures, high temperatures and without feed or water for long periods of time. The postal regulations definitely state that 72 hour shipments are the limit. After such a trip chicks should be properly housed and fed. Many chicks are shipped for this length of time and then transported from auction to auction.

In the event that one auction market does not afford a means of selling the chicks, they are reloaded and taken on to the next sale which may be that day or the following day. When they arrive the dead chicks are removed and the chick boxes slightly renovated. Just before the chicks are offered the boxes are shaken to make the chicks appear lively. This process may go on for a week and in the meantime the chicks are not fed or watered. At the end of the week they are sold for anything to get rid of them.

People who buy these chicks at exceptionally low prices do not realize that they are doing three things to their detriment. First, they are getting expensive chicks for in the long run as many as 70 to 90 per cent die. Second, they are demoralizing the market by accepting inferior quality at low prices which affects good quality. Third, they are simply polluting their entire premises with disease which may reoccur for many years causing them to have poor results even with the best chicks.

several follicles join to form one. The scabs are actual pox eruptions resulting from vaccination. Their presence indicates that the vaccine has taken and that immunity has been established.

When pigeon virus was used, only swellings without any scab formation may be noted.

Vaccination Sickness

A more or less pronounced depression in the activity of the birds—vaccination sickness—will usually be noticeable about one to three weeks after inoculation, generally accompanied by reduced feed consumption and temporarily arrested weight gains. During the early summer months, the after-effect is usually less noticeable. Confined flocks are, as a rule, more severely affected than birds on range.

An occasional fowl may develop generalized fowl pox two or more weeks after vaccination for reasons too technical to explain here, but such cases are comparatively rare.

Flocks in badly run-down condition, improperly housed, overcrowded, heavily infested with worms or coccidiosis, particularly the duodenal form of coccidiosis, may show unfavorable results and even more or less mortality following vaccination. These conditions should be controlled before attempting vaccination.

In the medical profession small pox vaccination is administered only to persons in the best of health and condition. The same rule should prevail when vaccinating the flock. In doubtful cases, a small number of the flock may be isolated and vaccinated, in order to test not only the effect of the vaccine, but also its potency.

It is most important to vaccinate the birds at the right age. Best results and least interference with the growth of the flock have been observed by the writer when the vaccination took place when the chicks were 8 to 10 weeks old.

With flocks approaching maturity or already in production, vaccination with fowl virus almost invariably causes serious disturbances in production and condition of the flock, so much so that taking a chance on an outbreak of fowl pox, rather than to vaccinate, may be a case of choosing the lesser one of two evils. However, such flocks not infrequently can be vaccinated to good advantage with a pigeon vaccine; but never with a chicken strain virus.

Important Points to Know

Virus vaccination is only a means of fowl pox prevention — a sort of insurance against this one disease. It is of doubtful value as a cure of birds already afflicted with fowl pox. It has no merit in the prevention and control of colds and roup. The live virus vaccine referred to in this article is not to be mistaken with so-called bacterins.

Evidence is on record indicating that vaccination with fowl virus will establish life-long resistance, even though it may not confer permanent, complete immunity.

Unless adequate means are at hand to separate the various groups, all susceptible birds should be vaccinated within a reasonably short time. Using proper precautions, the writer has vaccinated a great many birds on the same farm at different times, keeping the various groups well separated.

It is very important to remember that time, light and heat are three factors destroying the potency of virus vaccines. When a vaccine fails to take, one of these three conditions is usually to blame. Even while vaccinating a flock, the material should be protected against light and heat.

Sometimes a batch of vaccine, for some reason not understood at present, loses its "strength." When contemplating vaccination of a large flock, it is good practice to test the vaccine first on a small, separated flock to avoid the inconvenience, labor and expense of vaccinating twice the entire flock or a large part of it.

Some of the "pullet troubles," such as fowl paralysis, leucosis, "going light," etc., make their first appearance just about the time when flocks are ordinarily vaccinated or soon after. There is no scientifically acceptable evidence which would suggest any relationship between vaccination and appearance of these conditions. Vaccination may possibly accentuate these troubles, but even this point lacks scientific support.

Flock owners who in past years have experienced outbreaks of fowl pox will find vaccination reliable, low-cost health insurance.

Though the last word on fowl pox immunization has not been said, the poultryman who has in the past experienced difficulty with this disease and does not avail himself of this protection is in the same class with the mother who did not permit her daughters to take swimming lessons for fear that they might drown.

Rats Are Costly

Rats cause an annual loss of at least $40 to every farmer, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This represents destruction of feed, poultry, damage to buildings, cost of poisons and traps, and time required for extermination.

W. J. Hamilton, Jr., Cornell University, points out that rats produce from five to twelve young at a time, and that the animals breed from three to six times a year. If all the offspring of a single pair of rats would live and breed, with no deaths, they would number 22,000,000 rats at the end of the third year.

Since spring is their natural breeding season, a special drive should be made against rats at this time. Red squill products seem to be most effective in the control of rats. Besides being highly efficient, red squill is not dangerous to humans nor to farm livestock and poultry.

POULTRY AUCTION PRICES

West Hartford, Conn., April 9 — Rock broilers, 21¼; Red broilers, 17½-18¼; Crossbred broilers, 18¼-18½; heavy fowls, 17¼; Leghorn fowls, 15.

New Haven, Conn., April 10 — Rock broilers, 21-25; Red broilers, 19-23; Leghorn broilers, 12½-20; Rock pullets, 19½-22; heavy fowls, 17-20; Leghorn fowls, 15½-16.

Flemington, N. J., April 11 — Colored fowls, 18½-21½; Leghorn fowls, 14½-17¾; Rock broilers, 25½-28¾; Red broilers, 21½-23; Leghorn broilers, 18½-28; Rock chickens, 24-27¾; Red chickens, 20-21¼.

Brockton, Mass., April 12—Heavy fowls, 17-18¾; Red broilers, 17½-21¼; Rock broilers, 19½; Leghorn broilers, 15¼.

WARREN'S MASS. CERTIFIED **R.I. REDS**

Even 20° Below Zero Couldn't Stop 'Em!

"During the cold spell, here on Dec. 26-27, with a reported temperature of 20 degrees F. below zero, I received 22 eggs on both these days. There are only 29 birds in this pen."—Wm. V. Bowen, Medway, Mass.

Mr. Bowen purchased pullets raised from our chicks last fall. Let us fill your order with chicks carrying the same blood. Or we'll reserve pullets if you prefer.

We set only eggs produced on our own farm, weighing 24 to 28 ozs. and up.

ALL BREEDERS ARE STATE TESTED for B.W.D. (Pullorum Disease) by standard agglutination method under supervision of Massachusetts State Experiment Station.

$500 BOND PROTECTS YOU against any possible loss from B.W.D.

BONDED BABY CHICKS HATCHING EGGS PULLETS reserved for summer delivery.

Write for Catalog and Price List. Compliance Certificate No. 568

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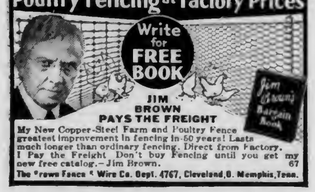
MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS

Bonded Against B.W.D.

Poultry Fencing at Factory Prices



My New Copper-Steel Farm and Poultry Fence greatest improvement in fencing in 50 years! Lasts much longer than ordinary fencing. Direct from Factory. I Pay the Freight. Don't buy Fencing until you get my new free catalog.—Jim Brown. 67

The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 4767, Cleveland, O. Memphis, Tenn.

BISHOP Strain R. O. P. BARRED ROCKS

Buy of the recognized leader in Barred Rocks for production, large eggs, all-round quality. Descriptive price list gives full information. Comp. Cert. 355

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DESTROY GERMS in the Crop

AS WELL AS IN THE DRINK

GERMOZONE

To GUARD against Digestive Disorders and Simple Diarrheas, the preventive in the drink should do more than merely disinfect the water. Germozone carries on and destroys molds and disease germs with which it comes in contact in the crop. It is *also a remedy*. Astringent, yet soothing, it is the treatment which has given best results to many thousands of successful poultry raisers for 35 years. For grown fowls as well. See 64-page Lee-Way textbook on poultry diseases.

12-oz. bottle, 75c; 32-oz., $1.50. At your Lee dealer; or from factory, postpaid. If you have never used Germozone, 4-oz. Trial Bottle mailed for 10c.

TRIAL BOTTLE

GEO. H. LEE CO. 547 Lee Building Omaha, Nebraska

KILL Coccidiosis

SAVE YOUR CHICKS and MAKE MORE MONEY. Kill Coccidiosis, Worms, Lice, Bronchitis, Ticks, Mites and other profit-destroying diseases in litter. Get this Proven Control. Used by Poultrymen everywhere. Results guaranteed. Easy to use. Safe. Inexpensive. You take no chances. *TOXITE must satisfy or you get your money back.* Sold by dealers everywhere. Write today and get **FREE BOOK**, "THE MIRACLE THAT MAKES MONEY FOR YOU."

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Toxite

LAUREL LOCKS New Hampshire Reds

PULLETS FOR SALE

Strong and vigorous New Hampshire Red pullets at exceptionally low prices. Write today. Supply limited.

BABY CHICKS

Our New Hampshire Red chicks for May and June will develop early into real money-making broilers. The pullets generally start laying at 5 months. Send for free circular.

LAUREL LOCKS FARMS

Poultry Dept. Walter Schutte, Mgr. R. D. 1 POTTSTOWN, PA.

LINESVILLE CHICKS

BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED FOR B.W.D. BY STAINED ANTIGEN METHOD

Day old or started chicks...all breeds ...thousands of satisfied customers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Day old or started chicks. Get this popular breed from Linesville. 21 years of satisfactory dealing. Member NRA. Free Catalog. Comp. Cert. 2163.

Linesville Hatchery, Box 42, Linesville, Pa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Hubbard Farms

Hubbard Farms May Hatched N. H. Reds Mature for October Egg Profits

With Hubbard Farms' Reds, there's still ample time to get chicks and be ready for fall egg profits! Figure this out:

You buy chicks for broiler or egg profits. Until those profits start, it's all outgo—not income. The faster a chick grows, the cheaper this growth is made.

Fast, uniform growth and early maturity bred for 20 years into Hubbard Chicks shortens the period before profits are realized.

Speedy growth and freedom from culls makes them popular for broilers.

Eggs at 5 months and 50% production of good size eggs at 6 months makes them popular for layers.

Generations of constitutional vigor and low mortality make them profit makers either way.

Get our Catalog. It tells you why Hubbard Chicks are dependable—why you should buy only from the source—why our chicks have given such wonderful satisfaction—32 pages in color with true descriptions of our N. H. Reds and their profit making qualities. Comp. Cert. 750.

HUBBARD FARMS BOX 182 WALPOLE, N. H.

REMEMBER THE 8 POINTS OF HUBBARD BALANCED BREEDING!

NEW LOW PRICES GOOD YEAR Firestone-Goodrich U.S. AND OTHER TIRES $2.15 29x4.40-21

Save on Tires! Why pay high prices for tires? Save money on all standard brands, reconstructed by the special Adamite scientific process. Adams tires are fully guaranteed to give best of service under severest road conditions for 12 full months and are backed by the vast financial resources of this well-known company.

BALLOON TIRES

Size	Rim	Tire	Tube
29x4.40-21	$2.15	$0.85	
29x4.50-20	2.35	0.86	
30x4.50-21	2.40	0.85	
29x4.75-19	2.45	0.96	
29x4.75-20	2.50	0.95	
29x5.00-19	2.85	1.05	
30x5.00-20	2.85	1.06	
28x5.25-18	2.80	1.15	
29x5.25-19	2.95	1.15	
30x5.25-20	2.95	1.15	
31x5.25-21	3.25	1.15	
28x5.50-18	3.35	1.15	
29x5.50-19	3.35	1.15	
30x6.00-18	3.40	1.15	
31x6.00-19	3.40	1.15	
32x6.00-20	3.45	1.25	
33x6.00-21	3.65	1.25	
32x6.50-20	3.75	1.35	

CORD TIRES

Size	Tire	Tube
30x3	$2.25	$0.65
30x3½	2.35	0.75
31x4	2.95	0.85
32x4	2.95	0.85
33x4	2.95	0.85
34x4	3.25	0.85
32x4½	3.35	1.15
33x4½	3.45	1.15
34x4½	3.45	1.15
30x5	3.65	1.35
32x5	3.75	1.45
35x5	3.95	1.55

Heavy Duty Trucks

Size	Tire	Tube
30x6	4.25	1.95
32x6-6ply	6.95	2.75
32x6-10p.	7.95	2.75
34x7	9.95	3.25

DEALERS WANTED ALL OTHER SIZES

ALL TUBES GUARANTEED BRAND NEW. Send $1 deposit with each tire ordered. ($4 with each truck tire.) Balance C.O.D. If you send cash in full, deduct 5%. Remember—12 months' written guarantee service or replacement at ½ price.

12 MONTH WRITTEN GUARANTY BOND WITH EACH TIRE

FREE With order for 2 tires, full size utility light complete with bulb. Replace flashlight, no battery to replace. Always ready to use.

ADAMS TIRE & RUBBER CO., Dept. E-155, 2515 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NOT A POISON

Harmless to humans, live-stock, poultry; made of red squill

K-R-O KILLS-RATS-ONLY

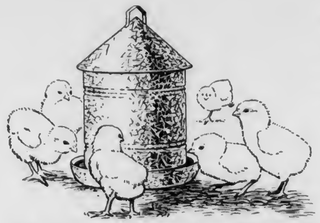
K-R-O (powder form) 75¢. READY MIXED (no bait to buy) $1.00. All druggists. K-R-O Co. Springfield, Ohio.

RESULTS GUARANTEED

NATIONAL POULTRY BANDS

Lowest prices . . greatest variety . . over 50 styles including wing, trap-nest, culling, certification bands, etc. Big catalog and samples FREE. * * Poultry supplies.

NATIONAL BAND & TAG CO. Dept. 880 Newport, Kentucky



Why Chicks Fail

● **UNSAFE DRINKING WATER**
Use **Carbo-Zel Tablets** in the drinking water to check the spread of disease and safeguard the health of your chicks. Serves as an antiseptic and astringent. Order direct from this ad—**50 tabs, 50¢; 125 tabs, $1.00; 300 tabs, $2.00; 500 tabs, $3.00; 1000 tabs, $5.50.**

● **CHILLING AND OVERHEATING**
Use **Mentho-Zel** for chick disorders. When chicks are chilled or overheated—spray them with this safe and healing inhalant. Relieves lung congestion. **$1.00 bottle makes one gallon of spray.**

● **UNSANITARY SURROUNDINGS**
Zellers' **"Zelofect"** is a new general disinfectant and litter spray. Ideal for keeping poultry plant in sanitary condition. Spray the litter with **Zelofect** to prevent the spread of Coccidiosis. One gal. **Zelofect** makes 10 gal. litter spray when diluted with kerosene or fuel oil. **$2.50 per gal.**

SEND FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE

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THE SAFE WEAPON TO FIGHT COCCIDIOSIS

Many extravagant claims have been made for various products for controlling coccidiosis. . . We prefer to rely upon proven facts and common sense sanitation to accomplish this control. . . Buy your chicks from a clean, sanitary hatchery. Write us for information on how Iodine Suspensoid Merck will protect your investment by controlling coccidiosis.

MERCK & CO. INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, N. J.

IODINE SUSPENSOID MERCK

WORM WITH The **GIZZARD CAPSULE**
Get ALL 3 Kinds! LARGE ROUND, LARGE TAPE and PIN WORMS

Patented INSOLUBLE coating. More effective; easier on the birds. At your Lee dealer.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Mfrs., Omaha, Nebr.

Large Type LEGHORN CHICKS
Stained Antigen BWD Bloodtested Breeders

Leghorns	$7.00-100;	$70.00-1000
Barred Rocks	7.00-100;	70.00-1000
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100% live arrival. Circular FREE. (Cert. No. 3846)
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RAISE RABBITS FOR US
WE SUPPLY STOCK AND BUY WHAT YOU RAISE
PAYING YOU HIGHEST PRICES—Established 20 Yrs. Rabbit book catalog and monthly market bulletin showing prices we pay our breeders, 10c. Address
OUTDOOR ENTERPRISE CO., Inc., Box 414, NEW CITY, N. Y.

Good Fences

[Continued from page 181]

hardening. If this is done, the end of the brace will be in or near the center of a solid block of concrete when the job is completed.

Building a Straight Fence

A good method of setting posts in a straight line is to first stretch a cord or twine between the corner posts. If the distance is too great, drive a stake or two between the corner posts, using the eye to line the stakes with the posts. After the cord is stretched tightly, drive a short wooden stake where each post is to be set (after measuring the proper distance between posts), using the cord as a guide. The stakes may be dispensed with, but they assure a straighter fence. That is, if the posts are driven with the cord only as a guide, possibly the very first post driven will throw the cord to one side. This will interfere with lining the other posts, and will almost certainly result in a crooked fence.

Most steel line posts are driven in the ground. This is an easy and fast job if the regular driver is used. Several posts can be driven in the time required to dig one hole. The driver is simply a hollow pipe about two feet long, closed and weighted at one end. It is placed over the end of the post, and is used as a hammer or "pile driver."

There are several different kinds of steel posts. Some have hooks, under which the line wires are inserted, after which the hooks are driven down to hold the wires. Others have holes for common staples, and with still others the fence is held to the post with short pieces of wire twisted around the post.

Stretching Poultry Wire

For stretching poultry wire a wooden clamp should be made of two pieces of 2 by 4 material, with four or five holes bored in them, several inches apart. Place the clamp on the wire, insert bolts through the holes and screw the nuts up very tight. Then attach a heavy rope to each end of the clamp, and to a motor truck, tractor, block and tackle or whatever is being used for power. With heavy poultry wire a good job requires plenty of power, but this, of course, depends upon the length of fence being stretched, and how much strain the corner post will bear.

The Best Kind of Fencing

The best kind of poultry fencing is, as stated before, made of heavy wire. But there are other important considerations. For instance, a rust-resisting wire will give several or many more years of service. Modern fencing is made rust-resisting by such means as using copper-steel wire and by extra heavy galvanizing. Such wire will obviously last many years longer than wire which begins to rust soon after it is exposed to the elements.

Summer Shelter Plans

Summer shelters will help you to grow better pullets by preventing overcrowding, protecting them from the hot sun and providing them with good ventilation.

Plans for a summer shelter with a capacity of 60 pullets and costing about $8 to build are contained in Brieflet H-20, "The New Jersey Collapsible Summer Shelter," which can be secured by sending a 3-cent stamp to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Steel Gates

No discussion of fences would be complete without mentioning gates. If we were given to slang we would say that it is a dirty shame to build a good, strong fence and then spoil the looks of the entire job with crude, unwieldy, sagging gates. Here, also, steel is best. A steel gate is light, never sags if properly hung or hinged to a strong post, and should last a lifetime. Last, but not least, they match the fence and improve the appearance of the poultry farm wonderfully.

EGG AUCTION PRICES

Three Top Prices Quoted

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., April 10—Wh. Fancy Lg. 19-24; Wh. Grade A. Lg. 18½-24; Br. Fancy Lg. 21-22.

Doylestown, Pa., April 16—Wh. Fancy Lg. 20¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 20¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 18¾.

Brockton, Mass., April 16 — Br. Spec. Lg. 20-21¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 19½-20¾; Br. Prod. Lg. 17½-20.

Vineland, N. J., April 16—Wh. Fancy Lg. 21-23; Wh. Grade A. 20-22½; Br. Grade A. 20-21.

Wooster, Ohio, April 16 — Ex. Lg. 18; Std. Lg. 16¾; Storage packed Ex. 19¼.

Center Point, Pa., April 16—Wh. Fancy Lg. 21; Wh. Ex. Lg. 20¼; Br. Fancy Lg. 20; Br. Ex. Lg. 20.

Coatesville, Pa., April 16 — Wh. Fancy Lg. 20¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 20¼; Br. Ex. Lg. 19.

New Holland, Pa., April 16—Ex. Lg. 20; Std. Lg. 18; Producers Med. 17.

West Hartford, Conn., April 16 — Wh. Spec. Lg. 19¾; Br. Spec. Lg. 19¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 18¾.

Flemington, N. J., April 17—Wh. Fancy 22; Wh. Grade A. 19¾; Br. Grade A. 20.

Hamden, Conn., April 17 — Wh. Spec. Lg. 19½-20½; Br. Spec. Lg. 19½-21; Br. Ex. Lg. 19-20½.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 17 — Wh. Fancy Lg. 19¾-25; Wh. Grade A. Lg. 18-25; Br. Grade A. Lg. 18-22.

Butler, Pa., April 17 — Wh. Ex. Lg. 20¼; Wh. Std. Lg. 18¼; Br. Prod. Lg. 16¾.

Coatesville, Pa., April 19—Wh. Fancy Lg. 20¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 20¼; Br. Ex. Lg. 18¾.

Bethlehem, Pa., April 17—Wh. Fancy Lg. 21¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 20; Br. Fancy Lg. 18¾.

Prices at Egg Auctions Still Top New York

Egg prices at the Pennsylvania and New Jersey auctions topped New York and Philadelphia markets during the first three months of 1934. The following table, prepared by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, gives the average for the four top grades on each of the markets listed:

MARKET	JAN.	FEB.	MCH.
Doylestown	24.46	25.86	21.30
Tri-County	25.22*	26.16*	22.19
Lehigh Valley	24.46	24.91	21.48
New Holland	24.05	23.30	20.95
Coatesville	24.68	25.55	22.09
Butler	23.68	24.09	21.08
Philadelphia	22.71	20.31	18.71
Flemington, N. J.	24.02	25.47	21.78
Vineland, N. J.	24.53	23.81	22.50*
New York	22.73	22.39	20.37

Note: Star * indicates the price and the high market for the month.

Diseases Causing Losses Among Heavy Layers

The principle causes of high mortality in flocks of heavy layers are revealed in the following figures covering the mortality for the 12 months ending June 30, 1933, at the Storrs Egg Laying Contest, Storrs, Connecticut. From these figures it will be observed that the diseases of the egg laying apparatus are most numerous as a group. Here are the diseases and the total deaths caused by each:

Abscess	2
Accident	8
Blackhead	4
Coccidiosis	1
Constipation	4
Coryza (colds or roup)	5
Diseases of the egg laying apparatus	
Egg bound	18
Egg concrement	14
Oophoritis	13
Salpingitis (inflammat'n of egg duct)	11
Ovarian tumors	23
Prolapse and peritonitis	27
Dropsy	2
Emaciation	1
Enteritis	2
Fowl pox	3
Heat prostration	5
Hepatitis	3
Internal hemorrhage	15
Laryngotracheitis	2
Limberneck	2
Lymphomatosis ("Big Liver")	51
Nephritis, uric	69
Obesity (overfat)	16
Paralysis	6
Parasites, internal	1
Pericarditis	2
Peritonitis	3
Proventriculitis	3
Tumors	13
Unfit for diagnosis	4
Total	333
Total bird population	1300
Per cent loss	25.6

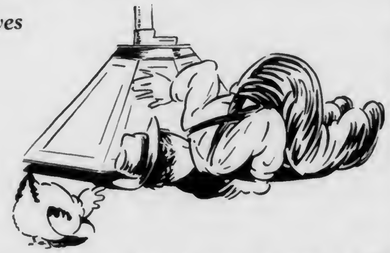
A news story reports the development of a hen, having neither wings nor claws. Amateur gardeners and seedmen will insist that the Omaha inventor be awarded the Noble prize.

Little Annie (rushing into house)—"Mother! Johnnie broke an egg!"

Mother—"How, Annie?"

Little Annie—"I hit him over the head with it."

When Brooder Stoves Become Stubborn



A brooder stove that becomes balky and does not operate smoothly after a brood of chicks has been entrusted to it, is enough to make any good poultry raiser lose a lot of sleep. Sometimes the fault lies in purchasing too cheap a stove. Then, again, the directions for operation which accompany the stove are not being followed, or the old stove is badly in need of repairs and replacements. Here are a few of the troubles sometimes encountered with coal burning brooder stoves:

1. Coal Burns Out Overnight

Too much draft is a common cause. Perhaps the pipe needs to be shortened. A draft regulator damper replacing the unit of pipe just above the stove will also prevent the wind from sucking out the fire.

Use a good grade of coal, following the directions of the manufacturer as to the proper grade and quality.

Fill up the stove with coal to the recommended height. Ashes must be well shaken down, otherwise the quantity of fuel you can put into the stove is decreased.

2. Fire Goes Out With Unburned Coal

Insufficient draft is often responsible. This may be the result of too short a pipe, the accumulation of soot in the pipe, and failure of the draft damper to operate freely. The use of wet coal or shaking down the ashes so hard that little fire remains to ignite the fresh coal are other causes.

Use a good grade of fuel of the proper size, preferably anthracite coal.

3. Variations in Temperature

The thermometer may no longer be registering accurately and may need to be replaced. The proper position of the thermometer bulb should be 2 inches from the floor at the edge of the hover. Practically all temperature recommendations for brooding are based upon that position for the thermometer.

Defective or worn-out wafers in the regulator are frequently the cause of temperature variations. The regulator should respond quickly to changes in temperature.

See that the damper operates freely and that there are no accumulations of dirt or rust to interfere with its movement.

Above all things, follow the operating instructions supplied by the manufacturer. He should know best.

LARGER EGG PROFITS
Shenandoah EGG COOLING EQUIPMENT

Shenandoah Junior Egg Cooler makes it practical and economical for even the smallest poultryman to preserve interior egg quality and command larger egg profits.

This Evaporation Cooler costs nothing to operate. Insulated with a special wick, which draws cold water from a reservoir at the bottom of the cooler and maintains an even temperature from 10 to 15 degrees lower than room temperature. It supplies the right amount of moisture and ventilation for preserving egg quality. Capacity 15 dozen eggs. Write today for full particulars.

PRICE $6.50

FLAT WIRE BASKETS

The Shenandoah Egg Basket is strongly built from special flat steel staves electrically welded, and is cadmium plated affording protection against rust. The flat staves are closely spaced and being perfectly smooth afford proper protection and eliminate blind checks which often result from the use of baskets made of round wire. Ample air space is provided permitting free circulation to each and every egg, insuring rapid cooling.

PRICE $1.50

SPECIAL OFFER! We will prepay the freight on every combination order for one Junior Egg Cooler and one Wire Basket at the special price of $8.00—if received before May 31.

WRITE FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER
SHENANDOAH MFG. CO., Inc.
201 Edom Rd. Harrisonburg, Va.

Flory's Chick Starter and Flory's Growing Mash work hand-in-hand to develop robust healthy layers, with strong, sturdy frames, good hard bones, and splendid vigor. Flory's Feeds provide an intensity of vitamins and minerals, properly balanced to produce the desired results. Unexcelled for uniform quality.

Learn today what Flory's Feeds can do for you. Simply ask for our free descriptive literature. A trial feeding program will convince you.

FLORY MILLING CO.
BOX E, BANGOR, PA.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1853
FLORY'S FEEDS FOR PROFITS

Courtesy U.S. Dep't Agr.

Hen suffering from infectious bronchitis finds breathing difficult

The Only Original Approved Vaccine

Vineland
BRONCHITIS VACCINE

Developed by the College of Agriculture of New Jersey. Prepared under the supervision of the men who originated the process.

100-Dose Bottle, $3.00 500-Dose Bottle, $12.50

Vineland FOWL POX VACCINE

May be administered at same time as Bronchitis Vaccine.

100-Dose Bottle, $1.00 500-Dose Bottle, $4.00

United States Veterinary License No. 196

VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES
Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, V. M. D., Director
Box 248-C Vineland, N. J.

Redbird Farm Baby Chicks

Smashing WINNINGS at N. Y. State CONTEST
STILL LEADING THEIR BREED

"The Fourth Monthly Summary" published by the New York State (Farmingdale) Contest, shows Redbird Farm birds leading in 5 different ways. As this goes to press, they are still leading their breed by 49 points.

Blood-Tested for B.W.D. (pullorum disease) by Mass. State Experiment Station, using Tube Agglutination Method. We keep over 30,000 breeders on our own farm, and do not buy any hatching eggs from other poultrymen.

FREE Replacement of all Chicks lost in excess of 2%, during first 4 weeks or we will make cash refund if you prefer.

Write for New Catalog and low May Prices
Compliance Certificate 2139

REDBIRD FARM Route 23 Wrentham, Mass.

LEADER FARMS LEGHORNS

BIG EGGS TOO

Our two pens in present Pennsylvania test rank 1st and 2nd at end of first six months. First pen and first hen to date to end of March at Storrs. May hatched Leader pullets will give you large eggs in December. They're noted for big eggs. We buy no hatching eggs. State blood-tested (agglutination) for B. W. D. Reduced prices on May chicks from matings headed by males from 260-337 egg hens. Comp. No. 5942.

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Ask us about our New Hampshire "Reds."

The Laying Tests Summarized

High Pen Each Breed to Apr. 1—(182 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R	1656.00	1571	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	1645.00	1583	Florida
3	Red Mount Farm	N. H. R.	1437.30	1375	Penna.
4	Susqueh'a Co. Brdrs.	Wh. Rk.	1397.25	1392	Penna.
5	Oakland Farm	Bd. Rk.	1378.95	1358	Rhode Isld.
6	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	1240.35	1190	Penna.
7	P. T Kistler	Crossbred	1182.95	1154	Penna.
8	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	1194.80	1078	Vineland
9	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	1102.00	1027	Maine
10	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	1089.00	1127	Long Isld.
11	Ward's Poultry Fm.	Bf. Leg.	1038.30	1062	Oklahoma
12	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	1004.45	1044	Penna.
13	H. L. Day P. Fm.	Exch. Leg.	955.60	1004	Florida
14	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	847.75	843	Florida
15	R. S. Thomas	Ancona	782.60	878	Penna.
16	George H. Price	J. Wh. G.	664.00	653	Long Isld.
17	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	547.00	508	Long Isld.
18	C. W. Pevehouse	Lt. Br. Leg.	524.05	556	Oklahoma
19	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	518.00	532	Maine
20	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	384.00	394	Maine
21	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	367.00	407	Maine
22	(not reported)	Bf. Orp.			Texas

High Hen Each Breed to Apr. 1—(182 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Lord Brothers	R. I. R.	180.00	172	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	179.75	167	Florida
3	Christie's Plty. Fm.	N. H. R.	178.30	163	Rhode Isld.
4	Lewis Farms	Bd. Rk.	170.30	159	Rhode Isld
5	Kalerok Farm	Wh. Rk.	157.00	149	Maine
6	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	145.90	151	Oklahoma
7	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	145.20	144	Penna.
8	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	143.05	133	Penna.
9	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	135.00	125	Maine
10	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	135.00	140	Long Isld.
11	Ward's Poultry Farm	Bf. Leg.	134.65	126	Oklahoma
12	H. L. Day P. Fm.	Exch. Leg.	124.75	135	Florida
13	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	123.00	124	Georgia
14	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	123.00	134	Maine
15	George H. Price	J. Wh. G.	119.00	114	Long Isld.
16	Eriksen's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	118.05	135	Penna.
17	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	106.90	105	Florida
18	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	84.00	94	Maine
19	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	82.00	75	Long Isld.
20	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	80.00	79	Maine
21	C. W. Pevehouse	Lt. Br. Leg.	61.70	70	Oklahoma
22	(not reported)	Bf. Orp.			Texas

High Pen for March in Each Standard Test

Rank	Owner	Breed	Total Mar. Points	Total Mar. Eggs	Contest
1	Golden Rule P. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	299.65	285	Michigan
2	Flying Horse Fm.	R. I. R.	298.00	283	Long Isld.
3	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	295.65	276	Florida
4	G. S. Stover	Wh. Leg.	293.50	271	Arizona
5	Lord Brothers	R. I. R.	291.90	273	Maine
6	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	283.90	270	Oklahoma
7	Guilfdist Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	282.60	269	Georgia
8	Co-op. Bd.-Hatch. Co.	Wh.Leg.	272.40	251	Penna.
9	W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	270.90	249	West. N. Y
10	Viall Stanley & Son	Bd. Rk.	267.10	239	Rhode Isld
11	Quality Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	263.95	260	Hunt., N. J
12	Charles Lathrop	R. I. R.	263.90	257	Pass., N. J.
13	H. W. Van Winkle	Bd. Rk.	262.05	254	Cent., N. Y
14	Louis Schaible	R. I. R.	255.90	251	Vineland
15	(Not reported)				Texas

High Pen to April 1 in Each Standard Contest—(182 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	1656.00	1571	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	1645.00	1583	Florida
3	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	1565.00	1496	Rhode Isld.
4	Guy A. Leader	Wh. Leg.	1548.90	1523	Penna.
5	Pinecrest Orchards	R. I. R.	1472.65	1437	West. N. Y.
6	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	1470.25	1463	Georgia
7	Kerr Chickeries	R. I. R.	1382.90	1352	Hunt., N. J.
8	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	1369.35	1371	Michigan
9	Louis Schaible	R. I. R.	1362.65	1386	Vineland
10	Kauder's Ped. Leg.	Wh. Leg.	1352.25	1312	Cent. N. Y
11	A. C. Wrenn	Wh. Leg.	1319.80	1346	Arizona
12	Charles Lathrop	R. I. R.	1311.05	1312	Pass., N. J.
13	R. C. E. Wallace	Bd. Rk.	1286.00	1373	Long Isld.
14	Garber Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	1273.70	1296	Oklahoma
15	(Not reported)				Texas

Avg. Production to Apr. 1 in Each Standard Test

Rank	Contest	Number Competing Birds	Avg. Points Per Bird To Date	Avg. Eggs Per Bird To Date
1	Pennsylvania	960	118.56	120.10
2	Georgia	700	115.90	117.93
3	Arizona	200	115.33	112.29
4	Western New York	680	114.20	113.79
5	Rhode Island	500	110.87	110.02
6	Florida	820	110.27	112.13
7	Hunterdon Co., N. J.	500	108.76	109.41
8	Oklahoma	450	104.57	106.94
9	Central New York	610	103.00	105.90
10	Maine	760	102.47	104.11
11	Vineland, N. J.	500	100.59	103.55
12	Michigan	600	98.34	101.75
13	Long Island	610	96.51	96.49
14	Passaic Co., N. J.	490	93.77	95.66
15	Texas	510		(Not reported)

Standard contests, operating under uniform rules, are conducted by official state agencies which certify the records made. Thirteen pullets make up a Standard contest pen, the records of the ten highest of which constitute the pen total. All Standard contests begin their records on October first of each year and continue for 51 consecutive weeks. The point system of relative egg weights is used by all Standard contests as a basis for making awards.

The Point System

Oz. Per Doz.	Points	Oz. Per Doz.	Points
26 or more	1.10	21	.85
25	1.05	20	.80
24	1.00	19	.75
23	.95	18	.70
22	.90		

Red Pen Still Ahead

The pen of Rhode Island Reds entered by Red Mount Farm at the Maine contest has the distinction of being the highest ranking contest pen in the United States, holding this advantage by the slim margin of 11 points over the White Leghorn entry of Dixie Poultry Yards at the Florida contest. The New Hampshire Reds are led by a pen from Red Mount Farm, while the White Rocks are headed by an entry representing Susquehanna County Breeders, both at the Pennsylvania contest. Oakland Farm's Barred Rock pen at the Rhode Island test regained the lead of their division.

Maine's outstanding Rhode Island Red pullet, owned by Lord Brothers, continues to rank as the highest scoring individual in all contests, although only one-quarter of a point separates her record from that of the high White Leghorn hen entered at Florida by Dixie Poultry Yards. Third honors are held by a New Hampshire Red pullet representing Christie's Poultry Farm at the Rhode Island Contest.

Pen of the Month

Pen-of-the-month honors went to the Michigan contest pen of White Leghorns, owned by Golden Rule Poultry Farm, with an average of 29.9 points and 28.5 eggs per bird for March. A pen of Rhode Island Reds entered by Flying Horse Farm at the Long Island test ranked second with a per bird average of 29.8 points and 28.3 eggs. Florida's White Leghorn pen representing Dixie Poultry Yards took third monthly honors with an average of 29.5 points and 27.6 eggs per bird.

The Pennsylvania contest continues to lead all others with an average production of 118 points and 120 eggs per bird for the first six months. Both Georgia and Arizona improved their position during March and now hold second and third places, respectively.

Leader Ahead at Storrs

During March, the fifth month of the Storrs contest, the White Leghorn pen owned by Guy A. Leader passed the Rhode Island Red entry of Red Mount Farm and now occupies first place to date. One of the Leader Leghorns stands out as the highest scoring individual of all breeds. A Rhode Island Red pullet representing Globus Poultry Farm leads the heavy breeds. Over the period of five months, the Storrs contest flock as a group has averaged 87.2 eggs and 86.8 points per bird. George B. Treadwell's pen of Rhode Island Reds took highest honors for March with a production of 287 eggs scoring 297 points.

Each year the American Record of Performance Council registers all hens that have qualified for registration at the various official egg laying contests. To qualify, a hen must have laid at least 200 eggs scoring as many or more points during a contest year. Suitably engraved certificates are issued for each bird registered. The fee for this work is 25 cents per bird. Persons wishing to obtain certificates for their last year's contest birds should write to Secretary Frank E. Mitchell, American Record of Performance Council, Athens, Georgia.

New Florida Record

The pen of White Leghorns entered at the Florida contest by Dixie Poultry Yards seems to hold little respect for any of the long-time records at that contest. Not content with establishing a new all-time monthly pen record in March, one of the hens in this pen hung up a new monthly individual record of 31 eggs and 34 points. The Florida contest further reports that one of the birds in this pen laid an egg weighing 5 ounces, the largest egg ever produced at the contest during its eight years of operation.

From the Michigan contest comes word that the March record of the pen owned by Golden Rule Poultry Farm eclipses all former monthly performances, which covers a period of 12 years.

Agricultural schools report that the boys are giving intensive study to the new poultry codes; also to the co-eds.

"Tarantula Tim used to be considered a tough egg."

"Yes," replied Cactus Joe, "But he's different now. Sooner or later the toughest egg is liable to flatten out into an omelet."—Washington Star.

HATCHERY MANAGEMENT

386 pp. 108 Ills. Fabrikoid $2.75

Hatchery Management is the only book covering all phases of hatchery operation. It discusses in detail the opportunities in the hatchery business, tells you where to locate the hatchery, how to obtain good hatching eggs, how to hatch chicks that live, and where and how to sell your chicks.

The authors, Roland C. Hartman, editor of Everybodys Poultry Magazine, and G. S. Vickers, field manager of the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association and Ohio chairman for the hatchery code, have based this book entirely upon the methods of hatcherymen and breeders who have been successful. It is very easy to read.

Indispensable . . .

I consider this book very valuable and highly instructive. It is indispensable to any up-to-date hatcheryman. All subjects are covered in a concise and scientific manner. I recommend the book most highly.—John P. Gasson, well-known Ohio White Leghorn breeder who is now celebrating his 25th year in business.

John P. Gasson

Real Contribution . . .

Hatchery Management is a real contribution to the poultry literature. It represents a summary of all knowledge of incubation and hatchery operation. I envy the beginners of today who for $2.57 can buy the total experience and knowledge of the hatchery business without being forced to learn by hard knocks in the expensive school of experience as we who started years ago had to do.—Herbert C. Helm, owner of The Illinois Hatchery.

Herbert Helm

Agreeably Surprised . . .

When I received my copy of Hatchery Management, I was agreeably surprised at the unusual amount of information which it contained on hatchery operation. I had no idea that it went into so much detail on the many phases of producing and selling chicks. Every hatcheryman, regardless of his experience, should own a copy of Hatchery Management.—G. R. Spitzer, manager, Massanutten Farms Hatchery of Virginia.

G. R. Spitzer

CHAPTER TITLES

History of Mammoth Incubation—Commercial Hatching in America—Establishing the Hatchery — The Hatchery Plant — Equipping the Hatchery—Egg Supply — Flock Improvement—Crossbred Chicks—Getting Hatchable Eggs—Incubation Practices—Hatchery Sanitation—Getting the Chicks to the Customer—The Battery Brooder — Some Management Problems—Chick Prices and Hatchery Costs—Baby Chick Shows—Planning the Advertising Program — Appeals that Sell Chicks — Building the Advertisement — Mail Advertising—Outdoor Advertising—Window Displays—Personal Selling Methods — Other Forms of Advertising — Good Will Builders—Selling Feed and Supplies—Handling Adjustments — Hatchery Records—Know Your Business.

Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

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BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

Come to Dinner

May should swoop down on the turkey grower and find the brooder houses all set for the newly hatched turkeys, if cleaning directions were followed in April. No longer do we wait until every little turkey is crying for something to eat, but on entering the brooder house they find mash to peck at. As a coaxing element sprinkle some rolled oats right through the middle of the very low feed tray which attracts them at once, although but few will actually take any. The amount eaten in the first two or three days is very small not nearly as much as chicks, but persons who have raised both, know well they have a natural instinct to be always pecking at something. Is it not safer for them to peck the mash than the litter?

A Turkey Dream

Spring's first turkey hatch is the base of many day dreams and some usually might be classed as wild dreams. Just what to hope for in 1934 is an open problem. Back in 1932 we were told by the big market world to wish for small, plump turkey hens. Then in 1933 the tide swung back to turkey toms the larger the more saleable. The 1934 models have not yet reached me, but why not create our own market just as we select our favorite breed. It is a part of our business to create the outlet as well as the birds.

One fact was brought out in the sales of 1933 and that is the popularity of turkeys in barrel lots for the hotel and restaurant trade. The demand for turkey sandwiches has increased astonishingly, now that the price runs close to that of chicken, as the slicing is to be considered. The report comes that an increased consumption in turkeys since the first of the year, seems to prove that the turkey season is lengthening. For this trend we are indeed happy and should extend ourselves in helping to promote it in every way possible.

How many turkeys have been served at your tables since the holidays? The best advertising of our own products begins at home, you know.

Which Shall It Be?

With a shortage of cash and feed evidently going higher the annual question of home mixed or commercial feed is again the question of the day. Persons who make a study of the amount of mash consumed, estimate that during the first six weeks of a turkey's life, it eats about 2 pounds of mash, and during the first 12 weeks it requires about 8 pounds. Doesn't sound alarming, but when the flock runs large, the total seems wrecking of the project.

Consider a starting mash thoroughly mixed with oil and other ingredients in a proper proportion and evenly distributed, and the direct bearing on the future of the flock. It is then the decision to use none but the best wins out. If one is forced to use home-mixed mash, would it not be better to include it later in the season than the first few weeks?

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 178]

case are free from dust and dirt before placing eggs in them.

Cod Liver Oil in Summer

While it would seem unnecessary to supply cod liver oil to the flock during the summer months because of the abundance of sunshine, nevertheless, it is just about as important to supply it in the summer as it is in the winter months.

Instead of seeking the sunshine as they do in the winter and spring months, there is a tendency to remain in the shade as much as possible, consequently, the pullets and layers do not get enough sunshine to do them any good. The use of a ration containing cod liver oil will insure a constant supply of vitamin D which is so necessary for assimilation of the minerals needed for growth and egg production.

How About Red Mites?

In making your regular inspections for lice, don't neglect checking up to see whether any mites are present. The common gray or red mite is a parasite which lives by sucking blood from the chickens while they are on the roosts. During the daytime, the mites crawl into the cracks and crevices around the roosts, droppings boards and nest boxes. Many growing flocks are retarded in their development, and numerous laying flocks are thrown out of production, because of a mite infestation.

To combat mites, apply carbolineum or any special mite preparation to the roosts, droppings boards, nest boxes and cracks in the wall which may harbor these parasites. Burn all nesting material; likewise, remove the old litter.

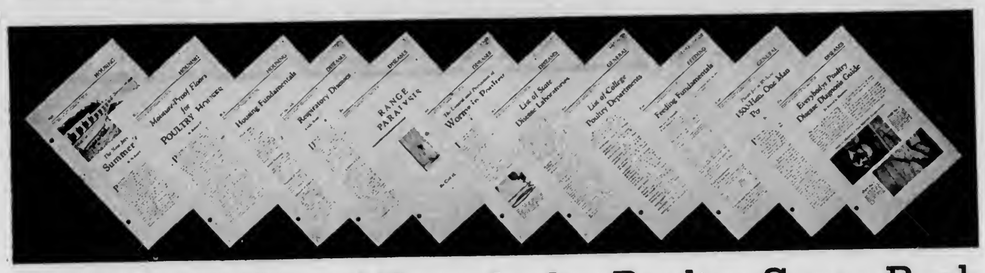
Judge—"Rastus, you are charged with stealing chickens. Now if you tell a lie, you will—"

Rastus (interrupting)—"Ah knows, Jedge. Ah'll burn in de bad place."

Judge—"Right, Rastus! But if you tell the truth—what then?"

Rastus—"We alls will lose de case, Jedge."—Pathfinder.

THESE 11 BRIEFLETS GIVEN



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HOUSING—Photographic plans for building the New Jersey summer shelter. Amount of floor space to allow per layer. Value of insulation. How to apply insulation. Fundamentals of ventilation. Summer ventilation of poultry house. Roost space required per bird. Amount of window space to allow.

DISEASE—Illustrated instructions for making a post-mortem examination. Guide to help you recognize the symptoms of the common poultry diseases. Information on controlling colds, roup, bronchitis, chicken pox and nutritional roup. A detailed program for prevention and control of intestinal worms. List of state disease diagnosis laboratories.

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Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book cover with its blank pages for pasting poultry clippings is an excellent bargain in itself, but when you receive your copy of the Scrap Book, you already have the foundation for a factful and most useful poultry reference book.

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All patterns price 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

No. 567—Charming Home Frock. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

No. 778—Looking Slender. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yards of 39-inch material with 1¼ yards of 39-inch contrasting.

No. 851—Shirtwaist Frock. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material.

No. 800 — Daughter's Sport Dress. Designed for sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 843—Two Smart Blouses. Pattern provides for both blouses in sizes 14, 16, 18 years. 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires for View A, 2¼ yards of 39-inch material; view B requires 1⅝ yards of 39-inch material.

Our Large Fashion Magazine is 15 cents a copy, but may be obtained for 10 cents if ordered same time as pattern.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT
EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Hanover, Pa.

Conducted by Aunt Sally

Everybody's Home Page

What's in an Egg?

"Just what's in an egg made me what I am today," says the newly hatched chick. Can we feel our families have enjoyed as well balanced menus? For a number of years the month of May has been the time of all the year to further the use of more eggs, and this venture has gone a long way in informing the home keeper of the value of "Sunshine in sealed packages."

In the springtime more eggs are served than at any other season and in many homes it might be hard to have the same truthful expression as we give above from the chick. In recent years it has been a matter of convenience rather than price that thrifty housekeepers have stored eggs for the fall and winter use. For those who still follow this custom, may they do so in the early spring as all of the vitamins are then at their highest value rather than when hot days come.

Casserole Egg Dish

Egg recipes are unearthed in every home magazine and yet we are continually learning some wise method of serving this life giving product. Casserole cookery holds a front place today. With this in mind, fill the casserole half full of a buttered, well cooked vegetable, break the required number of eggs on top and cover with a smooth white sauce, slipping it into the oven long enough to brown slightly on the top.

Another trick in which the food value of the egg tells for more than flour, is in thickening gravies, sauces, etc. Substitute one egg yolk for every tablespoonful of flour, adding the beaten egg to the liquid over a slow flame, for if it boils the egg will curdle. It gives a rich flavor, but lacks the pasty content which flour gives. In case of the sauces, use a double boiler and it will be lovely and smooth.

If cutlets or croquettes are to be made, dip them into the egg and milk mixture, then into the crumbs, and note the adhesive texture of the coating as it fries.

Eggs served in any of dozens of ways can be made always decorative whether stuffed, sliced or quartered. As a last suggestion try some well beaten egg yolk in your pie and custard meringues and add to their attractiveness.

Laundry Hints

May is the laundry time of year. We bring forth all forgotten articles and hang them on the outdoor clothes line, in the hope that good Old Sol will whiten and bleach the fabrics. Running the family laundry can be helped by many simple acts found by thought on short cuts. Here are some we have found.

Handkerchiefs, if rolled up in a Turkish towel after washing and hung up to dry quickly, will lose the faded out appearance one so often has when the borders are colored.

After the last rinse of silk hose, squeeze them inside a Turkish towel and hang to dry.

Clean irons are absolutely necessary when ironing is to be a perfect job. Wash the irons before heating, then rub over a cloth covered beeswax for a final polish.

The keynote of proper starching depends upon the right temperature of starch when added to the rinse water. Have it very hot and thin down with tepid water, stirring around with the hand until you are positive it is dissolved, before putting in the garment.

The best method for sprinkling clothes to be ironed is to buy one of those aluminum stoppers that fit most any bottle. They do the job evenly and quickly and without so much as splashing. Do not wrap the dampened clothes so tightly that wrinkles will be pressed into the material. Rather have them folded loosely so that the moisture will be evenly distributed all through the hamper.

To keep curtains from looking bulging, iron the selvedge first and always in the direction of the threads, not crossways.

For smocking on children's dresses, use your fingers for the ironing. They can be pressed better in this way than with the iron.

Style to the Front

Styles for 1934 are appearing on the local screen and we hardly know how to greet the oncoming fads. The tendency to make our old dresses do double or triple duty has become sort of a habit, but to help the New Deal we must extend our buying capacity as much as possible. Neck adornment and front blouse hangings seem to lead. Pleated organdy, various widths and lengths, hang from any point of the front blouse or neckline. Jabots are the rage, and one young girl friend made a striking one from two 5-cent handkerchiefs with colored borders.

A Covered Kettle Picnic

Church societies will soon be flourishing on "covered dish" dinners, enjoying a full meal with the minimum of labor. The same thing can be employed in days out with the family, now that the sun is just as bright, and the countryside even more beautiful. Many of us are having more leisure to enjoy what we have had to rush by in other years. An occasional covered kettle picnic dinner, which may include the family and some extra friends of Mary and John really can be done simply.

The fashion of serving eleven kinds of preserves and jellies, six vegetables, pie and pudding along with meat is no longer our custom. We may be eating the same quantity of food, but of a different variety.

The covered kettle will hold baked beans, a hot or cold meat loaf, with hard boiled eggs hidden in the center, or many foods according to the taste of the family. With a box of sandwiches, a jar of pickles and a thermos bottle of lemonade or coffee with perhaps some fruit—well, right there is a wonderful meal and if mother brings into use the paper containers and paper napkins, there will be no dishes to take home or linens to launder. And what a jolly time for all!

"I hear they're gonna 'crack down' on him fer not abiding by the Crowing Code!!!"

POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

May 2-4, Purdue Egg and Baby Chick Show, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

May 10-12, Iowa Baby Chick and Egg Show, Ames, Ia.

May 15-18, Michigan Baby Chick Show, East Lansing, Mich.

June 25-29, Cornell Judging and Breeding School, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

July 30-Aug. 3, International Baby Chick Association Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pamphlet on Sexing Chicks

Government workers using the Japanese method of determining the sex of baby chicks at hatching time found that it was possible to acquire 90 per cent accuracy after four months of study and practice. Accuracy of 70 per cent was acquired quickly.

A mimeographed pamphlet giving the necessary directions for this method of sexing chicks can be obtained from the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Salsbury Offers Two-Weeks Courses

In response to the demand from hatcherymen and poultry raisers who cannot get away long enough to attend the four-weeks schools of poultry diseases offered by Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Dr. Salsbury has started a series of two-weeks poultry disease schools, the first of which opened April 23. Classes will be started on Monday mornings every two weeks after until 10 schools have been held.

Full particulars on the school and the courses offered can be obtained from Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 414 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.

Kauder Exports to England

A total of 440 hatching eggs, some of them priced at $4 each, were exported to a prominent English breeder early in April by Irving J. Kauder, New Paltz, N. Y. These eggs were derived from very high record birds, including Mr. Kauder's present N. Y. State R. O. P. champion with 341 eggs, also second N. Y. State R. O. P. hen with 335 eggs, and a number of 300-egg birds from his egg contest pens of recent years.

T. E. Quisenberry Passes Away

T. E. Quisenberry, founder of the poultry experiment station at Mountain Grove, Missouri, president of the American Poultry School passed away at his home in Kansas City on March 20.

Live Poultry Car Minimum Reduced

In order to compete with the hauling of live poultry by truck, eastern railroads have reduced the minimum weights on cars of live poultry from 18,000 pounds to 14,000 pounds. The minimum has been effective in other parts of the country for some time. It is estimated that the railroads in 1933 hauled only 50 per cent of the live poultry that they normally hauled before truck competition became so serious.

Poultry and Egg Income Up

The income from poultry and eggs in the United States amounted to $32,000,000 in February compared to $23,000,000 in February of last year.

230,000 Chicks in Vermont Campaign

More than 230,000 chicks have been enrolled in Vermont's 1934 Grow Better Chick Campaign.

To Enforce Candling Law

The Minnesota Department of Markets has placed 18 inspectors in the field to enforce candling of eggs by dealers before the producer is paid in full for the eggs. A candling slip must be placed on and in each case.

New York R.O.P. Hens Make High Records

Out of the 8,260 layers entered in record of performance work under the New York State Co-operative Official Poultry Breeders, Inc., during the 1932-33 season, 2,393 birds passed the R. O. P. requirements.

The average egg production of the birds which qualified was 241.17 eggs per bird, and the eggs averaged 25.32 ounces per dozen. Eighty-four 300-egg R. O. P. hens were produced.

Irving J. Kauder, who had 900 pullets entered in R. O. P., had the highest flock average in the state with an average of 268.02 eggs per bird. He produced 58 300-egg hens, his high hen laying 241 eggs in 365 days, making it the highest individual record in the state.

New Purina Booklet on Parasites

"Parasites or Profits" is the title of a novel booklet on sanitation recently issued by Purina Mills. Included in its pages are things to do for baby chicks, sanitary measures to help keep the growing pullet stock coming, sanitation in the laying house, keeping the hatchery and battery room clean, and sanitation for turkeys, cows and calves, horses, hogs, sheep, cattle, goats, dogs, foxes, rabbits and pigeons.

It is free. Write Purina Mills, 819 Checkerboard Sq., St. Louis, Mo.

Urges Support of N. J. Egg Bill

Support of the bill to regulate the sale of fresh eggs in New Jersey was urged recently by Henry Rapp, Jr., president of the New Jersey State Poultry Association. The bill would require that eggs offered for sale as "fresh" in New Jersey shall conform to the fresh egg standards set down by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

"In drawing this bill," Mr. Rapp said, "producers recognized that consumers often suffer at the hands of unscrupulous egg dealers. Frequently eggs of inferior quality are sold as strictly fresh eggs and at top prices. Such a situation reduces egg consumption and works a hardship on both producers and consumers of eggs."

Dr. Mayfield Now With Salsbury

Dr. O. J. Mayfield, formerly veterinary zoologist at the government's experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., and formerly veterinary bacteriologist of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, has joined the research department of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories.

Pratt Food Builds New Laboratory

The Pratt Food Company has established a new research laboratory in connection with its executive offices at Philadelphia. The company has maintained laboratories for many years at its mills located in Buffalo, N. Y. and Hammond, Ind.

Intensive studies in nutrition, insecticidal and disease problems will be made in this new laboratory. The work will be conducted by J. W. Keller and A. H. Teigen, graduate biologist and chemist, respectively, both of whom in addition to their scientific training have had many years of practical and field experience.

New York Egg-Feed Ratio

It required 9.5 dozens of eggs to purchase 100 pounds of feed during the week ending April 12, according to the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets. During the same week of last year, it required 7.8 dozens of eggs to purchase 100 pounds of feed.

Poultry Auction for Monticello, N. Y.

A poultry auction will be conducted at Monticello, N. Y., each Thursday starting on May 24 and continuing throughout the summer until Labor Day. GLF'S Poughkeepsie auction will sponsor the Monticello auction.

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29x4.50-20	2.35	0.85	31x5.25-21	3.25	1.15
30x4.50-21	2.40	0.85	28x5.50-18	3.35	1.15
28x4.75-19	2.45	0.95	29x5.50-19	3.35	1.15
29x4.75-20	2.50	0.95	30x6.00-18	3.40	1.15
29x5.00-19	2.85	1.05	31x6.00-19	3.40	1.15
30x5.00-20	2.85	1.05	32x6.00-20	3.45	1.25
28x5.25-18	2.90	1.15	33x6.00-21	3.65	1.25
29x5.25-19	2.95	1.15	32x6.50-20	3.75	1.35

REGULAR CORD TIRES

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	$2.25	$0.65	32x4½	$3.35	1.15
30x3½	2.35	0.75	33x4½	3.45	1.15
31x4	2.95	0.85	34x4½	3.45	1.15
32x4	2.95	0.85	30x5	3.65	1.35
33x4	2.95	0.85	33x5	3.75	1.45
34x4	3.25	0.85	35x5	3.95	1.55

HEAVY DUTY TRUCK TIRES

Size		Tires	Tubes
30x5	Truck	$4.25	$1.95
34x5	Truck	4.25	2.00
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32x6	10 ply. Truck	7.95	2.75
36x6	Truck	8.95	3.05
34x7	Truck	9.95	3.25
36x8	Truck	11.45	3.95
40x8	Truck	13.25	4.15

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INFORMATION Worth Having

There are many choice, profitable ideas on poultry raising in the booklets and bulletins listed below and offered by advertisers in EVERYBODYS. Unless otherwise stated, these bulletins are free. Ask for each booklet by the title printed in bold face type, and WRITE DIRECT TO ADDRESS GIVEN after each booklet. Where the title is preceded by a star, it means that the bulletin can be obtained punched to fit Everybodys Poultry SCRAP BOOK, if you so request.

Feeding

Molaska for Livestock and Poultry—A circular setting forth the feeding value of pure cane powdered molasses. Tells how much to use in a poultry ration.—The Molaska Corporation, 7407 Stanton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

How to Feed Kraco—A circular telling how to feed Kraco milk sugar feed to chicks, growing stock and layers. Gives special directions for using Kraco in a coccidiosis control mash. — Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp., Dept. D, Chicago, Ill.

Anderson Poultry Book — A 32-page poultry reference book discussing sanitation, brooding, battery brooding, chick troubles, growing sturdy pullets, getting winter eggs, getting summer eggs, producing quality eggs, coccidiosis, worms, culling, turkeys, etc. Free to poultry raisers in Pa., N. J., Del., Md., and Va. Elsewhere, 25 cents. Anderson Grain and Feed Co., York, Pa.

★ **Twenty Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding**—A 24-page booklet giving the story of the discovery of vitamins. Tells how vitamin D stopped leg weakness in chicks, reduced mortality 66 per cent, increased egg production, lowered feed cost, and improved hatchability. — National Oil Products Co., 1822 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

Stop Losses from Anemia—Tells how to avoid those pale, sallow, light weight pullets which never amount to good producers.—The Park and Pollard Co., 352 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

★ **Why Granite Grit for Poultry?**—An 8-page bulletin answering this important question. Authorities like Dr. O. B. Kent, Prof. C. E. Lee, Carl H. Schroeder, M. H. Arndt, Prof. J. E. Rice, Prof. Frank Mitchell and others tell why hard grit saves feed and also maintains the health of poultry.—Stone Mountain Grit Co., Lithonia, Ga.

Housing

★ **Practical Suggestions for Weatherproofing Farm Buildings** — A booklet which tells how to avoid leaky roofs and damp floors. Keep your poultry house dry if you want to get eggs.—The Ruberoid Co., Dept. EP, 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

Plans for 9 by 10 Summer Shelter, with specifications and bill of material. **Plans for 20 by 20 Combination-Roof Laying House**, with specifications.—Agasote Millboard Co., Dept. 15, Trenton, N. J.

Building Bigger Farm Profits—A 32-page booklet giving important facts about the value of insulation in poultry house construction, plans, for a 16 by 36 foot northern type poultry house, and plans for a 20 by 20 foot southern type, shed-roof poultry house. Also contains plans for other farm buildings. — The Insulite Co., Dept. 47-2, Minneapolis, Minn.

Brooding

Brooder Record Card—Lists six points for practical control of coccidiosis, and contains place for mortality records. Can be tacked in brooder house. Merck & Co., Inc., Animal Husbandry Dept., Rahway, N. J.

Controlling Cannibalism by painting the windows and not the chicks is described in an interesting circular which can be obtained from the Fox Poultry Farm, Box 18D, Metuchen, N.J.

Larro Brooder Record — Printed on heavy card for tacking up in house. Includes mortality record, number of chicks started, cockerels and pullets removed, pullets sold, pullets in laying house, feed purchased and its value.—Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit, Mich.

Diseases

The Lee Way With Poultry—A 64-page book on poultry diseases, prevention and treatment, with instructions for making a post-mortem examination, general sanitation precautions, and a very complete index or table to diseases of chicks and adult poultry.—Geo. H. Lee Co., 547 Lee Building, Omaha, Nebr.

The Miracle That Makes Money for You—A very interesting booklet telling how to control coccidiosis and other diseases spread through contaminated litter. — Truslow Poultry Farm, Inc., Box 268, Chestertown, Md.

Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Messenger—A 16-page magazine containing helpful, illustrated articles on poultry disease control. Current issue contains special facts on coccidiosis.—Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 414 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.

Turkeys

Some Facts on Turkey Raising—A 10-page booklet of helpful hints on turkey growing, including housing, temperature for poults, choice of litter, range management, teaching poults to roost, use of lights to prevent crowding, prevention of blackhead, etc. Sent east of the Ohio-Indiana line only. Kasco Mills, Inc., Dept. E, Waverly, N. Y., or Toledo, Ohio. Write to nearest office.

Turkey Talks on Diseases — Helpful suggestions on what to do for coccidiosis, pneumonia, cholera, worms, colds, blackhead, bronchitis, sinusitis, typhoid and pox in turkeys.—Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 414 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.

Today's Way of Making Money With Turkeys—Contains a schedule for confinement growing of turkeys, a plan for growing them on range, weights of turkeys at different stages of growth, plans for construction of the Purina turkey range house, suggestions on handling the breeders, and tips on the prevention and control of blackhead, colds, roup, coccidiosis, fowl pox, lice, worms, and chiggers. 24 pages.Purina Mills, 819 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Vineland Associations Merge

Except for a few details, consolidation of the Vineland Co-operative Poultry Association, Inc., and the South Jersey Egg Auction Association has already been effected. After July 1 when the present contracts with receivers for the green and white label eggs of the former association have expired, all eggs will be sold over the auction under state inspection.

The merger of these two important groups is expected to place 80 per cent of all Jersey eggs either on auction or through commission men under state inspection. Jersey poultrymen are of the opinion that this move will mean an additional premium of 2 cents over the present arrangement of 2 cents above U. S. Specials.

The Vineland Co-operative Poultry Association, Inc., was founded in 1898. It publishes the South Jersey Poultryman. The South Jersey Egg Auction Association will complete its third year of operation on June 1. Last year the volume of business totaled more than $300,000. In recent weeks over 1,000 cases of eggs have been sold at each auction sale.

John Weed, president of the auction group and a former president of the co-operative association, will continue as president of the merged associations.

Zeeland to Stage Chick Show

The first baby chick show to be staged by the Zeeland-Holland Hatcherymen's Association will be held from May 15 to 19 at Zeeland, Mich. The show will be held in the Zeeland city hall. The chicks will be judged by Carl H. Schroeder of the Larro Research Farm.

Dr. Salsbury Completes New Building

Dr. Salsbury's laboratories reached another milestone of progress when they moved into their newly completed building containing a modern and highly equipped laboratory devoted exclusively to poultry disease control.

The new building contains separate units for research work which is being carried on continually; a separate unit for the manufacture of fowl pox vaccine; and another unit for the manufacture of bronchitis vaccine which will be started soon. Increased facilities are provided for the diagnosis of birds sent to the laboratory. The old building will be occupied by Dr. Salsbury's School of Poultry Diseases.

Pennsylvania Fanciers Seek Members

In its efforts to promote the fancy poultry industry in Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania State Poultry Fanciers Association is making a drive for members. The membership fee of one dollar can be sent to the secretary, Ray A. Reinsmith, 724 S. 5th St., Allentown, Pa.

Live Poultry Code Signed

A code of fair competition for the live poultry industry of metropolitan New York, designed to eliminate monopolistic trade practices which tend to increase prices to consumers and decrease prices to producers, was approved by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 13. It became effective on April 23.

The code specifies that better methods of arriving at the daily market quotations shall be worked out for the industry. Threats of violence and other forms of coercion are to be prevented by anti-racketeering provisions. The code supervisor, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the National Recovery Act, is instructed under the code to make a study of the cost of cooping, trucking and unloading of poultry to determine schedules fair to producers and consumers.

Every member of the live poultry industry in metropolitan New York will be required to make weekly reports of the range of daily prices and the volume of sales. Also, each week firms are to make reports regarding expected shipments, and no unreported poultry can be unloaded or sold.

SCIENCE *Marches on!*

Artificial heating of hen houses is a project which has been under investigation at the Cornell University. It was found that a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit is too high, since the birds failed to make normal gains, laid smaller eggs and were less resistant to disease.

• • •

All-night lights produced almost identical results as morning lights, but either method was productive of appreciably greater production and returns than was the case with the group of pullets which was given no lights at the South Carolina State College. Unfortunately the test covers only the period from October 1 to February 28. At the end of the test the two lighted pens were laying slightly fewer eggs than the non-lighted flock, suggesting that "the other half of the story" might be of interest.

• • •

The storage quality of eggs produced on mashes containing as high as 20 per cent of meat scraps, soybean oil meal or peanut oil meal was satisfactory, but 20 per cent of cottonseed meal produced eggs which did not keep satisfactorily in cold storage. These observations were made at the South Carolina Experiment Station.

• • •

Shade for poultry is usually recommended "on general principles." No experimental data was ever produced to substantiate the claims that shade is essential. Recently the Arizona Experiment Station completed a two years test with growing stock, from which it has been concluded that "shade is not essential, providing feed and water are available in proper kinds and amounts. Groups of birds without shade other than that furnished by the poultry house have grown just as fast or faster than those that had shade available."

• • •

Ulcerated gizzards is an ailment that has occasionally been reported in certain sections. Its occurrence is still comparatively rare, but the trouble appears to be increasing and in flocks where it develops losses are apt to be heavy. A mold, belonging to the aspergillus family, has been identified as the causative organism by the University of Arizona.

• • •

Pellagra is caused by too much vitamin B and not enough vitamin G, according to investigations by Drs. Eddy and Kellogg at Columbia University. To put it another way: It is claimed that vitamin B causes pellagra, but is inhibited from so doing by an adequate amount of G.

• • •

Cost of producing turkeys was studied by De Vault and Ingersoll through a survey of 147 turkey flocks in Maryland. Feed was found to constitute 50 per cent, and labor 25 per cent of the cost of production. Mortality was approximately the same for flocks raised artificially and those raised "naturally." The most profitable flocks had a lower death rate (29 per cent) as against 39 per cent for the least profitable flock.

• • •

Relation of candling appearance to egg quality is a new California bulletin (No. 561) by H. T. Almquist which is without question a classic on this subject. The variation of yolk color with feed, age and storage is discussed in the light of the most recent knowledge. The first ray of light is shed on "mottled yolks." The position of the yolk as affected by the structure of egg white is discussed, also "cloudy whites," changes and defects in the air space as well as mottled and porous shell. Dr. Almquist is to be congratulated, or rather the poultry industry can congratulate itself for this outstanding contribution to our knowledge of the complex problems of egg quality.

• • •

Forcing the flock into a molt at the time of low egg prices, in the hope of bringing them back into production at the time when egg prices are high, is a practice which has recently gained some popularity in some sections. At the University of Arizona the "forced molters" produced 68.3 cents less income per bird than the normal lots. Some of the forced molters re-molted while others did not resume production until late spring. The report gives no information concerning the measures instituted to bring the forced molters back into production; this is, of course, the important point upon which hinges the economic success of throwing the flock into a premature molt.

• • •

The iron and copper content of the egg is affected by the sunshine, cod liver oil and blue grass. Erickson and coworkers, at the Kentucky Experiment Station, found sunshine as well as cod liver oil increased both the iron and copper in the egg, but the highest amounts were found in eggs produced on a combination of sunlight, cod liver oil and blue grass.

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- ☐ True Confessions, 1 yr.
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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ANCONAS

MOTTLED ANCONA CHICKS. Write for catalogue. American Chickeries, Grampian, Pa. 7bam

BABY CHICKS

KIRCHER STRAIN CHICKS. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Mo. 7bam

MAKE MORE MONEY with Scheer's Chicks, individually selected. All leading breeds. Real quality at reasonable prices. Write Scheer's Electric Chickeries, Dept. 7, Evansville, Ind. 9bam

GET OUR low prices on our Hollywood Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns. The New London Chick Hatchery Co., Box 109, New London, Ohio. Compliance Certificate 1038. tfbam

LOOK! Mammoth Wh. Pekin Ducklings, $14 a 100. Indian Runners $15.00 a 100. Goslings and Guineas. MAMMOTH BRONZE BABY TURKEYS, $30 a 100. Three other varieties of poults. BABY CHICKS, 40 breeds, finest layers. Catalog free. Code Comp. Cert. 293. **Nabob Poultry Farms, Box D4, Gambier, O.**

"ATZ'S FAMOUS CHIX." 20 popular varieties. All breeders bloodtested for B. W. D. by Antigen Whole Blood Test. Free catalogue beautifully illustrated. We protect you against loss the first ten days. Atz's Blue Mound Hatchery, Milltown, Ind. 9bm

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CHICKS from Antigen B.W.D. tested flocks. Rocks and Reds $7.00; Leghorns $6.50; Assorted $6.30. Free circular. Certificate No. 3356. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa. tfbam

BUY OUR Master Bred chicks. They cost you no more. Thorobred Bloodtested Stock. Selected, Bred, Mated 28 years by one of America's oldest established firms. Assures greater egg production, large eggs, bigger brollers, more profits. Master Bred S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 100-$7.45, 500-$36.75, 1000-$72.50; Large type White Leghorns, Brown Buff Leghorns, Ancomas 100-$6.95, 500-$34.25, 1000-$67.50; Choose either Heavy Assorted or Light Assorted 100-$6.40, 1000-$64.00; Have Minorcas, Silver Laced, Columbian Wyandottes, Giants. We pay postage. We use stained antigen whole blood test our supervision. We guarantee 100% live arrival. Every chick backed by 14 day livability guarantee described in free catalog and price list. Can ship C.O.D. Prepaid. Immediate or future delivery. Order direct from this ad. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 46, Ramsey, Indiana. (CC 103). 8bam

MAKE BIGGER profits with chicks from Bagby's Record Layers, 1932 World's Champions 317.8 egg average per hen. 1933 Champions Official Murphysboro, Ill. and both Missouri Contests. Livability guarantee protects against loss first 2 weeks. Big discounts on early orders. Low prices. Leading varieties and sex-guaranteed chicks. Free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farms, Box 505, Sedalia, Mo. 9bam

BABY CHICKS

Mrs. N. A. Atz

"ATZ'S FAMOUS CHIX" Superior Reds, Wyandottes, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Beautiful S. & R. C. Brown, Golden Buff, Big English White Leghorns. Prepaid prices and alive delivery. 100-$6.50; 500-$32.00; 1000-$64.00. Thousands hatching. Exhibition grade 1¢ higher. Bloodtested for B.W.D. Stained Antigen, all reactors removed, had as low as ½ of 1% reaction. Write for other breeds and beautifully illustrated catalogue. Compliance 70. Atz's Hatchery, Milltown, Ind. tfbm

AAA PROFIT BRED chicks at lowest prices with guarantee that replaces losses first 2 weeks at ½ price. Customers report outstanding profits from our unusual record layers. Immediate-future delivery. AAA Grade-Single Comb, Big Type White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, all $6.30 per 100. AAAA Grade—Supreme Quality add 1½¢ per chick. Easy Terms—$1 per 100. Balance COD plus postage. Cash with order. Prepaid to second Zone. Add 50¢ per 100 outside second Zone. Order from ad. Free literature. Compliance Certificate 6924. Missouri Poultry Yards, Route 11, Holden, Missouri. 8bam

BLOODTESTED CHICKS for B. W. D. by stained antigen test. Six leading breeds. Prices reasonable. Summers Riverview Hatchery, Milltown, Ind. 7

Juniata Chicks—Bred for size, type & egg production. $70-1000. Farm Photos Free. Visitors Welcome.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY Richfield, Pa. Cert. 717

BROODER RECORD CARD—Keep an accurate record of losses and expenses on your chicks this year. One card, 5 cents; 3 cards for 10 cents. Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa. 7f

100,000 DAVIS CHICKS each week. Hatched in our new electric 65,000 egg unit Smiths. Our Motto: "Good Stock—Good Equipment—Better Chicks." For immediate shipment, Barred, Buff, White Rocks, S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White and Buff Minorcas. $7.45-100, $22.20-300. Columbian, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Rose Comb Reds, $7.95-100. (Tom Barron's English Strain) White Leghorns, (Davis Strain) Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas, $6.95-100, $20.70-300. Light Brahmas, Black and White Giants, $10.00-100. Mixed Heavy Breeds, $6.30-100. Mixed Light Breeds, $6.30-100. We pay postage guarantee 100% live delivery and replace at half price any chicks lost first fourteen days. Write for free catalog and liberal quantity discounts. Davis Poultry Farm, Route 13, Ramsey, Ind. Code-104. 7

STERLING QUALITY — at PRICES *fair* to you and *fair* to us. Send for Catalog and Latest Price List. Dept. 204 STERLING HATCHERY, RAMSEY, IND.

BABY CHICKS

BE SURE TO READ our ad on page 185, telling why repeat business on "Kerlin-Quality" S. C. W. Leghorn chicks is increased so heavy this year. Free catalog. Low May-June prices. Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, 204 Walnut Rd., Centre Hall, Pa. 7bam

CHICKS from fully developed Parentage Stock hatched in Electric Machines 18 breeds to choose from. We pay postage, guarantee live delivery and protect you against loss in first fourteen days. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White, Silver Lace, Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, White, Buff Minorcas, White Rhode Islands $7.00 per 100; $34.50 per 500; Black and White Giants, Light Brahmas, $9.00 per 100; $44.50 per 500. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas $6.50 per 100; $32.00 per 500. Heavy Mixed $6.50 per 100; $31.50 per 500. Can make shipments immediately. Compliance certificate No. 1633. Dubois County Hatchery, Box 530, Huntingburg, Indiana. 7

PUREBRED HI-GRADE CHICKS. Bred for good layers of large eggs and priced within your reach. S. C. Reds, Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 100-$6.95; 500-$34.50; 1000-$68.00; Anconas, Brown, Buff, White Leghorns 100-$6.50; 500-$32.50; 1000-$64.00. AA Extra good chicks 1c per chick higher. Either Heavy Mixed or Light Mixed 100-$6.40; 1000-$64.00. Can furnish Silver Laced, Columbia Wyandottes, Giants, Minorcas. We pay postage. Guarantee 100% live delivery. All chicks backed by 14 day replacement guarantee described in price list. Immediate deliveries. Can ship C.O.D. Order direct from ad. Compliance Certificate 7753. Glendale, Box 41, Milltown, Indiana. tfbam

QUALITY CHICKS 100

AA Grade Leghorns	$7.50
Utility Grade Leghorns and Heavy Mixed	6.30
N. Hampshire and R. I. Reds	7.00
White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks	7.00

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BANTAMS DOWN TO DATE by Joseph Shakespeare is the only complete book on miniature poultry. 256 pages, 30 chapters, 115 illustrations. $2.00 post paid. Book Department, Everybodys, Hanover, Penna. tff

BANTAM WORLD—A quarterly publication devoted exclusively to the raising, breeding and showing of Bantams. 1 year subscription, 50 cents. Order from Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa. tf

WYANDOTTE BANTAMS, reasonable. Pairs, trios. Chas. Mason, 555 Morris Pike, Phillipsburg, N. J. 7

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BUY YOUR Chicks Now—Save Money. Highest quality. Illinois Department Agriculture Accredited and Pullorum Tested (U. S. Stained Antigen Method). Marcy Farm Strain Jersey Giants (White and Black). Permit 197. Compliance Certificate 2097. Descriptive literature. The Maples, Box 1335, Pittsfield, Illinois. 7bm

LIGHT BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS. Write for catalogue. American Chickeries, Grampian, Pa. 7bam

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

BE SURE TO READ our ad on page 185, telling why repeat business on "Kerlin-Quality" S. C. W. Leghorn chicks is increased so heavy this year. Free catalog. Low May-June prices. Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, 204 Walnut Rd., Centre Hall, Pa. 7bam

WRITE FOR our discounts on May, June chicks. Eggs from big type, big egg White Leghorns. R. Plummer, Madeira, Ohio. 8bm

HELM'S CHICKS Winners 18⅔ prizes Tribune Chick Contest. Champion pen Leghorns all five bird contests. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois. 8bam

CHICKS—Barron White Leghorns now 7¢. "Special Mating" 10 cts. Can ship at once. Order from this ad. (B.W.D.) Antigen tested. (C.C.C. 226) Catalogue free. Bishops Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio. 8bam

TANCRED - HOLLYWOOD - GASSON White Leghorn Chicks. American Chickeries, Grampian, Pa. 7bam

BASOM'S LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS

CHIX

Order your chicks from the old reliable farm, they are just as cheap. We have the oldest, the largest, and the best equipped plant in this section. Visitors welcome, come to see us. **CHICKS, $70-1000.** Cert. 717

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Richfield, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS — trapnested, line bred, progeny tested breeders —unusual vigor, size, production. New scientific rearing system fully explained in $1 book, now available free. Ask how. Avoid coccidiosis, worms, paralysis. Willow Brook Poultry Farm, Odessa, N. Y. 7bam

CHICKS—Strong, healthy chicks from fine quality parent stock. Quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Low prices. Illustrated catalog Free. Booth Farms, Box 909, Clinton, Mo. 7bam

BLACK LEGHORNS

BLACK LEGHORN Chicks. Circular free. A. Hampton, Pittstown, N. J. 7

BROWN LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn Chicks. Write American Chickeries, Grampian, Pa. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. 7bam

BLACK MINORCAS

SUNNYFIELD Single Comb Black Minorca Chicks. American Chickeries, Grampian, Pa. Compliance Certificate 1905. 7bam

BUFF MINORCAS

GENUINE KIRCHER STRAIN Chicks. Get our prices. Radio Chicks, Abilene, Kansas. 7bam

KIRCHER BUFF MINORCA Chicks. Catalog free. Henry Field Company, Shenandoah, Iowa. 7bam

KIRCHER STRAIN CHICKS. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Mo. 7bam

WHITE MINORCAS

BOOTH STRAIN CHICKS: Catalog free. Henry Field Company, Shenandoah, Iowa. 7bam

BOOTH STRAIN Chicks. Price list free. Elmer Zollicker, Harrisonville, Mo. 7bam

BOOTH'S WHITE MINORCA Chicks and Eggs direct from the originators of the strain. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Mo. (Formerly Booth Minorca Farms). 7bam

BOOTH STRAIN Baby Chicks. Get our prices. Radio Chicks, Abilene, Kansas. 7bam

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GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON Chicks. Free catalogue. American Chickeries, Grampian, Pa. Comp. Cert. 1905 7bam

RHODE ISLAND REDS

BUY OUR MASTER BRED S. C. Reds. 28 years of breeding. Assures better layers, bigger eggs, more profits. 100-$7.45; 500-$36.75; 1000-$72.50. Immediate or future delivery. Can ship C.O.D. prepaid. Order direct. (CC 103). Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 46, Ramsey, Indiana. 7bam

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS—State Accredited and 100% free from disease, flock average 192 eggs from 1000 breeders, guaranteed livability on chicks. Address Kime Poultry Farm, Montoursville, Pa. tfbm

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

NEW HAMPSHIRE Red Chicks. Free catalogue. American Chickeries, Grampian, Pa. 7bam

NEW HAMPSHIRE RED CHICKS of the truest New Hampshire type. Prices reduced for May and June. Circular. Compliance number 11859. Lucas Poultry Farm, Castanea, Pa. 8

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCK CHICKS. Write for catalogue. American Chickeries, Grampian, Pa. Compliance Certificate 1905 7bam

BUY OUR MASTER BRED Barred Rocks. 28 years of breeding. Assures better layers, bigger eggs, more profits. 100-$7.45; 500-$36.75; 1000-$72.50. Immediate or future delivery. Can ship C.O.D. prepaid. Order direct. (CC 103). Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 46, Ramsey, Indiana. 7bam

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHITE ROCK CHICKS. Write for catalogue. American Chickeries, Grampian, Pa. Compliance Certificate No. 1905 7bam

SPECKLED SUSSEX

PADGETT STRAIN Baby Chicks. Get our prices. Missouri State Hatchery, Butler, Missouri. 7bam

PADGETT STRAIN Baby Chicks. Get our prices. Radio Chicks, Abilene, Kansas. 7bam

PADGETT'S SPECKLED SUSSEX Chicks. Catalog Free. Henry Field Company, Shenandoah, Iowa. 7bam

PADGETT STRAIN CHICKS. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Mo. 7bam

WHITE WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE Chicks. Write for catalogue. American Chickeries, Grampian, Pa. Compliance Certificate 1905 7bam

DUCKS

MAMMOTH PEKIN and Rouen eggs $1 per 15; $5.50 per 100. Anton Bielen, Springfield, Minn. 7

RAISING DUCKS for Profit, seventh revised edition of Rankin's "Duck Culture," edited by Roy E. Pardee. Covers housing, mating ducks, brooding, feeding, marketing and disease. $1.00 postpaid. Everybodys Poultry Mag. Hanover, Pa. tf

DUCKLINGS

HILE'S SUPERIOR Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings. Goslings, Poults. Catalog free. Compliance 4051. Claude Hile Hatchery, Carey, Ohio. 7

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS — Make six pound weight in ten weeks. Big profits. Catalog free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Indiana. 7

DRAKES

PURE BRED White Muscovy Eggs for hatching 10 cents each. Charles E. Hallock, Mattituck, New York. 8

HELP WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED to sell COX-CIS, the scientific control for coccidiosis, to poultry raisers in communities where we do not have representatives now. Applicants must have a car and be able to furnish A1 reference. Kloister Laboratories, Dept. 3, Ephrata, Pa. 7

WANTED FARMERS, age 18 to 50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, commence $105-$175 month. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 411, St. Louis, Mo. 14bam

BIG MONEY—treating and vaccinating for worms and poultry diseases. Representatives wanted. Beebe Laboratories, St. Paul, Minnesota. 9bam

MALE HELP—AGENTS

MEN OR WOMEN! Look after local coffee and tea route. Call on homes with 300 highest quality necessities. Spare or full time. No investment. Permanent. Pay starts immediately. Bright future. Blair Laboratories, Dept. 55-C, Lynchburg, Virginia. tfbam

WANTED

WANTED! Common weeds by steady buyers! Details 10¢ coin. International Agency, Cincinnati. 8-11bam

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GUARANTEED HIGHEST QUALITY. Promotes health, vitality of poultry. Eliminates Coccidiosis, Diarrhea, Worms. Increases egg yield. 5 lbs. $1.00 postpaid, 50 lbs. $6.50. Better price 100 lbs. Cash with order. Quantity prices to dealers and hatcheries. Write for samples, literature. Iowa's Best Products Co., Dept E, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 7

INVENTIONS

PRACTICAL INVENTIONS now salable before patenting. What have you? Chartered Institute, 526 Barrister Building, Washington, D. C. 7

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UP TO $20.00 paid for Indian Head Cents; Half Cents $125.00; Large Copper Cents $500.00, etc. Send dime for list. Romanocoinshop, D. Springfield, Mass. 8bam

PIGEONS

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CABBAGE PLANTS, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Wakefield, Beet Plants, Bermuda Onion Plants 500-65¢, 1000-85¢, 5000-$3.50. Broccoli 500-$1.00, 1000-$1.50. April 20th, Certified Tomato Plants, Marglobe, Bonnie, Baltimore, John Baer, Scarlet Topper 500-75¢, 1000-$1.00. Pepper Plants, California Wonder, Ruby King, Egg Plants 500-85¢, $1.50-1000, 5000-$6.25. Prompt shipment. Sims Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga. 7

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STANDARD RABBIT JOURNAL, Milton, Pa., 6 Months, 25¢; Sample Dime. tfbm

SEVERAL VARIETIES

	Hatching Eggs	Chicks
M. Bronze Turkeys	25¢	35¢
M. Toulouse Geese	25¢	80¢
M. Pekin Ducks	6¢	13¢
W. Muscovy Ducks	6¢	20¢
Wh. or Pearl Guineas	8¢	20¢
N.H. Reds and Rocks	4¢	8¢
White Leghorns	4¢	7¢

Started Goslings. $1.00 each. Hatching eggs in case lots 10 cents above Philadelphia Extra Firsts. Above Prices at Hatchery. Code Compliance Certificate 3923.
INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
L. B. Rittenhouse, R. D. 2. TELFORD, PA.

SUPPLIES

TOE MARK your chicks. Pettys poultry punch. Twenty-five cents, cash or stamps. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pennsylvania. 8f

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HOOSIER GIANT Bronze Turkeys: International winners, Chicago. Stock, eggs. Mrs. O. Dooley, Danville, Ind. 7

MONEY IN TURKEYS. They can be raised anywhere in confinement or on range. Learn all about modern scientific methods of hatching, raising, and marketing through Turkey World, official publication of all breeders' associations. Sample copy 10¢. Subscription $1 per year. Send subscriptions to Everybodys Poultry Mag., Box 286, Hanover, Pa. tff

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EGGS, POULTS, Bronze, Narragansett, White Hollands, Sheckler's Turkey Farm, Nevada, Ohio. 7

ESBENSHADE'S BRONZE TURKEYS. Stock, eggs, poults. Esbenshade Turkey Farm, Ronks, Penna. 7bam

NARRAGANSETT POULTS. Sturdy stock. L. Henshaw, Box 1024, Uniontown, Pa. 7

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FOR SALE — Complete Broiler equipment consisting of twenty electric thermostatic controlled brooders, five hundred capacity, Petersine type; thirty-four growing chick finishers, four decks each, two hundred capacity; one large ventilating fan and ductwork; sinks; feeding equipment; spray guns. Everything necessary to complete a plant. This equipment only used a short time. Will sell cheap either whole or part. De Luxe Poultry Company, 138 North Water St., Rochester, N. Y. 7

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Huskier and Better Layers

One-cent per bird at most is all that it will cost you to keep STONEMO GRANITE GRIT before your growing pullets.

Yes, you can do a lot to help insure stronger and healthier pullets by feeding STONEMO Granite Grit to your growing stock all through the summer.

Not only does STONEMO Granite Grit cut down on feed costs by making digestion more complete, but it has been found very helpful in decreasing and preventing such common troubles as

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4. Feather picking.
5. Tape worms.
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You can keep STONEMO Granite Grit before your growing stock constantly without destroying the mineral balance of the ration you are feeding. That is because STONEMO Grit is completely insoluble in the digestive acids. It acts entirely in a mechanical way, grinding the feed in the gizzard into very small particles, so that the bird will obtain the full benefit of all nutrients. This constant grinding action with the aid of hard grit strengthens the organs of the fowl and helps it to build resistance to the many diseases which beset poultry.

Soluble grits, on the other hand, cannot do a thorough job of grinding the feed particles. Moreover, they often destroy the mineral balance to the extent that they interfere with digestion and also overtax the system with minerals.

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Start feeding STONEMO Granite Grit to your flock. Once you get acquainted with it, you will never be without it.

ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM

Endorses STONEMO GRANITE GRIT

W. J. Tibbals, Roselawn Poultry Farm of Ohio, importer of Tom Barron White Leghorns, is an enthusiastic booster for STONEMO. Here is what he says:

We are extremely well pleased with the STONEMO Granite Poultry Grit that we have received from you. The fact that we have reordered from you is a very good indication of the high regard with which we hold your very excellent product.

We have noted immediate improvement in both our laying birds and our young stock upon the use of your grit, and I am sure that you will be favored with all future orders from Roselawn.

We are now seeing to it that all Roselawn customers are being informed concerning the high quality of your Grit, and I have written several letters recommending that our customers get in touch with you.

Roselawn Poultry Farm.
W. J. TIBBALS.

If Your Dealer Cannot Supply You, Order Direct

See your local dealer for STONEMO GRANITE GRIT. But be sure that it is STONEMO. Do not accept any substitutes. If your dealer does not carry it, order direct from us.

We will ship 100 pounds or more freight prepaid at $1.50 per hundred pounds to any railroad station in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

We will ship 100 pounds or more freight prepaid at $1.00 per hundred to any railroad station in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Your order for 100 pounds can include an assortment of chick, growing and hen sizes, or any one or two sizes that you wish. Cash with order only.

STONE MOUNTAIN GRIT CO. Box E Lithonia, Ga.

☐ Please send FREE booklet, "Why Granite Grit for Poultry?"

☐ I enclose $..... for which please send the following order of STONEMO GRANITE GRIT to my address below:

.....Lbs. Chick Size .....Lbs. Growing Size .....Lbs. Hen Size

Name .....

Address .....

.....

JUNE 1934

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

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SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

10 CENTS

5 Rules for Obtaining Summer Egg Quality

WHAT 2 CENTS Invested in Quality WILL BUY!

● HERE'S an important fact. The difference in cost between feeding a growing pullet from the 9th to the 20th week on B-B Vitamized Growing Mash or on a make-shift, deficient, unbalanced mash costing say 20 cents per hundred pounds less than B-B is ***just 2 cents!*** When you invest that 2 cents in B-B you get:

Quality of Proteins ...Vitamin Strength and Variety..Sufficient Minerals, Accurately Balanced. These factors give your birds the maximum in health and vitality, better weight, larger body structure and egg capacity. Is there any poultryman who will not agree that 2 cents per bird is a mighty small investment from which to receive all of these ***profit-paying*** advantages?

So sure are we that you will secure these extra results from B-B Vitamized Growing Mash that we guarantee heavier, sturdier birds per dollar of feed cost or money refunded. Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

BULL BRAND B B Vitamized GROWING RATIONS

Registered U. S. Patent Office

This Month With *your* Flock

Prevent Soil Contamination

One eastern Pennsylvania poultryman prevents the contamination of the soil beneath his range shelters by laying several pieces of cheap roofing paper (Slater's felt) beneath each shelter to catch the droppings as they fall through the wire floor.

This poultryman moves his shelters every two weeks, picking up the roofing paper containing the droppings and disposing of them. The practice prevents the droppings from soaking into the ground, keeps the grass from killing out at that spot, and does not leave any droppings exposed for the growing pullets to pick up later.

Don't Hold Cockerels Too Long

Separation of the cockerels from the rest of the chicks as soon as they can be detected will reduce the labor expense, help to prevent overcrowding, lessen the chances of disease, and result in better pullets. But don't make the mistake of holding those cockerels too long.

A. G. Philips, formerly of the Purdue University poultry department, points out the fallacy of holding the cockerels too long before marketing them. It is generally more profitable to sell a 2-2½ pound broiler when meat prices are still fair than to sell a 4-pound roaster in the

[Please turn to page 218]

At the left Carl Demme of Dembro Poultry Farm in New Jersey is pointing to the fiber insulating board on the exterior of one of the two 500-unit laying houses recently completed on that farm. One application of carbolineum was used as a preservative. Insulation board was used for the side and rear walls, and for the ceiling, of both houses. Mr. Demme figures that the cost of insulation is paid for in one year through better flock health and egg production.

NO COCCIDIOSIS FOR FIRST TIME IN TWENTY YEARS!

THIS year you needn't lose a single chick from coccidiosis! Any good mash fermented with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam and fed as directed should quickly put an end to this dread disease. Poultry raisers everywhere are amazed at the effectiveness of this simple method.

"My three month old pullets beat any I ever raised," writes a Massachusetts poultryman. "*Not a sign of coccidiosis for first time in twenty years.* No cannibalism, paralysis or other ailments. Only change I've made in handling is to ferment the mash with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam."

Besides protecting your chicks against coccidiosis and other intestinal diseases, Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam will make your young birds grow faster and your pullets lay sooner. You will find, too, that yeast-fed hens lay more eggs, heavier eggs and during a longer season.

4-pound box of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, enough for 300 pounds of mash, only $1 at your dealer's. Or sent anywhere in U. S. A. on receipt of check or money order.

Write for FREE copy of new book, "Profitable Feeding Methods," which tells all about the many advantages of yeast feeding. Filled with latest poultry hints and wrinkles. Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. D, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

ALARMS and BROODERS Most complete line of electric poultry supplies in U. S. Heating outfits for Incubators, Brooders & Waterers. Fly Killers, etc. Free catalog and valuable data. LYON ELECTRIC CO., Dept. D, Box 1436, San Diego, Calif.

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Through *the* Editor's Specs

Fewer Fall Eggs Likely—Information just received from the U. S. Department of Agriculture confirms the general belief that considerably less chicks have been started this year in comparison to last year. Here are the facts:

1. The number of young chickens in the flocks of government crop reporters on May 1 was down 15 per cent from a year ago and 29 per cent under the high record year of 1930. The Pacific Coast states were the only ones to show any distinct increase over last year.

2. The number of layers on farms on May 1 was the lowest for that date in the 10 years that this information has been compiled.

It is evident, therefore, that the layer population will be considerably less during the next year or more. With fewer fall eggs in sight, the outlook for better egg prices has become much brighter. And the rewards will go to those poultry raisers who are keen enough to sense the importance of good feeding and good management of both pullets and layers all through the summer months.

Egg Laws Again—Perhaps we are on the wrong side of the fence in viewing some of the legislation and laws governing the sale of eggs, cropping up periodically in the various lawmaking bodies throughout the country. Some states, however, seem intent upon enacting laws or regulations aimed at poultry raisers in neighboring or distant states without regard to the effect which they might have upon the consumption of eggs.

We are strongly in favor of regulations intended to further the buying and selling of eggs according to definite standards. We believe, too, that storage eggs should be properly identified in all states and sold according to grades. Laws like these protect the consumer, enable the efficient egg producer to benefit from his efforts, and place the emphasis upon quality where it belongs.

But we fail to see what can be gained by requiring eggs to be labeled according to the state of origin. The assumption of course, is that out of state eggs are always inferior, which necessarily isn't true. New York State recently had under consideration such a bill, but it was turned down in the legislative committee.

While some states are noted for marketing eggs that are uniformly better than the eggs from the majority of states, the state of origin can never be a sound test of egg quality. We'll progress more in the poultry industry if we develop our egg laws around our present knowledge of how to determine the quality of an egg.

Our Egg Quality Contest—The back cover page of this issue contains a full page announcement of the $100 Egg Quality Contest to be conducted by Everybodys Poultry Magazine during the present summer. Through the medium of this contest, we hope to create greater interest among poultry raisers in the egg quality problem.

The benefits of producing quality eggs are real. It is the quickest method by which the average farm poultry raiser can add a cent or two per dozen to the price that he receives for his eggs. To a commercial poultryman with an average of 1,000 layers producing 160 eggs per bird, it would mean $133 additional in his pocket in the course of a year if he could get one cent more for each dozen of eggs than he ordinarily could. It is worth striving for.

We feel that this contest comes at an opportune time. Good eggs are scarce in summer. High temperatures hasten old age in eggs. The premium paid for fancy eggs becomes much greater. With a smaller summer and fall egg production expected, the poultryman who works hard to produce quality eggs now should be able to cash in strongly from his efforts.

There are really two phases to the egg quality proposition.

First, it is necessary to manufacture a good egg. Egg size, shape and shell texture, to a large degree, are governed by breeding. The feed that goes into the hen, however, is what determines yolk color, flavor and soundness of shell. Control over what a hen eats, therefore, is essential.

Second, the quality that has been put into the egg by breeding, feeding and management must be preserved. Frequent gathering, proper cooling and regular shipping are the things that count here.

Five rules for obtaining better summer-egg quality are given on page 213. Follow them and get into the contest. Then get the free manual, "How to Produce Better Eggs." You are bound to profit by doing so, and at the same time you have a chance at a worthwhile prize.

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Repairing Time . . . *Here Again*

Roofs Should Have Special Attention

By Roland C. Hartman

Built-up roofs are becoming popular on poultry farms, because they are windproof, economical to apply, have no nails on surface and have low upkeep.

NEXT to the feed and labor expense, housing is the next greatest item in the cost of producing eggs. If more poultry raisers realized this important fact, it is likely that considerable more attention would be paid to the upkeep and repair of the buildings and equipment on the average poultry plant.

Profit from Extra Eggs

When buildings are neglected and little attention is paid to the many small things which can get out of order, the annual depreciation on the buildings must necessariliy become higher. In other words, the laying hen must lay an extra number of eggs each year in order to make up for the increased expense of housing her. On a well-kept poultry plant, when the building depreciation is low, those extra eggs mean just that much more profit.

The next few months during the summer offer an opportune time to check up on the condition of your buildings and equipment. With the continued reduction in the size of the hen flock throughout the winter, plus a thorough, early summer culling, the plant capacity on most poultry farms is at a point where it is possible to take care of the repair job without disturbing a large number of layers. To wait until the pullets have been brought into the laying house before tackling the repairing would be poor judgment, for it does not take a whole lot of disturbance to delay the egg production of pullets.

A good place to start the repairing is on the roof. Roofs generally need attention, for the combination of sun, wind, rain and sometimes hail is particularly destructive. Moreover, roofs that are not sound and tight eventually result in damp houses, and most poultry raisers are familiar with the dent that can be put in egg production as a result of colds and other respiratory diseases in which dampness is a contributing factor.

Fill small holes in the roofing with asphalt plastic cement, putting it on three-eighths of an inch thick on the hole and extending out several inches.

First of all, try to locate the leaky places in the roof. Sometimes they can be found by tracing stains on the ceiling to the point of opening, but the best way to find them is go on the roof and with the blade of a knife look for unsealed seams, open flashings, etc. This preliminary location of the roof areas which need repairing will save a lot of time on the day that you are ready to do the job.

When you are on the roof, look also for any projecting nails and drive them down firmly. Loose nails which no longer can be made to grip the wood should be removed. You can find loose nails by tapping with the hammer. Sometimes, it may be necessary to replace a decayed board in the sheathing in order to get the nails to hold.

Bad wrinkles and bulges in the old roofing can be eliminated by cutting the bulges lengthwise with a knife, so that the edges overlap when the roofing is flat on the roof. Before tacking down the roofing, apply asphalt plastic cement at the point where the edges overlap. Use galvanized broad flat-headed roofing nails. After the roofing has been nailed flat, apply plastic cement to the seam and an inch or more on each side of it to guard against any further possible leakage.

All small holes in the roof should be filled with asphalt plastic cement, applying it heavy enough so that it is about three-eighths of an inch thick where the hole is located allowing it to extend about 2 inches on all sides of the hole. A small trowel, costing only 10 cents at most hardware stores, can be used in applying the cement.

Where the holes are quite large, it is best to cut a good size patch of roll roofing, applying asphalt plastic cement to the area where the patch will lay. This will hold the patch more securely, but it should also be nailed down with

Please turn to page 217

If the top coating of your old roof is badly worn and pitted, spread a liquid fibre cement of heavy consistency over the entire roof to fill all tiny holes.

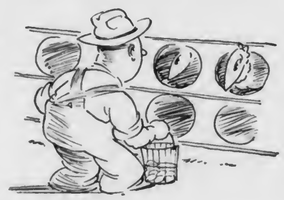
5 Rules for Obtaining Better Summer-Egg Quality

Produce Infertile Eggs Only

Kick the roosters out of your flock. Poultry raisers lose millions of dollars every year through the production of fertile eggs. A temperature of only 68 degrees is all that it takes to start germ development. Just a few hours in the nest or the short exposure to the heat of an ordinary summer day, and the damage is done. That is why heat spots and "blood rings" become so numerous at the first spell of hot weather. Off to market with the roosters, so that henceforth you will be producing infertile eggs only. If the males are valuable for breeding purposes, send them to "bachelor" quarters until they are needed again. A range shelter off to one corner away from the layers and pullets makes ideal bachelor quarters. Don't neglect this egg quality rule.

Practice Good Management

The greatest uniformity of yolk color and egg flavor is secured by exercising full control over what the layers eat. Best results can be obtained by keeping the flock in complete confinement and by following one of the feeding programs suggested by commercial feed manufacturers. Feed nothing in addition. If you can't practice complete confinement, keep the layers indoors until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This will prevent overeating of greens. Too much green feed darkens the yolks. Never allow the layers outside when the ground is muddy. Provide 1 foot of feeder space for each 5 layers. Allow 7 to 9 inches of roost space per bird. Wire the underside of roosts to keep layers out of droppings. Provide one well ventilated nest for each 5 layers. Change litter often to avoid dirty eggs. Keep layers cool and happy. Excessive heat decreases egg size.



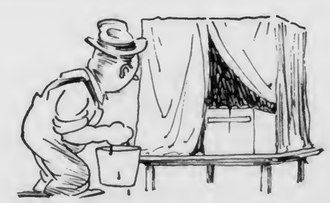
Gather Eggs at Least Three Times Daily

Make it a habit to gather eggs at least three times daily. Four times daily is still better, especially during very warm periods. Make your first rounds of the nests at 8 or 8:30 in the morning; then follow up about two hours later, and again at 1 or 1:30 p. m. The final gathering for the day should be made at 4:30 in the afternoon. Close the nest boxes at that time, but open them again later in the evening when all layers are on the roost.

Be sure that your hands are clean and dry when gathering eggs. New-laid eggs soil easily. Collect eggs in a clean, rigid container which is not used for any other purpose. An open wire basket is ideal for this purpose, because it permits quick cooling of the eggs. Be sure, however, that it is rigid.

Keep Eggs in Cool Place

As soon as the eggs are gathered, take them to a cool place where the temperature does not rise above 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Never let them stand in feed rooms. Most feed rooms are hot, dusty and full of flies. On most farms the basement is the best place for holding eggs until they are marketed. The air in the room should be reasonably moist, but free of any odors or mustiness. Like milk, eggs absorb strong odors very easily. Cooling can be hastened by spreading the eggs out on wire trays, allowing them to stand in the open wire gathering baskets, or by employing special cooling devices which depend upon the evaporation of water as the method of cooling. The quicker the eggs are cooled, the better they'll be.



Market Your Eggs Twice Weekly or Oftener

Do not case eggs until all of the animal heat has escaped. The egg cases and fillers should be brought into the egg room one day before they are to be used in order that they will be cool and absorb some moisture. Cases, fillers and flats that are hot and dry will draw moisture from the eggs. Use clean sound cases, fillers and flats. Old packing materials generally result in soiled eggs. Do not wash eggs that are to be shipped. Always pack eggs with large end up. Have an egg scale handy so that you can grade and pack eggs of similar size in the same case. If you sell your eggs direct to consumers or to retail outlets, be sure to candle every egg to remove blood spots, meat spots and bloody whites. Market eggs at least twice a week, protecting them from sun, rain and jarring enroute. Sell your eggs to someone who is willing to buy them from you on a graded basis, and who knows how to protect their original goodness.

FULL FEED AHEAD

Incomplete Feeding Is Costly At This Time

By Fremont Conrad

DO you let your pullets shift for themselves after the last of the chick starter has been fed and you have disposed of the cockerels? Many farm folks do. They do it on the assumption that there is always quite a lot of feed that can be picked up about the place and that the pullets will get out and rustle for it. And so they do not order any growing mash.

Although many farm poultry raisers take this attitude, it is far from common sense and good business practice. The original investment in chicks, the labor that has gone into their care, the depreciation on the equipment, and the good feed that they have already eaten—all this will be literally wasted if half-grown pullets are suddenly deprived of the nutrients necessary for their perfect body and sexual development.

Guard Your Investment

If you consider the investment to date in those chicks, then realize that they may be unable to lay in accordance with their breeding, simply because they have been under-nourished during this stage of growth, you will readily see the folly of trying to cut the corners by incomplete feeding.

Heavy producing layers must have a heavy feed intake to manufacture eggs. But it is impossible to develop pullets with large body capacity on short-rations. It takes full feeding all through the growing period.

At 8 to 12 weeks of age, pullets may appear full feathered and apparently able to take care of themselves. Really, they are not. Their feathers are still soft and full of blood at the quills. Should they suddenly be deprived of the nutrients that they have been using in growing these feathers, there will be a check in their growth from which they may never fully recover.

With grain as the only feed during the summer months, it will require from six weeks to two months longer for the pullets to mature and begin laying their first eggs. It is the feed that goes into the pullets at that time—a time when they should be in full production and taking advantage of the seasonal price rise—that is virtually wasted.

> *"Heavy producing layers must have a heavy feed intake to manufacture eggs. But it is impossible to develop pullets with large body capacity on short rations. It takes full feeding all through the growing period."*

April hatched chicks should be laying well in October and November; six months, as a rule, should be all they need to hit their full fall egg laying stride.

How much mash do you suppose it would take to insure each pullet of ample nourishment from the time she is weaned to the time she goes on egg laying mash? Assume that you wean your pullets at 12 weeks and then feed growing mash until you get your first eggs two months later. At that time you will be blending the growing mash with laying mash.

During this two-month period, according to consumption figures available, each pullet will eat about 6 pounds of growing mash. She will eat about that much grain also. The mash at 2½ cents per pound will cost 15 cents. The grain will cost about 1½ cents a pound or 9 cents, making a total of 24 cents.

Grain Alone Takes Longer

Now if you fed grain alone, you would have to feed more than the proportion given above, about half again as much. This would cost only 13 cents, or half as much as the grain mash system, but this is only half the story. You will have to feed grain from six weeks to two months longer, and you will have to wait longer for your first eggs, missing the first high prices meanwhile.

Progressive poultrymen consider summer mash feeding as a form of insurance for unretarded development. They find that a palatable mash accessible at all times insures adequate food consumption during those hot spells when pullets eat ever so little and may even go off feed.

The palatability of the mash not only invites consumption, but what little is consumed is so nourishing and easily digested that it satisfies the demands of their delicately maturing reproductive organs. Whatever mash you feed, be sure to follow the instructions given by the manufacturer.

Young pullets at this stage of their development are truly creatures to be prized and cared for with foresight and thoughtfulness. You have your next year's success at stake in them and you cannot afford to trifle with that.

Should they enter your laying houses with poor capacity and inability to turn lots of feed into lots of good size eggs, you will wish you had kept them going all summer long with never a chance for a setback.

It requires little additional work to keep mash constantly before your pullets. To insure best results and also to minimize labor provide at least 10 feet of hopper feeding space for each 100 pullets.

To insure your pullets' having their growing mash all to themselves, move them out on range somewhere away from your buildings and old stock. Provide shade by planting corn or sunflowers or by constructing summer shelters. Use a large capacity water fountain, set its base in gravel that can be kept moist, and you will find your water kept cool during the hottest weather and all day long.

You will find that it pays to insure perfect physical development in your pullets. They will enter your laying house well fleshed, in good health, with good resistance, and the ability to lay eggs for you according to their breeding.

Continuous mash feeding during the growing period is cheapest in the end, because it means earlier egg production.

Joe Rooster: "Wot's yer opinion of that new doctor, Bill?"
Bill Duck: "Quack!!"

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One user summarized conditions during the summer and fall of last year as follows: "I have 283 year-old hens and while they were in molt some of them never stopped laying. They seemed so strong and active. It seemed they were over the molt in much shorter time than in other years."

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EVERYBODYS POULTRY PARTNER

How Many Eggs to Expect

L. M., N. J.—With a flock of average good White Leghorns, you should be able to figure on a production of about 160 eggs per bird during the pullet year. Although some commercial poultry farms are able to secure a much higher average egg production, while others fall short of this mark, it is generally agreed that a commercial poultry plant should have an average egg production of 160 eggs per bird in order to have a profitable flock.

The production which you can expect in the second and third laying years varies with the strains which you have. I have seen some figures which show that the egg production during each succeeding year decreases about 12 to 15 per cent. Other figures show that this decrease is about 20 per cent or more. I think that you had better use this latter figure in estimating what production to expect.

An Outbreak of Poisoning

Mrs. C. R., Pa.—I feel sure that it is poison of some kind that is causing the deaths in your poultry flock. Sudden drowsiness, lameness, staggering and twisting of the heads and necks are typical symptoms of poisoning. It is undoubtedly due to something which the birds are picking up around the farm, or something which they have been getting in their feed.

I would suggest that you immediately give your entire flock a dose of epsom salts at the rate of three-fourths of a pound for 100 layers. Dissolve the epsom salts in sufficient water to make a moist mash which the birds will clean up in 20 minutes to a half hour.

Until you can locate the cause of the poisoning, keep your layers in the hen house, so that they cannot pick up anything which they find on the farm. Poisoning occurs more frequently during the spring than at any other time of the year. This is generally due to the fact that the chickens discover the carcasses of small animals or other chickens which have died during the winter. Decayed vegetables can also produce this effect. It would be well for you to check up around your premises for any material of this nature. See to it that the layers cannot get at stock salt or at any spray material.

I do not know what feeding plan you are following at the present time, but I think it would be to your advantage to put your birds on a schedule and ration offered by a commercial feed manufacturer. If you follow such a plan and keep your chickens properly confined to the poultry house and yard, I do not believe that you will encounter any further cases of poisoning.

Feed Consumed in First Six Weeks

C. I. McC., Pa. — It will require just about one ton of feed to take care of the requirements of 1,000 chicks during the first six weeks. This is figuring on the basis that each chick requires approximately 2 pounds of feed during the first six weeks of its life.

Detection of Blood Spots

W. H. F., N. J.—Until you are able to detect the blood spots when handling eggs, I think that it will be necessary for you to do your candling rather slowly. Blood spots are generally attached to the surface of the yolk and move with the yolk when its position is changed, so you will not find blood spots in a stationary position.

The finding of a particle the size of a lemon seed in an egg is something that can occur in the best of poultry flocks. It is quite likely that a piece of the oviduct or egg canal became detached while the egg was being formed and before the shell was put on.

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

Although egg receipts for March at the four leading markets (New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia) were 15 per cent greater than in March of last year, the April receipts were about 15 per cent below April, 1933. Receipts during the first 12 days of May were about 23 per cent behind the same period of last year.

It is probable that we shall see reduced receipts during the next 12 months. Hen flocks are smaller in size than usual, young chickens on farms are about 15 per cent under a year ago, and the pullet crop as a whole will come into production later than it has for some years. Undoubtedly, the extreme dry weather in the Middle west is already causing a decrease in the rate of laying at this season of the year.

Although prices could be higher in order to make the egg-feed ratio more favorable, they have continued to hold above last year. The New York Market on May 22 quoted standard mixed at 17½–17¾ cents compared to 14–14¼ on the same day a year ago. Nearby white specials were quoted at 20½–21¼ compared to 15½–16½ cents for the best nearby white eggs on the same day a year ago. It is not likely that there will be any marked changes in prices until after the middle of June when they should begin to advance.

The April into storage movement was the largest since 1930, bringing the holdings of shell eggs on May 1 to 4,620,000 cases, compared to 4,857,000 cases on May 1, 1933, and 4,544,000 cases for the five-year average on that date.

Egg consumption which had been showing excellent gains during the first three months of 1934 has been behind since Easter. The trade output at the four leading markets for the six weeks following Easter was approximately 28 per cent below those same weeks of last year. The termination of most CWA employment at the end of March may have been a contributing factor.

Although consumption is lagging and the into storage movement was heavier than expected, the decreased number of layers in prospect for the next 12 months makes the fall outlook appear good. The drought in the principal grain growing sections may cause some rise in feed prices, but it should not be enough to offset the advance in the egg prices.

The BATTLE is On

Each year, poultrymen confront the same enemies—LICE and WORMS. These dreaded parasites retard egg production, impair health, stunt growth, and sometimes cause death to poultry. Put the enemy to rout before they have the chance to establish and multiply. It will mean bigger profits next fall. ZELLERS LOUSE POWDER is sure, quick death to lice, fleas and parasites. ZELLERS (patented) KAMALA-NICOTINE tablets will rid your flock of worms. These tabs do not dissolve until they reach the gizzard. Price, 50 tabs $1.00.

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Protect your birds this summer against worms, lice, bronchitis, mites and other pests and **make more money** on your poultry next winter.

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Thousands of poultrymen endorse TOXITE because they know it helps raise healthy birds... cheaply and quickly. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for **free** *booklet "THE MIRACLE THAT MAKES MONEY FOR YOU."* TOXITE must satisfy or you get your money back.

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Write factory nearest you for catalog of bargains in farm and home needs—Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Baby Chicks, Poultry Supplies, Stoves, Harness, etc.—Jim Brown 66

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE COMPANY
Dept. 4765-A Cleveland, Ohio; Memphis, Tenn.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

DESTROYS MITES & LICE AT ½ THE USUAL COST. Simply paint on roosts, dropping boards. For mites, spray thoroughly. Best results. ½ gal., only 90c.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Mfrs., Omaha, Nebraska

Repairing Time Here Again

[Continued from page 212]

broad headed roofing nails. Then cover the entire patch with the plastic cement. Whenever there is any question in your mind as to whether or not the asphalt plastic cement alone will plug the holes, use a patch.

Not very many poultry raisers will have to be concerned with valleys (the troughs in roof angles where the water runs down to the gutters), for most poultry houses do not have them. Many poultry houses, however, have chimneys and ventilating flues extending through the roof, and the point at which the roof meets the chimney or flue is a place where leakage can occur. Any cracks or crevices which can be detected there should be filled with the asphalt plastic cement.

Repairs Are Only Half of Roof Maintenance

Although the first job is to make sure that the roof is absolutely watertight, don't overlook the fact that painting after repairs insures many additional years of trouble-free roofing service. Asphalt roofings more often dry out than wear out. Therefore, in choosing a roof coating for prepared or ready-to-lay roofing, select one that not only protects but penetrates into the felt base to give the entire roof new life.

Should you have a roof where the top coating is badly worn and pitted, choose a liquid fibre cement of heavy consistency to fill in all these little crevices. The fibres form a blanket over the entire roof area, filling in the tiny holes and making the roof as good as new.

To save time in painting, choose a long handled white-wash brush. This method saves back-breaking effort and the coating goes on more rapidly. It is also advantageous to choose a hot sunshiny day to paint asphalt roofing, as the coating sinks in more rapidly and the roof surface is always smoother in hot weather.

One type of roof construction which is becoming increasingly popular among poultrymen is the built-up roof. It has long been used for flat roofs, but it works very satisfactorily on poultry house roofs, because they are usually low pitched roofs. When you have a badly worn asphalt roofing on such a type house, you can use it as a base for built-up roof construction, using alternate layers of roofing felt and hot roofing asphalt. This is free of nails on the surface. Furthermore, it is quite economical to apply, is wind-proof, and it does not require much expense to maintain it.

Directions for constructing a built-up roof are contained in Brieflet H-23, "Built-Up Roofs." Send a 3-cent stamp for it to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

PUT NEW LIFE INTO YOUR ROOFS THIS SUMMER . . .

Our FREE Roof Repair Manual Tells How . .

NOW is the time to look to your roofs. In many instances the past severe winter has played havoc—weakening the coating, opening up seams, loosening nails, etc. Summertime is the proper time to give these roofs new life, strength, and weather resistance.

All you need is RU-BER-OID patching plastic for holes, open seams, flashings, etc.—RU-BER-OID long-fibered asbestos coating for badly pitted and worn roofs—and Ruberine, the famous preservative that gives roofs new life and toughness.

Ruberine differs from most asphalt roof paints in that it penetrates right through to the felt base and is not simply a surface coating. You will find Ruberine equally good for either smooth or mineral surfaced roofs and shingles. Made in black, red or green.

A postcard or the coupon below will bring you descriptive folders of Ruberoid repair materials. Also our free valuable roof repair manual. It will show you how to save roofs, and labor as well as money.

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ROOFING MANUFACTURERS FOR OVER FORTY YEARS
Offices: BALTIMORE, MD., CHICAGO, ILL., ERIE, PA., MILLIS, MASS., MOBILE, ALA., NEW YORK, N.Y.

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95 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.
Please send me your free roof repair manual. I have checked the Ruberoid products that particularly interest me.

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Asphalt Roll Roofing	☐	Cement Waterproofing	☐
Asphalt and Asbestos Shingles	☐	Safe-n-Dry Sheathing Paper	☐

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Address_____
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WHEN BIG EGGS go to market

MORE MONEY COMES BACK HOME

The poultryman who is successful is the one who puts sturdy, fully developed pullets in the laying house. Some folks, in their desire to economize, feed growing chicks an unknown or poorly balanced ration.

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

Don't practice false economy. If you want QUALITY EGGS next fall—feed Kasco All-Mash Growing Food NOW and be sure of having fully developed pullets go into your laying house.

New Kasco Poultry Book will be sent free and postpaid to any address east of the Ohio-Indiana State line. Just fill out and return the coupon.

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ALL BREEDERS ARE STATE TESTED for B. W. D. (pullorum disease) by standard Tube Agglutination Method under supervision of Mass. State Experiment Station.

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6, 8, 10 and 12 Weeks Old

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Fowl Pox Vaccine
Lederle

(Prepared from Chicken Pox Virus)

For use on birds two to four months old either by the follicle or "slick" method.

A complete and permanent protection assured.

Literature on Request 1

LEDERLE LABORATORIES INC.
511 Fifth Avenue New York

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 210]

fall of the year when meat prices have been depressed by the heavy marketings of poultry.

The best way to handle these cockerels is to place them on a broiler mash as soon as they have been separated from the rest of the flock. This will bring them to marketable age as quickly as possible.

Examine for Lice

Hens that become thin, droopy and unthrifty in appearance should be examined for lice, advises L. M. Hurd of the New York State College of Agriculture. If lice are present, they can be seen scurrying in all directions when the feathers are parted.

To control lice, Hurd recommends the use of nicotine sulphate applied to the perches about a half hour before the hens go to roost. The lice-killing action of this preparation takes place when nicotine sulphate fumes are generated by the body heat of the birds and penetrate through the feathers.

More Feeders and Fountains

As the pullets develop in size, remember to increase the number of feeders and fountains. Failure to give all pullets access to the feed at all times is sufficient to slow up their growth at this important stage.

Equipment that has served its purpose well during the early weeks of brooding will no longer accommodate the half grown pullets. A feeder or a fountain with an opening too small to enable the bird to eat or drink is a common cause of retarded development.

Helping the Molt

A recent checkup of nearly 3,500 Pacific Coast poultry raisers who had been feeding cod liver oil with regularity revealed that this source of vitamin D was especially beneficial in helping the layers through the molt.

These flock owners reported that the feeding of cod liver oil shortened the molting period, resulted in better feathering and increased the level of egg production during the molting period. The rate of egg production during the molt was 48.1 per cent, a figure which is unusually high at a time when most hens in the flock are taking a rest.

In addition to the benefits noticed during the molting period, these poultry raisers found that daily feeding of cod liver oil increased egg production throughout the year, improved egg shell strength and quality, resulted in fewer blood spots and cracked eggs, and lowered the mortality.

Sign in a Detroit Store: "Eggs From Our Own Henry." — Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald.

4-H Club Members Vary in Returns From Capons

Careful attention to details of production and marketing is essential in the success of 4-H capon club members, D. C. Henderson, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, emphasizes. He cites figures from the 1933 Susquehanna club to prove this point.

Twelve boys and girls started 277 birds all obtained from the same producer. They finished the season with 245 capons. The birds cost 46 cents each. They were fed, on the average, 176 days and consumed an average of 45 pounds of feed at a cost of 78 cents.

The average weight at the start was 1.8 pounds, and at the end of the feeding period the average weight was 8.3 pounds. The capons sold for an average price of $1.91.

Since the birds were all of the same variety and came from the same source, differences in return depended upon the efforts of the club members. Feed varied from 39.3 to 65.3 pounds a bird. Feed costs ranged from 64 cents to $1.15 a bird.

Time of selling and method of disposing of the capons made a big difference in returns. Some members sold their capons alive while others dressed their birds. One boy made a profit of only $3.65 on 19 birds and another with the same number of capons received $17.20 above feed and initial costs.

Eat Those Roosters

To prevent the spoilage of eggs due to the production of fertile eggs during the summer months the Wooster Auction News suggests: "Why not get the family together for a big Sunday dinner and fix those roosters so that they will not rob you of the additional money that extra quality eggs will bring you."

Uncle Agabus opines it isn't much use to develop egg-a-day hens, if the five day week goes through.

Molting Rooster: Since they insisted on a registered tattoo mark, I thought I'd do it up right, dear."

COSTS 1/2 KILLS LICE WHILE HENS SLEEP!

...says Prominent Colorado Poultryman.

JUST PAINT the ROOST

"Pratts Roost Paint is not only cheapest, but best, because it works without disturbing hens. One application—and lice and mites were killed. I wouldn't think of using anything else"... Hens freed of lice are better layers. Pratts—the only 100% active Roost Paint—costs only about half as much as nicotine sulphate 40%. No handling of birds necessary. Results guaranteed.

FREE BRUSH WITH EVERY CAN

☐ Half Pint $ .75 ☐ Quart . . . $2.00
☐ Pint . . . 1.25 ☐ Gallon . . 6.00

If your dealer can't supply you, check size wanted, enclose amount with name and address, and mail to—

PRATT FOOD CO., Dept. 627, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pratts ROOST PAINT

GROW BIG FRAMED STURDY PULLETS

It takes strong, sturdy bodies, lots of *red blood* and *vigor* to keep hens thriving and laying. Grow your pullets with

PARK & POLLARD ManAmar Feeds

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All produced from our own breeders. B.W.D. tested, pedigreed bred. Priced right. Order now. Write for literature. Cert. Comp. 500.

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New Scientific Discovery. $1.00 bottle equal quantity, enough 400 feeds, can be used in many ways. Increases egg production. More effective product known. Poultry repeaters. Real Medicinegram, preventative. Destroys worms. Used by multiplied thousands. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.

SINE'S POULTRY EQUIPMENT, Dept. E5 QUARRYTOWN, PA.

Reducing Mortality

The Ohio Experiment Station has adopted a 4-point program which it has found to be particularly effective in reducing the losses from diseases like leucosis, paralysis, typhoid and cholera-like diseases. Here is the program:

1. Hatching eggs are saved only from hens, thus eliminating the eggs from pullets not having sufficient vigor to live and develop into hens.
2. All breeding birds are tested for pullorum disease and the reactors removed.
3. One square foot of floor space is allowed for each chick, and cockerels are removed at 6 weeks of age.
4. Chicks are brooded with a warm hover and a cool room.

By following this program, it was possible to reduce mortality to 8 per cent during the first 24 weeks. Previously, mortality had ranged from 20 to 30 per cent during the growing period.

Ever since Jone'es old hen had volleyplaned into Smith's garden, the two families had quarreled. Mrs. Smith called Mr. Jones, "You Nas-ty man," and Mr. Jones called Mrs. Smith "an old cluck."

One day, Mr. Smith phoned to Mr. Jones. "We can bury the hatchet, now," he said, "My old hen is dead."

"So?" replied the unforgiving Jones. "I didn't even know your wife was ill."

"I have a fine setter at home."

"Is that so? What kind is it—an English or an Irish?"

"Neither. It's a Plymouth Rock."—Pathfinder.

EGG AUCTION PRICES

Three Top Prices Quoted

Flemington, N. J., May 15—Fancy Wh. 25; Wh. Grade A. 22½; Br. Grade A. 22¾.

Hamden, Conn., May 15—Wh. Spec. Lg. 20-21½; Spec. Br. Lg. 20-21; Br. Ex. Lg. 19½-21½.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., May 15.—Wh. Fancy Lg. 20½-24¼; Wh. Grade A. Lg. 19½-23½; Br. Fancy Lg. 20-23½.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 15 — Wh. Fancy Lg. 20½-25; Wh. Grade A. Lg. 19½-25; Br. Grade A. Lg. 19-23.

Vineland, N. J., May 17 — Wh. Fancy 22-22¼; Wh. Grade A. 21½-23¼; Wh. Prod. Grade Ex. 20-22½; Br. Grade A. 21-23.

Brockton, Mass., May 17—Br. Spec. Lg. 22-23¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 21-21½; Wh. Spec. Lg. 21-22¼.

Doylestown, Pa., May 17—Wh. Fancy Lg. 22¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 22; Wh. Std. Lg. 20.

Coatesville, Pa., May 17—Wh. Fancy Lg. 23¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 21; Br. Fancy Lg. 22¼.

Center Point, Pa., May 17—Wh. Fancy Lg. 21¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 20¼; Br. Fancy Lg. 19¾.

Butler, Pa., May 18—Wh. Ex. Lg. 19¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 17¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 18¾.

Wooster, Ohio, May 17—Wh. Ex. Lg. 18; Wh. Std. Lg. 17; Storage packed Ex. 19½.

Bethlehem, Pa., May 18 — Wh. Fancy Lg. 21¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 20¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 19¼.

New Holland, Pa., May 21—Wh. Ex. Lg. 21; Wh. Std. Lg. 18; Br. Ex. Lg. 20.

THREE SIMPLE FACTS

1. Quality eggs bring higher prices.
2. Quality feed makes quality eggs.
3. **LARRO EGG MASH** is the leading quality feed for layers and breeders.

★

If you feed *Larro* **EGG MASH** you will get more eggs---and better eggs---and have healthier hens ----and make more money. Write for our folder about **"EGG QUALITY"**

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

One of the Largest and ORIGINAL Breeders

Our summer hatched New Hampshire Reds are profitable. They have the vitality to live well, grow rapidly and mature early. Every chick our own strain. Send for catalog giving full information about our Reds and our 8-point balanced breeding program. Buy genuine New Hampshire Reds direct from the breeding source. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Hatches every week. Code Cert. No. 750.

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BALANCED BREEDING

CHICKS from Antigen B.W.D. tested flocks Rocks & Reds, $6.30; Leghorns, $6.30; Assorted, $6.30. Free circular. Cert. No. 3356.
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Choose your feeds as carefully as you do your chicks. Taking a chance with inferior and poorly balanced rations destroys the value of a good breeding foundation. Premier Feeds are perfectly balanced and farm tested. Made from choice grains, rich in vitamins and minerals, with a liberal buttermilk content,—these feeds contain all of the factors needed to produce quality eggs. They are daily contributing their full share of steady, reliable and economical service to poultrymen. Enjoy the advantages of increased production, health and vigor with Premier Feeds.

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Your feeds need copper with the iron

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● BIRD BROS. CHAMPION **Partridge Ply. Rocks** ●

Most beautiful and most profitable variety of American breeds. Won every prize at New York Show, Jan. 1934. Breeding stock, mated flocks, single birds, hatching eggs. Free catalog.

BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

The Laying Tests Summarized

High Pen Each Breed to May 1—(212 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	1920.45	1842	Florida
2	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	1910.00	1803	Maine
3	Red Mount Farm	N. H. R.	1699.80	1618	Penna.
4	Oakland Farm	Bd. Rk.	1613.05	1582	Rhode Isld.
5	Susquehn'a Co. Brdrs.	Wh. Rk.	1589.50	1579	Penna.
6	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	1460.95	1393	Penna.
7	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	1351.90	1314	Penna.
8	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	1317.15	1283	Vineland
9	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	1273.00	1320	Long Isld.
10	Mrs. M. M. Clark	Lt. Brh.	1265.00	1187	Maine
11	Ward's Poultry Fm.	Bf. Leg.	1239.10	1255	Oklahoma
12	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	1183.30	1220	Penna.
13	H. L. Day Plty. Fm.	Exch. Leg.	1139.60	1181	Florida
14	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	999.50	990	Florida
15	Eriksen's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	941.65	1037	Penna.
16	Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	850.00	836	Long Isld.
17	Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp.	835.45	838	Texas
18	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	748.00	692	Long Isld.
19	C. W. Pevehouse	Lt. Br. Leg.	728.25	765	Oklahoma
20	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	671.60	597	Texas
21	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	656.00	668	Maine
22	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	478.00	520	Maine

High Hen Each Breed to May 1—(212 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	212.45	197	Florida
2	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	210.00	199	Maine
3	Christie's Plty. Fm.	N. H. R.	207.95	190	Rhode Isld.
4	Oakland Farm	Bd. Rk.	200.85	190	Rhode Isld.
5	Kalerok Farm	Wh. Rk.	182.00	172	Maine
6	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	171.30	169	Penna.
7	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	170.40	181	Oklahoma
8	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	166.15	154	Penna.
9	Ward's Poultry Fm.	Bf. Leg.	158.85	148	Oklahoma
10	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	158.00	151	Maine
11	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	157.00	177	Long Isld.
12	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	149.10	148	Georgia
13	H. L. Day Plty. Fm.	Exch. Leg.	148.65	158	Florida
14	Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp.	146.00	142	Texas
15	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	144.00	157	Maine
16	Eriksen's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	138.75	156	Penna.
17	Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	137.00	131	Long Isld.
18	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy	131.30	126	Florida
19	Walter C. Dohe	Bl. And.	108.00	99	Long Isld.
20	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	105.00	116	Maine
21	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	101.00	98	Maine
22	C. W. Pevehouse	Lt. Br. Leg.	82.95	87	Oklahoma

High Pen for April in Each Standard Test

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Mrs. Carlton Rand	R. I. R.	296.00	292	Maine
2	Flying Horse Farm	R. I. R.	283.00	268	Long Isld.
3	Co-op. Br. Hatch. Co.	Wh. Leg.	277.25	257	West. N. Y.
4	G. S. Stover	Wh. Leg.	276.90	258	Arizona
5	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	275.55	259	Florida
6	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	273.45	261	Michigan
7	W. S. Hannah Sons	Wh. Leg.	272.90	254	Georgia
8	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	271.35	256	Oklahoma
9.	W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	267.75	249	Texas
10	Red Mount Farm	N. H. R.	265.70	244	Penna.
11	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	265.40	246	Rhode Isld.
12	Leon H. Niece	Wh. Leg.	258.90	252	Hunt., N. J.
13	P. T. Kistler	Bd. Rk.	258.55	244	Cent., N. Y.
14	Charlescote Farm	R. I. R.	254.95	253	Pass., N. J.
15	Louis Schaible	R. I. R.	245.05	237	Vineland

High Pen to May 1 in Each Standard Contest—(212 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	1920.45	1842	Florida
2	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	1910.00	1803	Maine
3	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	1822.80	1735	Rhode Isld.
4	Guy A. Leader	Wh. Leg.	1809.55	1769	Penna.
5	W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	1721.95	1644	West. N. Y.
6	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	1713.60	1695	Georgia
7	Erath Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	1705.60	1669	Texas
8	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	1640.70	1634	Michigan
9	Kerr Chickeries	R. I. R.	1613.40	1588	Hunt., N. J.
10	Louis Schaible	R. I. R.	1603.45	1619	Vineland
11	Max Johnson	Wh. Leg.	1577.60	1509	Arizona
12	James Dryden	Bd. Rk.	1572.80	1592	Cent. N. Y.
13	R. C. E. Wallace	Bd. Rk.	1526.00	1614	Long Isld.
14	Charles Lathrop	R. I. R.	1522.50	1522	Pass., N. J.
15	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	1513.95	1519	Oklahoma

Avg. Production to May 1 in Each Standard Test

Rank	Contest	Number Competing Birds	Avg. Points Per Bird To Date	Avg. Eggs Per Bird To Date
1	Arizona	290	138.73	134.81
2	Pennsylvania	960	138.49	139.29
3	Georgia	700	136.23	137.63
4	Western New York	680	134.92	133.55
5	Rhode Island	500	131.74	129.81
6	Florida	820	130.71	132.01
7	Hunterdon Co., N. J.	500	130.49	130.51
8	Oklahoma	450	126.09	127.80
9	Texas	510	124.28	125.09
10	Central New York	610	123.99	125.83
11	Maine	760	122.59	123.56
12	Vineland, N. J.	500	119.91	122.45
13	Michigan	600	119.23	122.02
14	Long Island	610	117.41	116.52
15	Passaic Co., N. J.	490	113.52	114.96

Dixie Pen Leading

The seventh month of competition at the various Standard contests brought about a change of leadership in the national ranking. The White Leghorn entry of Dixie Poultry Yards at the Florida contest forged ahead of the Rhode Island Red pen representing Red Mount Farm at the Maine test, giving them the distinction of being the highest scoring pen in all Standard contests. Other outstanding breed leaders are: New Hampshire Reds, Red Mount Farm at Pennsylvania; Barred Rocks, Oakland Farm at Rhode Island; White Rocks, Susquehanna County Breeders at Pennsylvania.

One of the White Leghorn pullets in the Dixie Poultry Yards pen at Florida moved into first place as the highest scoring individual in the country. Second honors are held by a Rhode Island Red entered at the Maine contest by Lord Bros. A New Hampshire Red pullet representing Christie's Poultry Farm at the Rhode Island test ranks third.

The best monthly pen record was made by a pen of Rhode Island Reds entered by Mrs. Carlton Rand at the Maine contest. Their average was 29.6 points and 29.2 eggs per bird for the 30 day period. Second honors for April went to the Rhode Island Red entry representing Flying Horse Farm at Long Island, as it produced at the rate of 28.3 points and 26.8 eggs per bird.

The Arizona contest, with an average production of 138 points and 134 eggs per bird, now ranks first among the standard contests, forcing Pennsylvania into second position. Georgia and Western New York follow in third and fourth places, respectively.

Treadwell Ahead at Storrs

A pen of Rhode Island Reds, owned by George B. Treadwell, leads the Storrs contest at the end of the sixth month. Guy A. Leader's pen sets the pace for the White Leghorn group, while Barred Rock honors are held by the James Dryden entry. The highest scoring individual at Storrs is a White Leghorn pullet entered by Guy A. Leader. The heavy breeds are led by a Rhode Island Red representing Globus Poultry Farm, George B. Treadwell's leading pen of Rhode Island Reds again took highest monthly honors by turning in a record of 282 eggs scoring 289 points for the month of April. During the first six months of production the Storrs flock has averaged 112.9 eggs and 113.7 points per bird.

Directory of Contests

Many of the contests are now accepting applications for the 1934-35 contest year which is scheduled to begin October 1, 1934. Most contests close their entry lists early in order to have sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements for the new contest. Those poultry breeders who appreciate the benefits derived from participating in contests and who are interested in entering pens next year should make application at once. Several contests report an unusual early demand for pen space in the 1934-35 tests. Apply now before it is too late! The accompanying directory of Standard contests is presented to enable our readers to get in direct touch with the contests in which they are most interested.

Arizona, Univ. of Arizona, H. Embleton, Agr. Exp. Sta., Tucson, Ariz.

Central N. Y., Cornell Univ., R. C. Ogle, N. Y. Col. of Agr., Ithaca, N. Y.

Florida, Univ. of Florida, E. F. Stanton, Col. of Agr., Chipley, Fla.

Georgia, Univ. of Georgia, Arthur Gannon, Col. of Agr., Athens, Ga.

Hunterdon Co., Rutgers Univ., C. S. Platt, N. J. Col. of Agr., New Brunswick, N. J.

Long Island, State Inst. of Applied Agr., D. H. Horton, Poultry Dept., Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

Maine, Maine Dept. of Agr., H. M. Tucker, Div. of An. Industry, Augusta, Me.

Michigan, Mich. State Col., C. G. Card, Poultry Dept., East Lansing, Mich.

Oklahoma, Okla. A. & M. Col., R. B. Thompson, Agr. Exp. Sta., Stillwater, Okla.

Passaic Co., Rutgers Univ., C. S. Platt, N. J. Col. of Agr., New Brunswick, N. J.

Pennsylvania, Pa. Dept. of Agr., G. F. Shaw, Egg Laying Contest, Harrisburg, Pa.

Rhode Island, R. I. State Col., H. O. Stuart, Agr. Exp. Sta., Kingston, R. I.

Texas, Tarleton Agr. Col., E. C. Johnson, Poultry Dept., Stephenville, Texas.

Vineland, Rutgers Univ., C. S. Platt, N. J. Col. of Agr., New Brunswick, N. J.

Western N. Y., Cornell Univ., R. C. Ogle, N. Y. Col. of Agr., Ithaca, N. Y.

Timid Tessie says she absolutely refuses to have anything to do with cross-bred poultry. She prefers her chickens to be gentle and kind.

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INFORMATION Worth Having

There are many choice, profitable ideas on poultry raising in the booklets and bulletins listed below and offered by advertisers in EVERYBODYS. Unless otherwise stated, these bulletins are free. Ask for each booklet by the title printed in bold face type, and WRITE DIRECT TO ADDRESS GIVEN after each booklet. Where the title is preceded by a star, it means that the bulletin can be obtained punched to fit Everybodys Poultry SCRAP BOOK, if you so request.

Feeding

Molaska for Livestock and Poultry—A circular setting forth the feeding value of pure can powdered molasses. Tells how much to use in a poultry ration.—The Molaska Corporation, 7407 Stanton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

★ **Why Granite Grit for Poultry?**—An 8-page bulletin answering this important question. Authorities like Dr. O. B. Kent, Prof. C. E. Lee, Carl H. Schroeder, M. H. Arndt, Prof. J. E. Rice, Prof. Frank Mitchell and others tell why hard grit saves feed and also maintains the health of poultry.—Stone Mountain Grit Co., Lithonia, Ga.

★ **Twenty Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding**—A 24-page booklet giving the story of the discovery of vitamins. Tells how vitamin D stopped leg weakness in chicks, reduced mortality 66 per cent, increased egg production, lowered feed cost, and improved hatchability. — National Oil Products Co., 1844 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

How to Feed Kraco—A circular telling how to feed Kraco milk sugar feed to chicks, growing stock and layers. Gives special directions for using Kraco in a coccidiosis control mash. — Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp., Dept. D, Chicago, Ill.

Marketing

Let That Extra Egg Money Out — A folder listing 11 factors affecting the quality of an egg before it is laid and 4 factors affecting quality after the egg is laid. Contains natural color illustrations showing how eggs graded according to government standards appear when candled.—Larrowe Milling Co., Box 68, North End Sta., Detroit, Mich.

How to Get More Money for Your Eggs—A very interesting bulletin telling just how to go about developing a parcel post egg business. — Rockford Fibre Container Co., 207 Sayre St., Rockford, Ill.

Diseases

Infectious Bronchitis Vaccine — A circular describing the symptoms for infectious bronchitis, method of vaccinating for this disease, when and where to vaccinate, and how to recognize the reaction.—Vineland Poultry Laboratories, Box 248-C, Vineland, N. J.

How to Treat Coccidiosis—Give symptoms and treatment for both the acute and chronic forms of coccidiosis. Also gives sanitation practices to follow.—Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 414 Jackson St., Charles City, Ia.

Control of Intestinal Worms—An illustrated circular telling how worms multiply, how to recognize symptoms of worms, and method of administering treatment.—Lederle Laboratories, Inc., 511 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The Miracle That Makes Money for You—A very interesting booklet telling how to control coccidiosis and other diseases spread through contaminated litter. — Truslow Poultry Farm, Inc., Box 271, Chestertown, Md.

The Lee Way With Poultry—A 64-page book on poultry diseases, prevention and treatment, with instructions for making a post-mortem examination, general sanitation precautions, and a very complete index or table to diseases of chicks and adult poultry.—Geo. H. Lee Co., 647 Lee Building, Omaha, Nebr.

Housing

Nest Box Plans—Full dimensions and plans for making a battery of 12 nests, containing removable bottoms and hinged perches, from pressed wood. Your request will be forwarded to the manufacturer by the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Saving Roofs—A 12-page manual containing suggestions for making repairs on all types of poultry house roofs.—Ruberoid Co., Dept. EP, 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

These 11 Brieflets GIVEN FREE With Scrap Book

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Culling Should Be Year-Around Job

Culling, as practiced by the better poultry breeders, is no longer confined to one single handling in late summer, according to Stephen M. Walford, Purdue University Extension Poultryman, who points out that there is no time of the year when all the characteristics of a good breeding bird can be observed at once.

Walford refers to a close study of the inheritance of egg production, conducted at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, which showed that five factors make for high records, and that each is separately inherited. He declares that all five can be identified by an observant poultry raiser, and undesirable birds discarded as possible breeders, by observing the following points:

1. Early Maturity. Cull out the last 10 to 20 per cent of each brood of pullets to come into egg production.

2. Absence of Winter Pause. Do not use as breeders those pullets which go out of production during the winter months. In the event of disease outbreaks, or radical changes in management, however, this detail must be overlooked.

3. Absence of Broodiness. Mark the pullets that go broody, and discard them on their third broody spell. As the flock improves in this respect, two, one, and finally no broody periods should be tolerated.

4. Persistency. As the flock goes out of production and into a molt in summer the "earliest quitters" should be discarded.

5. Intensity of Production. Since bleaching of the yellow color in the beak, shanks and skin of yellow skin varieties is most intense in the birds that lay the greatest number of eggs per month, save as breeders the birds which show the most bleaching.

Since the male birds contribute equally with the females in transmitting these characteristics, only males should be used whose dams are equal to or better than the breeding flock females in these qualities.

"To round out such a breeding program," Walford says, "all breeding birds should be free from Standard defects, and show reasonable adherence to breed characteristics; all hatching eggs should be carefully selected for size, shape, and shell color and texture; all chicks should be culled before putting them in the brooder house; and all broilers and pullets which fail to feather at broiler age should be marked so that they will never be used as breeders."

President Approves Feed Manufacturers Code

A code of fair competition for the feed manufacturing industry was approved Wednesday by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to become effective June 4. The code is effective for commercial manufacturers of livestock and poultry feeds, but does not include small manufacturers who mix and manufacture these feeds on a small custom basis.

There are about 300 manufacturers affected by the code, which was submitted by the American Association of Feed Manufacturers. It will be administered by a code authority of seven members, five of whom are to be elected by members of the association, and two to be elected by non-members. The code contains standard National Recovery Administration wage and labor provisions. Administration of these provisions will be subject to the approval of the administrator of the National Recovery Act, while the other provisions of the code will be administered subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The stock and poultry feed manufacturing industry is one of the few which gets most of its raw materials from farmers and sells most of its product to them, Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials say.

As various state regulatory groups protect farmers by enforcing standards and grades of feeds, no provision for such standards is made in the present code.

It's quite all right if General Johnson "cracks down on the code chiselers," but we hope he won't crack the other eggs.

Flock of 3,000 Bronze turkeys grown last year by D. R. Abel and Son, York County, Pa.

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Start Early to Prevent Worms. Brieflet D-3, "The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry," tells how. Send 3-cent stamp to Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

Turkeys and the Sun

June is our first month, here in northwestern Pennsylvania, for real sunshine in the turkey yards. How the flock does enjoy the early summer sun for as the season advances they take refuge under the orchard trees and grow quite lazy. We are fed up on the benefit of sun rays as far as humans are concerned and remove the windows from the brooder and shelter houses, so that the turkeys may have full benefit of direct sunshine.

June Greens

Succulent feed becomes a question during the latter part of June. Dandelions are gone, and the first growth of clover and timothy now ready for harvesting, has lost attractiveness for the turkeys. Here is where the long rows of lettuce down in the truck patch help out. Cutting it several inches from the ground level, by the time the crop space has been gone over, the first rows are ready for recutting. Have it crisp and snappy for the noon feed and they will not leave a scrap. Of course, I'm speaking of the average farm flock of less than 200 birds. Those having large flocks should plan for alfalfa and rape, which make excellent forage crops for all poultry.

Clean Birds

The question of clean birds, inside, is tossed aside by many growers, for they say if clean quarters have been provided along with clean feed, all will be well. Some things might be overlooked, but not the matter of clean soil. In turkey rearing this is a necessity, unless they are brooded on wire. Draw your own conclusion from the vitality of the birds. If they are listless, not hungry, and you lose one occasionally from apparently no reason, then look up the worm remedies as advertised in these columns, before the death rate becomes alarming.

Keep Them Growing

The successful turkey grower keeps his flock pushing ahead right from the start. At the age of two months, the critical time of life for turkeys, careful attention is necessary. Urging the appetite and general activity is very often a hard task. The response is not as ready as one might expect, but after a few rather listless days each turkey either lags or comes back hungry, and full of motion and excitement.

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30x4.50-21	2.40	0.85	31x4	2.95	0.85
28x4.75-19	2.45	0.95	32x4	2.95	0.85
29x4.75-20	2.50	0.95	33x4	2.95	0.85
29x5.00-19	2.85	1.05	34x4	3.25	0.85
30x5.00-20	2.85	1.05			
28x5.25-18	2.90	1.15			
29x5.25-19	2.95	1.15			
30x5.25-20	2.95	1.15			
31x5.25-21	3.25	1.15			
28x5.50-18	3.35	1.15			
29x5.50-19	3.35	1.15			
30x6.00-18	3.40	1.15			
31x6.00-19	3.40	1.15			
32x6.00-20	3.45	1.25			
33x6.00-21	3.65	1.25			
32x6.50-20	3.75	1.35			

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Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
32x4½	3.35	1.15			
33x4½	3.45	1.15			
34x4½	3.45	1.15			
30x5	3.65	1.35			
33x5	3.75	1.45			
35x5	3.95	1.55			

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32x6 (8)	7.95	2.75	36x8	12.45	4.25
32x6(10)	8.95	2.75	40x8	15.95	4.95

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SEE $100 CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT ON BACK COVER THIS ISSUE

Conducted by Aunt Sally

Everybody's Home Page

June

Here comes the bride! June the month for brides, is right here, and what are we going to do for the bride's-to-be? Many wonderful romances have fallen by the depression wayside, but the way of true love has not ceased or slowed down, and this June we are promised a continual round of wedding bell ringing.

Hope Chest

Already a chest has been started for a favorite bride and I'm having a lot of pleasure and joy figuring out its contents. Items extremely useful but inexpensive; the things we simply could not keep house without. Have you seen the Dutch table squares of varied colors and the four small fringed napkins that are included in the set? They cost 20 cents, and all they need is the edge whipped over to prevent fraying down in the fringe. They will dress up the breakfast nook in great fashion. This young housekeeper plans to use doilies for her everyday dining table and has made a number with plain hems, stitched in with colored thread, running several extra stitchings in from the hem as a matter of decoration.

Then there is large cake tray with its wide china server. The platter would answer for salad, too. A monel-metal grill will also go into the chest. It not only toasts sandwiches on both sides at the same time, but grills chops or a small steak right up to the minute. Its cost is $1.98, and has the ordinary electric attachment.

It is not new to tell of the nice roller towels made from the large sugar sacks, and how their green borders will dress up the kitchen rack. Another bundle in the parade, will be of hemmed sacks for tea towels. Had I time there would be a pair of round rugs made from feed sacks, dyed some pretty tint. I made several years ago and they are still on duty. Tea napkins, with dainty embroidered corners shall be brought from their hiding place and included in the collection. Can you recall when we had money to buy a few extras for times like this?

As for a curtain suggestion, here is a real top one. Wide open mesh called mission net, which sells for 15 cents a yard is the success of our spring housecleaning. When deeply hemmed and hung, they cover all the spots on the window blinds and dress up the place like a "million dollars." The material comes in three shades, white, cream and a lovely deep ecru. Truly a marked economy in curtain lore.

What Shall We Eat!

Chicken, of course. In discussing five prospective banquets for May, the first meat to be named is chicken, and the rest of the menu suffers all manner of changes. For the first affair, chicken croquetts with mushroom sauce, and a sprig of parsley at the top. The plate will also have two new potatoes with buttered sauce, a new tomato filled with a light bread and celery filling and baked.

Yes, I forgot to name the cocktail, bits of fresh pineapple surrounding a mound of powdered sugar. This will be served on a glass plate with paper doily, and an oyster fork on the side. The salad will be a half pear on a lettuce leaf. The pear will be spread with Philadelphia cream cheese into which halves of fresh grapes are to be pressed to imitate a bunch of grapes. The stem will be a narrow strip of green pepper. One of the club girls will bake meringue shells for the strawberry ice cream. Sounds thrilling, does it not?

Everybodys Patterns

All patterns price 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

No. 329—Casual Daytime Dress. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3⅛ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 970—Slimming and Youthful. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 587—Darling Wee Frock. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅛ yards of 39-inch material with 9¾ yards of bias binding or ribbon.

No. 831—Cunning Little Model. Designed for sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yards of 35-inch material.

No. 999—Chic Tailored Styling. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

Our Summer Fashion Magazine is 15 cents a copy, but may be obtained for 10 cents if ordered same time as pattern.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT
EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Hanover, Pa.

POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

June 13, N. J. Poultry Field Day, N. J. College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 19-20, Annual meeting of New York State Co-operative Poultry Breeders', Inc., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 22, Ohio Poultry Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

June 25-29, Cornell Judging and Breeding School, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

July 26-27, Annual poultry convention, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

July 30-Aug. 3, International Baby Chick Association Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

Aug. 7-8, American Poultry Association Convention, Hotel Morrison, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 17-21, Seventh Annual Cornell Egg Grading and Marketing School, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

N. J. Poultry Field Day, June 13

Questions on poultry management and disease problems will be answered for poultry raisers at New Jersey's annual field day to be held at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J., June 13. Inquiry booths with specialists in charge will be set up. The field day program will last throughout the entire day.

Ohio Poultry Day on June 22

The seventeenth annual Ohio Poultry Day will be held June 16, starting at 9:45 a. m. at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. Disease, marketing, feeding, laying batteries, battery brooding, housing and other subjects will be included in the demonstrations and discussions. The complete program can be obtained from D. C. Kennard, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Egg Auction for New Hampshire

New Hampshire's first egg auction has been established at Derry, New Hampshire. Sales will be held every Monday and Thursday afternoon, starting June 11. The auction will be managed by Cleveland Gilcreast, formerly manager of the Brockton, Massachusetts, egg auction.

NEPPCO Summer Meeting Planned

The summer meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council is tentatively scheduled for September 13 and 14 at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sees Danger in Revised Egg Grades

The change in the federal standards of eggs allowing more eggs to sell under a higher grade term rather than to provide better conditions is seen as a danger to the producer of high quality eggs by H. E. Botsford, Cornell University.

If eastern states change their grades to conform to the revised federal standards, Professor Botsford believes that more inferior eggs would be shipped, because they could then masquerade under high grade names. High retail egg grades have probably done more to stimulate the production of better quality eggs and to create consumer satisfaction than any other one thing, he maintains.

A. P. A. Convention Dates Set

The 59th annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, August 7th and 8th. Information regarding the program can be obtained from E. B. Campbell, Secretary, 655 W. Third Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Wooster Auction Storing Eggs

The Wooster, Ohio, egg auction has been storing a small quantity of its eggs as a means of upholding prices and to discover how the eggs will stand up in storage.

78,000 Cars of Poultry Inspected Since Government Service Was Started

During the seven and one-half years in which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been conducting its live poultry inspection service in New York City, nearly 78,000 cars of live poultry have been inspected.

Approximately 6,800 of these cars were rejected because they contained poultry with over-loaded crops or were objectionable for other reasons. More than 2,200 cars were found to contain poultry in an unhealthy condition and had to be unloaded under direct supervision of a veterinary inspector. About 750,000 pounds of poultry was rejected by the inspectors and caused to be destroyed. Roup and infectious bronchitis were the principal diseases making poultry unfit.

Summer Shelter Economical Housing

No form of poultry housing is quite as economical and inexpensive as the summer or range shelter. Framing for a shelter can be made from 2 by 3-inch or 1 by 4-inch material.

Plans for the 9 by 10-foot Connecticut Summer Shelter, devised at Storrs Experiment Station and described in Extension Bulletin No. 155, can be secured without charge from the Agasote Millboard Co., Dept. 15, Trenton, N. J. These plans specify Homasote, a building board made from compressed wood pulp. Although no treatment is required in using Homasote for the shelter roof, the Connecticut Station recommends the application of two coats of oil paint.

New York Egg-Feed Ratio

It required 9.5 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of poultry feed during the week ending May 17, compared to 9.1 dozen eggs for the same week a year ago, according to the New York Department of Agriculture.

NOPCO Expands World Fair Exhibit

The National Oil Products Company is expanding its exhibit at the 1934 Century of Progress Exposition to include seven departmental displays instead of one as was the case last year. The story of Vitex and Nopco XX, vitamin D products of this firm, will be described orally by means of the Robophone and will be illustrated by Baloptican slides.

Zeeland-Holland Chick Show

Geerlings' Town Line Poultry Farm won the Grand Sweepstakes in the recent Zeeland-Holland, Michigan chick show with an average score of 95.18. Grand Sweepstakes in the light breeds was taken by the Schaap's Pioneer Poultry Farm, while the Grand Sweepstakes for heavy breeds was taken by the Miami Valley Hatchery. A total of 171 entries of 25 chicks each were on exhibit.

Cut Summer Hatches in Missouri

Large hatchery operators in Missouri have agreed not to hatch any chicks in July and August, following the recommendations of the National Hatchery Coordinating Committee. Efforts are being made to have hatcherymen in other states take similar action as a means of reducing the chick output.

POULTRY AUCTION PRICES

Brockton, Mass., May 15—Heavy fowls, 15½-17¾; Red broilers, 17½-21½; Red chickens, 22¼; Rock chickens, 22; crossbred chickens, 20.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., May 16—Leghorn fowls, 14-16; Leghorn broilers, 17½-18¼.

Hamden, Conn., May 15—Rock broilers, 18½-21½; Red broilers, 18½-23½; Leghorn broilers, 17½-18½; heavy fowls, 15½-18½; Leghorn fowls, 17-18.

Flat Wire Baskets preserve EGG QUALITY

The Shenandoah Egg Basket is strongly built from special flat steel staves electrically welded, and is cadmium plated affording protection against rust. Ample air space permits free circulation to each egg, insuring rapid cooling. Some of the prominent poultrymen using Shenandoah Flat Wire Baskets to preserve egg quality are: Guy A. Leader, Taylor Brothers, Musser Brothers, Irving J. Kauder, Prof. James E. Rice, and F. Sloan McComb.

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Diggs in "Charcoal an Economic Necessity in the Poultry Ration,"—Poultry Craftsman, April, 1931—says:

"It is also advisable to use charcoal regardless of the percentage of protein in the diet, as protein is not the only thing that can upset a chicken's digestion, and if charcoal be present in the tract when there is a possibility or probability of an upset the trouble is nipped, usually, before it develops. If it does develop, the chicken knows it before the boss does and promptly swallows some extra charcoal if it is in sight. Therefore, the suggestion for a hopper supply."

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SCIENCE *Marches on!*

Successful treatment for fowl paralysis and leucosis (Big Liver Disease) was reported by Dr. Zadik to the Society of Biology.

Injections into the blood of a lead preparation, designated as R237 b, has cured even advanced cases, according to the Folia Haematologica, a German publication devoted to diseases of the blood. Similar cures were effected by the exposure to radio-thorium, which are actions resulting from the decomposition of lead.

• • •

Infectious bronchitis, or as it is now officially and more appropriately named, Laryngotracheitis, may directly or indirectly affect the hatchability of the eggs laid by infected birds, but there is little or no danger that the disease can be transmitted through the egg. Dr. C. A. Brandly reached these conclusions as a result of his studies at Kansas State College.

• • •

Roundworms were eliminated from poultry, at an efficiency of 95.14, by the use of powdered pyrethrum. Pyrethrum is a well-known insect powder. Dr. R. C. Rebrassier, who conducted these experiments at the Ohio State Experiment Station, found 200 milligrams an effective dose, provided the pyrethrin content of pyrethrum was 0.8 per cent.

• • •

Visceral gout is increasing among the flocks of South Africa, just as it is rapidly spreading among the flocks of this country, according to reports by Dr. Coles in the Journal of South African Veterinary Medical Association. Although the disease is quite widely distributed, it is generally not recognized by poultrymen. The condition is characterized by congestion of liver and kidneys, and to a lesser extent of the spleen, slight turbid yolks, ruptured yolks in the body cavity with or without yolk-peritonitis. Sometimes grayish, flour-like deposits will be found on the heart sac, in the kidneys, the covering tissue of the liver and the intestinal coils. Abortion at night of soft shelled eggs, and increased thirst are also occasional symptoms.

"The protein content of the ration seems definitely not to be associated in any way with the disease." The onset of the disease is sometimes sudden. Mortality is often high.

A number of diseases may readily be confused with gout by the inexperienced diagnostician, for example, nephritis, fowl cholera, fowl typhoid, pseudo fowl plague, arsenic poisoning, "A" avitaminosis and epizootic abortion.

Neither cause nor cure is known. The disease has been described here in somewhat greater detail because of its rapidly increasing economic significance.

• • •

Can chickens distinguish colors? This question is of practical value since any color preferences might, for instance, explain the preference for certain grains or feedstuffs. The German Ministry of Health has studied this question and, reporting the results in the Archiv for Poultry Science, concludes that chickens, given the choice of a variety of grains, will continue to demonstrate the same individual preferences for the various specific grains (wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley) even though they were "camouflaged" by red, green, yellow or blue dyes. Red and yellow dyed kernels of each grain were picked up before the blue or green ones of the same grain. This and other investigations indicate that green and blue appear merely somewhat "darker" to the hens.

Exposing the feed trough to bright red or yellow light increased feed consumption by 16 per cent, while green and blue lights decreased it by 22 per cent. Red and yellow appear to stimulate the appetite, while green and blue reduce it.

• • •

Washing eggs does not in itself cause eggs to deteriorate, if they are properly handled after washing. Bryant and Sharp further conclude from their work at Cornell University, reported in the Journal of Agricultural Research, that "deterioration of washed eggs is caused by bacterial infection of the egg from the dirt that was on the shell. The only effective remedy is to prevent the eggs from becoming dirty."

• • •

The vitamin "D" content of the egg, when feeding 20, 200 and 2000 Steenbock Rat Units of vitamin D in the form of a cod liver oil concentrate, was increased 2.5, 20 and 200 fold respectively. Activated ergosterol was only half as effective. The investigators, Bethke and co-worker at the Ohio Experiment Station, did not observe any difference in the hatchability of the eggs.

• • •

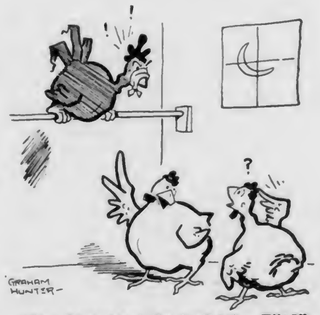
Fowl pox immunization was not as complete with pigeon pox virus as with fowl pox virus, reports Dr. Edgington as a result of his tests at the Ohio Experiment Station.

• • •

Grit in the gizzard for "grinding and pulping of the feed reduces the energy requirements for digestion and increases the efficiency of that organ, so that feeds supplied when grit is available to poultry will show a higher net energy value than when fed in the absence of grit," according to the latest annual report of the California Experiment Station.

• • •

Death rate among chicks is related to death rate among the pullets and their production. On the basis of a survey of 178 poultry flocks, the Florida Experiment Station demonstrated that the greater the chick losses the greater will be the death rate during the pullet year and the smaller the production.



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Five cash prizes of $5 each
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Here is an entirely new idea in a contest for poultry raisers. Through its $100 Egg Quality Contest, Everybodys Poultry Magazine is not only going to show you how to produce and market better eggs during the summer of 1934 and thus increase your returns, but it is also going to give you an opportunity to compete for worthwhile cash prizes at the same time.

It is a simple contest. Here are the rules in brief:

1. Contest is open to all poultry raisers except employees of Everybodys Poultry Magazine. There is no entry fee.

2. Write a letter of not more than 500 words describing the methods of feeding, management, care of eggs after being laid, and the marketing plan followed to produce eggs of better quality during the summer of 1934.

3. All letters in this contest must be mailed to the Egg Quality Contest Editor, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., during September, 1934. Reports postmarked after midnight, September 30, 1934, will not be considered in the judging.

4. The awards will be based entirely upon the letter describing the methods followed to produce and market eggs of better quality.

5. Everybodys Poultry Magazine reserves sole rights to announce the awards and to use the prize winning letters.

6. The awards will be announced in the November, 1934 issue of Everybodys Poultry Magazine, and the prizes given at the left will be sent to the winners on November 10, 1934.

COSTS NOTHING TO ENTER

Remember, it costs nothing for you to enter this unique and unusual contest, yet all the time that you are carrying out our recommendations for producing quality eggs, you are increasing your own returns by getting a higher percentage of your eggs into the top grades.

When you enter this $100 Egg Quality Contest sponsored by Everybodys Poultry Magazine, you will receive a free copy of the new booklet, "How to Produce Better Eggs."

Be sure to enter this unusual contest and obtain this new booklet. Just clip the coupon and mail it today while the subject is on your mind.

FREE *Booklet:* A copy of the new booklet, "How to Produce Better Eggs," will be mailed free to all poultry raisers who enter this contest. It is a complete manual telling you how to obtain top quality eggs from your flock and how to maintain that quality before the eggs are marketed. If you happen to own a copy of Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book, you will find that this booklet exactly fits the Scrap Book. After the close of the contest, a price of 25 cents will be placed on the booklet.

Egg Quality Contest Editor, EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE, Hanover, Pa.

I wish to enter your $100 Egg Quality Contest. Please send me your free booklet, "How to Produce Better Eggs," and the final entry form.

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JULY 1934

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

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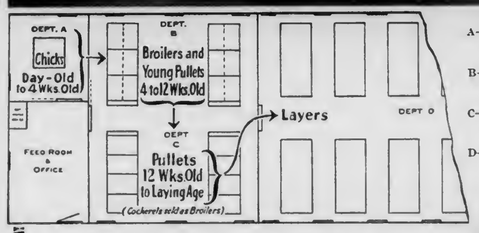

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DEPT. 11 TRENTON, N. J.

This Month With *your* Flock

Summer Sanitation Important

Although the humid days of July are not the most pleasant ones for him, the wideawake poultryman will be redoubling his efforts in keeping everything sanitary. We must realize that the vitality of a hen is at its lowest ebb during this season of the year and that she is, therefore, more susceptible to disease germs.

Several things can be done to increase the general sanitary condition of the laying house. Dropping boards can, and should be, cleaned daily. Land plaster or lime will keep away flies. Drinking fountains will need a daily scrubbing even though a good drinking water disinfectant is used. Don't forget to provide plenty of ventilation. Fresh air is one form of sanitation that is generally overlooked.

Maintain Clean Range

Extra care of the growing flock range during these hot humid days of mid-summer will express itself later in profits from the laying flock. Some program for maintaining a clean range will aid materially in growing out a flock of robust pullet layers.

All tall grass should be cut with a mower and hauled off the range before it has had time to heat or mold. The range should be examined closely every day to see that no dead birds are left lying around for the others to pick at. If summer shelters are used, a regular two-week program of moving and cleaning up of droppings will be found beneficial.

Be sure that there is proper drainage around the water fountains, or else provide a screened platform or cinder pit to carry away the contaminated waste water. The moving of mash hoppers every few days will help to prevent worm infestation. A plentiful supply of the old fashioned air slaked lime will be found useful for covering those bare spots and damp places around the mash hoppers, houses and water fountains.

Care for Early Hatched Pullets

Pullets that were hatched in January and February will be coming into lay during this month. Many poultrymen have too often made the fatal mistake of leaving these pullets on the range until the fall months

(Continued on page 235)

Through *the* Editor's Specs

A Full Life—It was one of those sticky, sultry evenings—June 2, 1934—with the temperature well up in the nineties when a group of 250 persons sat down to a dinner in one of the dining rooms of Willard Straight Hall at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Included in this group were leading poultry scientists, poultry editors, former Cornell students and individuals of prominence in the poultry industry. They had come to honor Professor James E. Rice who retires on June 30 after 31 years of active service as head of the poultry department of Cornell University.

Professor Rice is the Dean of American poultry educators. No one man has exerted quite as much influence over poultry teaching and poultry practices in the United States as has Professor Rice.

Today, the college poultry departments throughout the country are staffed to a large extent with men who have studied under him or under his former students. They, in turn, have taught the men who have gone out to teach poultry and agriculture in high schools. Consequently, an unusually large number of those in poultry educational work have Professor Rice somewhere in the pedigrees of their poultry knowledge.

His influence has extended to present day poultry journalism. Of the four major poultry publications, one is edited by a Cornell graduate, while three have editors who studied under Professor James G. Halpin, University of Wisconsin, the first graduate in poultry under Professor Rice.

Professor Rice graduated from Cornell University in 1892. The venerable Liberty Hyde Bailey, horticulturist, student of rural life and former dean of Cornell University, recalled him as a "small, sandy haired student hurrying across the campus." There was no separate poultry department at that time, but Rice, the ambitious student, in his interest in poultry purchased the lumber, feed and chickens necessary to run a series of experiments on feeding "carbonaceous and nitrogenous feeds to poultry," drawing some conclusions as to the effect of feed upon yolk color.

With other evidences of strong poultry interest in those student days, it was natural for Dean Bailey to think of Rice as the logical man to head the poultry department which was under consideration. But it was not without persuasion that he convinced Rice to leave the farm in Southeastern New York to take charge of Cornell University's department of poultry husbandry in 1903.

The organization and development of the poultry department by Rice was an achievement in its fullest sense. He was a pioneer. There was no precedent...no pattern to follow in conducting a department specializing in poultry husbandry. It fell to him to map out the teaching and research program, and to convince university officials that certain equipment was necessary to conduct the department. The idea of having a special department devoted to poultry was laughed at, but in the words of the former Dean Bailey, "Jimmy Rice had the vision, organizing ability and the enthusiasm for carrying out the plans."

The contributions of Professor Rice and his co-workers to the poultry industry have been numerous. Important work on breeding and housing was conducted at an early date. Artificial lighting as a method of increasing winter egg production was largely a Cornell development. Professor Rice helped to organize the New York Co-operative Official Poultry Breeders, Inc., the World's Poultry Congress, the Poultry Science Association, and influenced the start of boys and girls poultry club work. The annual Cornell Poultry Judging and Breeding School is an institution.

Much more could be said about Professor Rice's activities in the poultry industry, but even the mention of these few is indicative of his intense interest in the things that are fundamentally good and sound for the poultry industry. Whatever he has undertaken, he has pursued with an energetic zeal.

Retirement at age 70 is in no sense the end of an active life for Professor Rice. He welcomes it as an opportunity to take time to live...to do some of the things that he has had a hankering to do for many years.

He will lead the life of a farmer on his 250 acre farm looking over beautiful Cayuga Lake, snatch a little time to go fishing now and then, do such commonplace things as pull weeds, and with a twinkle in his eye, adds, "I am going to see whether an ex-college professor can practice what he preaches." In short, he is going to keep on enjoying life.

We hope that there are many more years of enjoyable living in store for Professor Rice, for his has been a full life...a life of faithful, distinguished service to Cornell University and the poultry industry of America.

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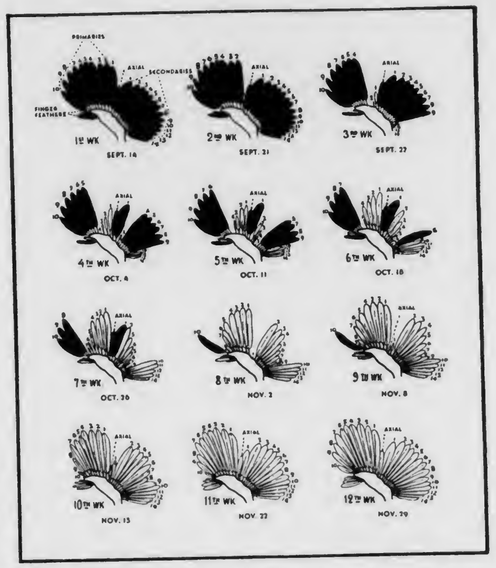
THE MOLT . . . *What It Tells*

About A Hen's Laying Ability

By D. R. Marble

A PRACTICE to stand the test must be sound and based upon facts. Many of the ideas advanced in years past have not had that sound factual background, but have been only theories. The purpose of this discussion is not to advance more theories, but to present the facts as they have been determined by experimental study and proved by actual practice.

The use of the molt in culling is not fool-proof. None of our culling characters are. Likewise the trapnest is not without error due to floor eggs. Molt should never be used alone in culling any flock. The same applies to every one of our culling characters. The judgment obtained from a composite consideration of all characters—pigmentation, molt, head and body type, and handling quality—is much more accurate than that obtained from the use of any one of these alone.



This illustration, adapted from Cornell University Bulletin No. 503, shows the weekly stages of the molt. The black portions represent the old feathers, while the new ones are represented by the feather outlines.

Use Molt in Late Summer and Fall

Molt cannot be used at all times of the year. It is valuable only during the late summer and fall. Even during that portion of the year, it will not measure accurately previous egg production or present egg production. Pigmentation is far more accurate in predicting previous or present egg production than molt yet molt will tell some things which pigmentation will not reveal and it is particularly helpful in detecting high producers.

The progress of the molt in a hen is best determined from a study of the wing. The wing feathers are in two groups as shown by the series of pictures representing weekly stages in the molt. The primaries are usually 10 in number and they form the outermost group when the wing is pulled out from the body. There are 14 secondaries and they form the group next to the body. The secondaries and primaries are separated by a small feather called the axial feather.

Six Weeks for New Primary Feather

The primaries best show the extent to which a bird has completed her molt, because the first feather to drop is the one next to the axial feather and the other nine drop in regular rotation one to two weeks apart, depending upon the quality of the bird. The time between the dropping of successive primaries can be determined by the relative length of successive growing feathers.

It requires six weeks to grow a new primary feather and this does not differ on good and poor layers. One can calculate the length of time since molt started by adding six weeks for the first completed primary feather and one or two weeks (proper figure to be used must be determined by the examiner by comparing the relative length of successive feathers) for each succeeding primary feather which has been fully completed.

The bird whose wing is reproduced in the illustration dropped a primary every week. At the ninth week the count would be six weeks for the first feather and one week for each of the next three feathers, since they are fully grown, or a total of nine weeks.

Laying and Molting at Same Time

All hens do not cease production when they begin to molt. This was the old idea, but with present day strains, a high percentage of the flock may lay and molt at the same time for several weeks. There are very few birds which fail to change their plumage. This annual molt is apparently inherited, but we do not know what the mechanism may be which ignites the spark that starts a bird to dropping feathers and growing new ones to replace the old. There is considerable evidence that it may be tied up in some peculiar way with the thyroid gland activity.

In today's scheme of commercial egg production a shorter molting period *(Please turn to page 242)*

SUMMER Management of the Pullets

How to Keep Them Growing Properly

By Edward S. Walford

WHILE the poultryman depends largely on his laying birds for his existence, the "younger" generation plays a very important role in the future of his business. He cannot afford to be lax in any details of summer management of the growing stock if he expects to house pullets which will live, lay and pay.

The egg: feed price ratio, for so long unfavorable, has, along with hen mortality, been a millstone around the neck of the commercial egg producer. The former cannot be controlled by the poultryman; the latter can in a large measure.

How then, can we manage our young stock this summer, so that we can house pullets which will be fully matured, sound and vigorous, and with a healthy digestive tract, capable of assimilating large quantities of feed in the profitable production of eggs?

An ample supply of clean, wholesome feed is necessary. A minimum of at least 4 feet of non-waste hopper space, feeding on both sides, should be provided for each hundred birds. Double that amount will give more satisfactory results.

The system of feeding to use is a matter of individual choice, which, when once adopted, should be followed through. For convenience some prefer to follow the "free lunch" system, leaving both the scratch grain and growing mash in front of the pullets at all times. Others prefer to follow the "intermittent" plan, allowing the mash hoppers to become empty for an hour or so each day, preferably in the late afternoon. The scratch grain is fed at night only, in hoppers or on the ground and the mash hoppers refilled. With this system the feed is always fresh and the digestive tracts of the growing pullets have a rest each day. Coccidiosis seems to be less prevalent under such conditions, according to many poultry raisers.

Should the scratch grain be fed on the ground, use a different place each day, so that the range will retain its sod. Although there may be some small stones on the range, provide a sharp, hard grit. The pullets will make more economical use of their feed and will develop larger gizzards. A liberal supply of scratch grain or an all mash-ration of bulky consistency are also important factors in producing healthy pullets.

Water fountains should be kept out of sunlight as much as possible in order that the pullets will have cool, fresh water before them throughout the day.

There is probably nothing which will help growing stock any more than an abundant supply of fresh, succulent, green feed. Alfalfa, clover, common grasses or various combinations of these crops should be available on a good range. If not present, leafy greens, such as lawn clippings, garden greens, vetch, kale, etc. should be provided, feeding only what will be consumed in about 15 to 30 minutes daily.

The question of what constitutes a good range might be the basis for a knock-down, drag-out argument. for you yourself have seen pullets matured successfully under a wide variation of range conditions. The question of man-

Please turn to page 238

Taylor Brothers, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, encourage feed consumption by placing the feeders in the shade of shelters such as the one shown here.

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EVERYBODYS POULTRY PARTNER

A Problem in Housing

I. L. D., Ohio. — I believe that your housing problem for your layers can best be solved by converting one end of your large barn into an 18 by 36 foot laying pen, as suggested in your letter. I have no idea as to the present condition of the barn which you would use, but with the use of some insulation in doing the remodeling, I think that you would be able to provide very excellent quarters for your laying flock. Remodeled barns, some of them containing as many as three floors, are very common on commercial poultry plants here in the East.

Even though the 36-foot side of the pen would face to the east, I believe that you would have sufficient light in the pen if there were windows along the 18-foot side facing to the south and about half or two-thirds of the way on the east side. If you put in too many windows, however, there is danger that the house will be unusually cold during the winter. The roosts and dropping boards can be placed towards the north end of the pen.

Ohio State University is recommending a type of window construction that seems to be working out very satisfactorily. I would suggest that you write to the Agricultural Extension Service, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and ask for a copy of Bulletin No. 94, entitled "Poultry Housing." This type of window can be used to control the ventilation without necessitating any ventilators projecting through the roof.

Egg Eating Hens

Mrs. E. L. B., Mich.—Egg eating is a habit that becomes started when eggs are broken in the nest boxes or on the floor of the pen. It is difficult to put a stop to this habit, and it generally becomes necessary to kill the hens that have acquired a taste for eggs and are constantly breaking others.

The nests should be kept well littered and they should be darkened in order that the hens cannot see any eggs that are accidentally broken. Be sure that your flock is receiving a ration containing sufficient oyster shells or high grade limestone and plenty of vitamin D as supplied by cod liver oil and other sources. This will help to secure eggs with sounder shells that are not so easily broken.

Feather Picking and Cannibalism

E. D. W., Ohio — The feather picking habit and the tendency which your pullets are showing toward cannibalism are apparently due to the restlessness caused by the continued confinement of your flock. This trouble can cause serious losses if the birds once get out of control.

Are you allowing sufficient room for your layers? Overcrowding is one of the principal causes of picking. If you have White Leghorns or a similar light breed, be sure that each bird has at least 3 square feet of floor space. If you have a breed like Barred Plymouth Rocks or Rhode Island Reds, allow at least 4 square feet of floor space per bird.

Do what you can to keep your birds active. A feeding of some succulent green feed, or a moist mash at noon each day, will help to take the attention of the birds away from picking at each other.

On days that the ground is dry, it might be well for you to let your pullets out of doors about two or three o'clock in the afternoon. It is best, however, if you can keep your pullets yarded rather than permitting them to have free range.

If the picking has resulted in the drawing of blood, I think it would be a good idea for you to paint your windows of the poultry house with an anti-cannibalism paint. This paint produces a change in the light in the poultry house, causing the red parts of the fowl to appear entirely colorless. This seems to stop picking very quickly.

Feed Consumed by Layers

L. M., N. J.—In the New York State egg laying contest of last year, it required a fraction over 88 pounds of feed for each White Leghorn for the period of 51 weeks of the contest. This feed consumption figure was obtained on Leghorns which averaged slightly over 204 eggs per bird for the contest period.
of floor space per bird.

Hatchability and Feeding were studied at the Farmsen Poultry Institute in Germany. It was found that hens which were forced during the pullet year by high protein feeding produced eggs of lower hatchability during the subsequent year, even though a normal, non-forcing ration was fed during the second year.

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

The egg market has been somewhat irregular during the past month, with not much advance in prices. The best nearby white eggs, including the premium, were quoted at 22½–23½ cents on June 19 at New York City compared to 19–22 cents on the corresponding day of last year. Mixed standards were quoted at 17½–18 cents on June 19 compared to 14½ cents on the corresponding day of a year ago.

Egg receipts at the four leading markets (New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia) for May were about 23 per cent under May, 1933. For the first nine days of June, receipts at these same markets were 20 per cent behind the corresponding days of a year ago. These figures are probably not an accurate indication of production, for the into storage movement in some of the lesser markets has been heavier than usual, but still they show that production is running behind.

May was characterized by very heavy storing of eggs, although the movement was just a trifle below that for May, 1933.

The storage holdings of shell eggs on June 1, 1934, totaled 7,815,000 cases, compared to 8,062,000 cases on June 1, 1933, and 7,442,000 cases for the five-year average on June 1.

Egg consumption continues to lag. The trade output at the four leading markets for the four weeks ending June 9 was a little more than 15 per cent below those same weeks of last year. The behavior of egg consumption is hard to understand. Either general business conditions have not improved as much as government officials would have us believe, or else low prices for pork and other meats are competing with eggs.

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 230]

and then experienced molts, decreased egg production, and outbreaks of colds when the birds were finally housed.

When questioned, concerning the way that early hatched pullets should be handled, one of our larger successful Eastern poultrymen gave us five rules to follow if we are to get the most out of these early pullets. These points are as follows:

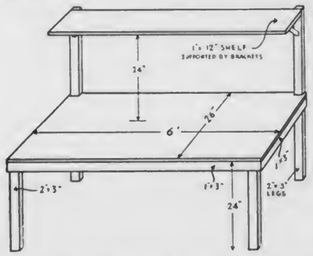
1. Clean and disinfect permanent laying quarters.
2. Remove pullets from range to permanent laying quarters before they start laying.
3. Allow at least 4 square feet of floor space per pullet.
4. Grade and place all pullets of equal development together.
5. Don't force the early pullets for eggs at any time.

Feed Wet Mash

As soon as egg production begins to drop in the summer, it is best to start the feeding of a wet mash to lessen this drop as much as possible. This may consist of the regular laying mash moistened with water until crumbly. Give all that the birds will clean up in 20 minutes.

Egg Grading Table

The grading and packing of eggs is a much less tiring job with an egg grading table such as this, according to D. M. Babbitt, county agent of Hunterdon County, N. J., who drew the sketch.



No explanation of the dimensions is necessary, for all of them are given on the sketch. The table is of the proper height, so that the top of the egg case is level with the waistline of a man of average height. The shelf above is very convenient as a place on which to put the egg scales, fillers, flats, nails and other items needed in grading and casing eggs.

Drought Cuts Egg Yield

The extreme drought which has prevailed throughout the Middlewest is said to have reduced Iowa's egg production 20 per cent below normal. Egg size has been decreased 10 per cent.

WARNING! Worms Can Drive You Out of Business

TOTAL LOSS—Chick from prize strain, but infested by round worms and about to die.

From same flock as bird at left, but wormed! An egg-laying champion.

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1000	☐ 10.00	☐ 6.50

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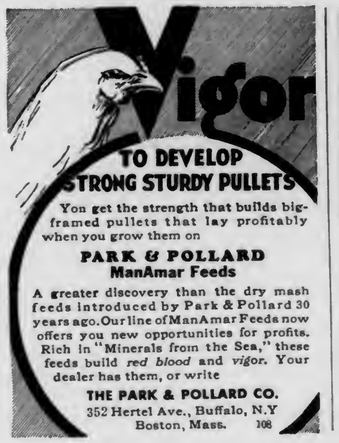

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JUDGING by reports from our Diagnosis Department for the first six months of 1934, many of the common poultry diseases seem to be unusually serious this year.

Even before trouble reaches your flock, you will therefore want to know about some one to whom you can go for dependable help and information. Your local Dr. Salsbury Dealer is the man for you to see. He may be a hatcheryman, druggist, feed dealer, produce dealer or a poultry supply dealer. And as a member of Dr. Salsbury's Nation-wide Poultry Service, he is well qualified to advise you. See him now for free advice and information that will help you in combatting such seasonal diseases as

Coccidiosis — *Worm Infestation*
Range Paralysis — *Limber Neck*

Your local Dr. Salsbury Dealer will also be glad to explain how you can prevent severe poultry losses from the following diseases through vaccination:

Pox (Sorehead) — *Roup & Colds*
Bronchitis — *Cholera & Typhoid*

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"—an early visit to your local Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Service Station may save you much in the way of valuable birds and poultry profits. If you are unable to find out who our dealer is in your town, write us and we will send you his name.

DR. SALSBURY'S *Laboratories*
CHARLES CITY, IOWA, U.S.A.
"A NATION WIDE SERVICE"

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds-Hallcross Broiler Chicks
"WELL BRED for WELL BREEDERS"

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

Hatches every week in the year. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery. 22 years' experience. Free Catalogue. Cert. No. 917.

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Comes in powder form and mixed with water. Economical—Sanitary. Write for low prices.
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Total Confinement

From Egg to Egg

Here are the layers in batteries on Arndt's demonstration egg farm. Under this system of handling, it is possible to house 9,600 birds on one acre of ground without crowding.

MOST poultrymen have openly scoffed at the idea that any commercial egg farm could be operated on the total confinement basis—from incubator chick to laying hen. Yet, today, in the state of New Jersey a few miles from the city of Trenton, the M. H. Arndt New Era Demonstration Farm is hatching chicks, growing pullets, and producing table eggs from adult birds over this unique plan.

Not a chick, pullet or layer ever places a foot on ground. From the time they are hatched in the incubator, until they are culled or marketed, these birds live in specially constructed batteries.

Five Stages In Plan

It is important to understand, at the very beginning, that this farm which Mr. Arndt is operating was planned for continuous and uninterrupted production. The baby chick moves through the stages of its development in much the same manner as an automobile chassis moves through an assembly plant. There are five carefully planned stages in the cycle:

1. The incubator which produces the chick.
2. The starting battery which nurses the chick through the danger period until it is 4 weeks of age.
3. The growing battery where the chick lives until it has attained an age of 12 weeks.
4. The development battery where pullets are held until laying age.
5. The laying cage where productive birds are housed until they have ended their usefulness.

Perhaps, the most amazing aspect of Mr. Arndt's interesting plant is the fact that the buildings used in these five different stages of development occupy exactly one acre of ground and afford accommodations for 9,600 layers. The buildings are neither fancy nor expensive. They have been carefully planned for maximum efficiency in handling poultry. All have concrete floors with side wall gutters which run the full length of the buildings and slope down to a drain. These gutters take care of the overflow from the water pans on the batteries. Mr. Arndt uses a continuous water drip system which enables him to keep fresh clean water before his birds at all times.

Each Building Has Feed Loft

Each building has its own feed loft with convenient chutes that bring the feed down from above into ball-bearing push carts. The buildings have high ceilings and are light and airy.

Let us go all the way back to the beginning and take in the approach system Mr. Arndt uses to make his program continuous. The chicks are hatched in the incubator. They move to the starting batteries and are nursed through the danger period. Then they pass on to the growing batteries and at the end of 8 or 12 weeks, the cockerels are separated from the pullets and sold as broilers. The pullets progress to the development batteries where they are held until laying age, at which time they are used to replace unproductive birds, or birds that have outlived their usefulness.

And this system of rotation goes on without end. No attention is ever paid to weather conditions, because the battery affords a measure of control which makes seasonal changes of little consequence. When operating to capacity, there may be frequently more birds to go into laying cages than replacements permit, but this is not an unhappy situation, since the surplus can be profitably marketed at almost any stage in their development.

The battery system automatically trapnests every hen, and a record of the eggs each bird lays is kept from day to day. It is a simple matter to accurately cull out the poor producers and replace them with birds that can lay. The eggs are gathered in wire baskets, cooled quickly—and taken to the candling room, where they are carefully candled and graded. There are no missing links in Arndt's chain of production.

Two Men Handle All Work

On the Arndt Demonstration Farm, never more than two men are needed to care for all of the birds in batteries, and it would be possible for one man to handle the work alone.

The Arndt system enables poultrymen to control egg-quality, eliminate cannibalism, avoid pickouts, and prevent paralysis.

Mr. and Mrs. Arndt are justly proud of their demonstration farm. It is never too much trouble for them to show visitors about. They have no secrets of any kind and are delighted to answer every question put to them if they are able.

Lady Beautiful
Barred Plymouth Rocks

Winners of BEST DISPLAY at New York 7 Straight Years

At the 1933 New York Show, "The Imperial Show of the World," Lady Beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks won Best Display for the 7th consecutive year. Our first Dark Cockerel was named Best Bird in the Show. They won as follows:

DARK LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 1-2-3-4-5 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

LIGHT LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 2-3-4 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

We offer Eggs for Hatching and stock for breeding or exhibition. We sell no baby chicks. Catalog and prices on request to parties interested in the best Barred Plymouth Rock blood available. We invite you to call personally and inspect our farm and birds.

C. N. MYERS, Box E, Hanover, Pa.

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POULTRY COOPS

Famous Carpenter Hickory Rod Coops have led all other makes in sales for nearly a half century. Here is evidence of the service they perform—proof of their dependability. Folks appreciate the many exclusive features obtained through Carpenter engineering.

Every Carpenter coop is fully guaranteed and there is one to fit every poultry need. Send for the big free descriptive folder.

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The last word in Batteries: for chicks, for broilers, for layers, at sensational new low prices. Carpenter Batteries establish new standards of quality, efficiency, and economy for poultrymen. Write for full particulars.

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Range Feeder

This new range feeder is made special for outdoor feeding. Comes in 5-ft. length. Has two partitions for mash and grain. Has sufficient capacity for range shelter of 125 chickens. Has a strong wire grill so arranged that waste of feed is eliminated. Sufficient Roof to protect feed from getting wet and provide sun shade. Opens up for filling. It is well made of good material.

Price $5.50 f. o. b. Quakertown, Pa. Legs and perches for indoor use extra $1.50. Write for our free catalog and prices for feeders, fountains, nests, all wire trapnest fronts, and egg baskets.

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Quakertown, Pa.

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Clean sweep of prizes again at New York Show, Jan. 1934. Visitors proclaimed our Bronze turkeys greatest feature of exhibit. Obtain this rich blood through purchase of foundation stock or eggs. Write now for catalog giving prices and full description. Highest winners at Garden more than score of years.

BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

SPRING POEM NO. 142-11
Model R

Come into the garden, Maud,
And look upon the wreck,
A rooster scratched our young sprouts up
And I'm going to wring his neck.
—Winnipeg Free Press

EGG AUCTION PRICES

Three Top Prices Quoted

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 8—Wh. Fan. Lg. 22-26; Wh. Grade A. Lg. 21½-27; Br. Grade A Lg. 22-24.

Hartford, Conn., June 11 — Wh. Spec. Lg. 22¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 22¾.

Hamden, Conn., June 12—Wh. Spec. Lg. 25-27½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 24-29; Br. Ex. Lg. 25-29.

Wooster, Ohio, June 14—Wh. Ex. Lg. 18¾; Wh. Ex. Med. 15¾; Stg. Packed Ex. 20.

Damascus, Ohio, June 15—Wh. Ex. Lg. 18¾; Wh. Ex. Med. 15½; Wh. Std. Lg. 16¾.

Vineland, N. J., June 18 — Wh. Fancy 24-25¾; Wh. Grade A. 23-25; Br. Grade A 25-26½.

Brockton, Mass., June 18—Br. Spec. Lg. 30-32¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 29¼-31½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 28-30.

Doylestown, Pa., June 18—Wh. Fancy Lg. 24¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 24¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 23¼.

New Holland, Pa., June 18 — Wh. Ex. Lg. 23; Wh. Std. Lg. 21; Br. Ex. Lg. 23; Br. Std. Lg. 21.

Coatesville, Pa., June 18 — Wh. Fancy Lg. 24½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 24¼; Br. Fancy Lg. 24½.

Center Point, Pa., June 18—Wh. Fancy Lg. 24½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 24¼; Br. Fancy Lg. 24¼; Br. Ex. Lg. 24¼.

Bethlehem, Pa., June 19 — Wh. Fancy Lg. 24½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 24½; Br. Ex. Lg. 23¾.

Butler, Pa., June 19—Wh. Fancy Lg. 25; Wh. Ex. Lg. 20¼; Br. Ex. Lg. 20¾; Br. Std. Lg. 20¼.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., June 19—Wh. Fancy Lg. 25½-30; Wh. Grade A Lg. 24½-28; Br. Grade A. Lg. 28.

Flemington, N. J., June 19—Wh. Fancy 27; Wh. Grade A. 24½; Br. Grade A. 25¼.

MIX IN MASH

Just one dose
No Handling of Birds

Use this easy, time-saving, low cost way to rid your flock of poultry roundworm. "Black Leaf" Worm Powder is nicotine in new form—no odor—no taste—no toxic effect on birds. Mixed in mash, and fed once in ordinary way, it passes to the intestines where intestinal juices act on the Powder releasing the nicotine. One dose kills the worms where they live and grow. Sold by dealers—or, 100 bird size sent postpaid for $1.00 and your dealer's name.

PELLETS ALSO

"Black Leaf" Worm Pellets made from the Worm Powder are available for individual dosing. 100 for $1.00, postpaid. A few pellets are included in every package of Powders for birds "off feed."

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Fowl Pox Vaccine
Lederle

(Prepared from Chicken Pox Virus)

For use on birds two to four months old either by the follicle or "stick" method.

A complete and permanent protection assured.

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or our eastern distributor. A. J. RUEDI, 1644 Irving St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Scrap Book Owners

Enter the $100 Egg Quality Contest and get the free 24-page booklet, "How to Produce Better Eggs," which is punched for filing in Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book. You'll find a convenient entry coupon on the back cover page of this issue.

Management of Pullets

[Continued from page 233]

agement on range reverts to an individual situation for each type. However, there are certain fundamentals that go to make up a successful range.

Avoid Wet Low Land

Avoid wet, low-lying land for bacteria sporulate and multiply rapidly under moist conditions. The principal enemy of range stock—coccidiosis—sporulates two to three days faster when accompanied by moisture than under dry conditions. A gentle slope should provide fair drainage, while very steep banks are frequently difficult to keep in sod.

Pullets mature more rapidly when allowed free range. The number of young stock to range to the acre will depend largely on the condition of the range and the age of the birds. Under average conditions, not more than 500 pullets to the acre is considered satisfactory.

For a number of years a three-year range rotation has been advised. Statistics from grow healthy chick campaigns show that pullets raised on clean range have a low mortality up to the laying house stage, and are in apparently healthier condition as a result of the sanitary conditions.

While these figures mean much, a range used for two or more successive years might also be considered a clean range under certain conditions. You have undoubtedly seen ranges that appeared in excellent condition after many years of use. They were ready for use again, because they had not been overcrowded, because the houses had been moved annually, the spots near the houses and hoppers harrowed and reseeded, and, in general, the range properly taken care of. It is recommended that under average conditions, a three-year range rotation be followed, keeping in mind, also, that an older range, in good sod might produce equally as satisfactory pullets as a rotated range which has been abused or neglected.

One indicator of the condition of your pullets when housed this fall will be the condition of your range at the end of the growing season. If the ground is bare, that indescribable "something" that constitutes reserve may be lacking. If there is still sod to spare, your pullets should have that "it" and a sufficient reserve to carry them through a successful laying season.

Some Shade Is Desirable

Pullets on range need shade to protect them from the direct sun. How that shade can best be provided is again a matter for the individual poultryman to decide. Natural shade is desirable, yet too much prevents the sun from using its disinfecting powers on the range. Some poultrymen claim splendid results when the pullets are reared in the woods. Others produce equally satisfactory results on ranges devoid of natural shade, but where temporary shade is provided.

Three or four rows of sun flowers, spaced 3 to 4 feet apart and planted well in advance of the time the pullets are ranged make excellent shade, a good place to dust, and are a partial protection against the ravages of hawks. Corn planted in the same manner serves the same purpose, although not as successfully. Six by six frames, built on posts 18 inches to 24 inches from the ground, of light wooden poles with sufficient crossmembers to support the weight of a liberal supply of dry brush make excellent shade. Just enough sunlight will filter through to keep the ground clean and dry under the brush. Pullets seem to like this type of shade.

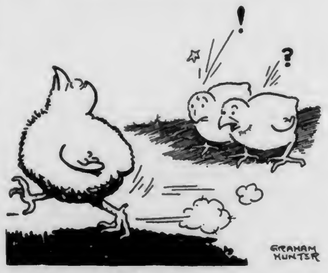
The number of birds to the house is important in the development of strong, healthy pullets. One hundred and twenty-five pullets to the average colony house or shelter, and four coops to the acre ought to give satisfactory results under average conditions.

Clean Fountains—Move Feeders

Sanitation on the range is essential. The water dishes should be washed thoroughly and disinfected once each week. Mash and grain hoppers should be moved a few feet away from their former place frequently to avoid the sod being killed and the ground contaminated. If the watering system is not stationary, the fountains should also be moved. Set all hoppers and fountains off the ground on platforms made of one-half inch mesh hardware cloth to help reduce the possibility of coccidial infection.

While all hen mortality can not be reduced through careful brooding and sanitary rearing, much can be accomplished in housing healthy pullets, free from disease, and ready to do a year's full duty if the off-times forgotten small details are followed. By sparing on details you may spoil the pullets.

Times must be improving. A recent diner-out, reports the discovery of a piece of real chicken in the salad.



"Boy! Is he a cold one!!"
"Yeah. Must'a been hatched from a storage egg!"

Can Vaccinate for Pox and Bronchitis at Same Time

"Bronchitis vaccination and vaccination as protection against fowl pox may be performed at the same time," declare L. M. Black and F. R. Beaudette of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

They go on to explain, however, that the two vaccination processes are distinctly different and require separate applications, but both vaccinations are possible at the same handling of the birds. This is due to the fact that any reaction which might follow bronchitis vaccination would be over within a week, while whatever reaction produced by fowl pox vaccination does not occur until after that time.

Although last year was the first season of general use of infectious bronchitis vaccine, reports would indicate that it is highly efficient in preventing outbreaks of infectious bronchitis. This fact was confirmed in a survey made by Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft of New Jersey. Where unsatisfactory results were obtained, a checkup revealed one or more of the following reasons:

1. Using the vaccine after the expiration date on the package. Vaccines consist of live organisms and cannot be used after the expiration date.

2. Failure to give sufficient dose to each bird. When an attempt is made to "stretch" the vaccine to obtain more doses per bottle, it simply reduces the percentage of "takes," and those birds that do not "take" acquire the disease in severe form.

3. Improper application of the vaccine. Bronchitis vaccine must be administered through the cloaca.

4. Vaccinating the pullets when too young. Six weeks of age is the minimum age at which bronchitis vaccine should be applied.

Where the poultryman observes the simple instructions which accompany the bronchitis vaccine when it is sent out by the biological laboratory, there is no reason why he should not be able to vaccinate his flock successfully.

When Combs Lose Color

Hens with shriveled, wrinkled combs lacking color should be looked upon with suspicion at this season of the year, for these are the outward signs which indicate that a hen has stopped laying. Catch these birds and examine them further to see whether or not they are still laying. Hens that are through laying in July are generally not worth keeping and should be culled from the flock.

"I'll show 'em!" said the hen, as she kicked the porcelain egg out of the nest.

"They can't make a brick-layer out o' me!"—Carnegie Tech Puppet.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

A big step forward in feeding layers will be announced in our full page advertisement in the August issue of this magazine. Watch for it!

THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.
Cayuga, New York

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Chicks For Sale Every Monday and Thursday. Compliance Cert. No. 59¢

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Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	$6.30	$31.50	$63.00
White Wyandottes and White Rocks. Excellent for Broilers	7.00	35.00	70.00
White and Black Giants, Buff Orpingtons and White Minorcas	8.50	42.50	85.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	8.50	32.50	65.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

Started Chicks 10¢ up. Breeders Blood Tested, Stained Antigen Method for BWD. Reactors removed. $1 with order, bal. COD. MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, R. T. EHRENZELLER, BOX E, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

INFORMATION Worth Having

There are many choice, profitable ideas on poultry raising in the booklets and bulletins listed below and offered by advertisers in EVERYBODYS. Unless otherwise stated, these bulletins are free. Ask for each booklet by the title printed in bold face type, and WRITE DIRECT TO ADDRESS GIVEN after each booklet.

Housing & Equipment

Saving Roofs—A 12-page manual containing suggestions for making repairs on all types of poultry house roofs.—Ruberoid Co., Dept. EP, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

From Egg to Egg the Arndt Way—An interesting folder explaining how to have a complete commercial poultry plant under one roof. — M. H. Arndt Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Trenton, N. J.

Manual on Hydraulic Water Rams—A 12-page booklet showing how any poultryman having a creek, spring or artesian well with a flow of 2 gallons per minute and a fall of 3 feet can have running water the year around without any operating expense. Ask for catalog B.—Rife Ram & Pump Works, Waynesboro, Va.

Bulletin No. 15—Tells how to disinfect the poultry premises with a fire torch. —Ker-O-Kil Sales Co., Gettysburg, Pa.

Nest Box Plans—Full dimensions and plans for making a battery of 12 nests, containing removable bottoms and hinged perches, from pressed wood. Your request will be forwarded to the manufacturer by the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Egg Quality

Let That Extra Egg Money Out — A folder listing 11 factors affecting the quality of an egg before it is laid and 4 factors affecting quality after the egg is laid. Contains natural color illustrations showing how eggs graded according to government standards appear when candled.—Larrowe Milling Co., Box 68, North End Sta., Detroit, Mich.

Kasco Poultry Book—A 40-page book covering the essentials for success in the poultry business. Housing, ventilation, equipment, sanitation, culling, breeding, feeding for eggs, feeding chicks, prevention of coccidiosis and the production of quality eggs are some of the subjects discussed. Sent east of Ohio-Indiana line only.—Kasco Mills, Inc., Waverly, N. Y., or Toledo, Ohio.

Diseases

How to Treat Coccidiosis—Gives symptoms and treatment for both the acute and chronic forms of coccidiosis. Also gives sanitation practices to follow.—Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 414 Jackson St., Charles City, Ia.

Control of Intestinal Worms—An illustrated circular telling how worms multiply, how to recognize symptoms of worms, and method of administering treatment.—Lederle Laboratories, Inc., 511 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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29x4.40-21	$2.15	$0.85
29x4.50-20	2.35	0.85
30x4.50-21	2.40	0.85
28x4.75-19	2.45	0.95
29x4.75-20	2.50	0.95
29x5.00-19	2.65	1.05
30x5.00-20	2.65	1.05
28x5.25-18	2.90	1.15
29x5.25-19	2.95	1.15
30x5.25-20	2.95	1.15
31x5.25-21	3.25	1.15
28x5.50-18	3.35	1.15
29x5.50-19	3.35	1.15
30x5.00-18	3.40	1.15
31x6.00-19	3.40	1.15
32x6.00-20	3.45	1.25
33x6.00-21	3.65	1.25
32x6.50-20	3.75	1.35

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Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	$2.25	$0.65	32x4½	3.35	1.15
30x3½	2.95	0.75	33x4½	3.45	1.15
31x4	2.95	0.85	34x4½	3.45	1.15
32x4	2.95	0.85	30x5	3.65	1.35
33x4	2.95	0.85	33x5	3.75	1.45
34x4	3.25	0.85	35x5	3.95	1.55

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30x5	$4.25	$1.95	36x6	9.95	3.95
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32x6 (8)	7.95	2.75	36x8	12.45	4.95
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WHAT DOES IT COST TO WORM YOUR PULLETS

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IODINE VERMICIDE MERCK

Beginner's POULTRY LESSONS

By Campbell L. Cory

A new book just off the press containing 25 lessons written especially for beginners. This book tells how best to get started, mistakes to avoid and how to make the most money. It contains lessons on brooding, feeding, housing, growing, marketing and other subjects. The book is well illustrated. Paper cover. Price $1.00 postpaid. Order from Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

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The Laying Tests Summarized

High Pen Each Breed to June 1—(243 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	2185.10	2060	Florida
2	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	2169.00	2083	Maine
3	Red Mount Farm	N. H. R.	1931.05	1842	Penna.
4	Oakland Farm	Bd. Rk.	1827.15	1735	Rhode Isld.
5	Kalerok Farm	Wh. Rk.	1773.00	1731	Maine
6	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	1685.85	1605	Penna.
7	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	1520.25	1478	Vineland
8	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	1473.90	1429	Penna.
9	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	1470.00	1377	Maine
10	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	1448.00	1485	Long Isld.
11	Ward's Plty. Fm.	Bf. Leg.	1417.20	1427	Oklahoma
12	Colonial Plty Fms.	Wh. Min.	1337.25	1355	Penna.
13	H. L. Day Plty. Fm.	Ex. Leg.	1333.80	1374	Florida
14	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	1138.75	1124	Florida
15	B. S. Thomas	Anconа	1101.90	1206	Penna.
16	Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	1015.00	998	Long Isld.
17	C. W. Pevehouse	Br. Leg.	941.85	988	Oklahoma
18	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	912.00	848	Long Isld.
19	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	783.00	790	Maine
20	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	684.00	692	Maine
21	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	558.00	601	Maine
22	(not reported)	Bf. Orp.			Texas

High Hen Each Breed to June 1—(243 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	241.65	224	Florida
2	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	241.00	227	Maine
3	Oakland Farm	Bd. Rk.	230.75	218	Rhode Isld.
4	Highland Plty. Fm.	N. H. R.	222.60	205	Penna.
5	Kalerok Farm	Wh. Rk.	207.00	195	Maine
6	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	199.25	210	Oklahoma
7	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	198.80	195	Penna.
8	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	189.25	175	Penna.
9	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	187.00	177	Maine
10	Ward's Plty. Fm.	Bf. Leg.	181.95	169	Oklahoma
11	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	174.00	197	Long Isld.
12	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn	171.00	182	Maine
13	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	167.70	166	Georgia
14	H. L. Day Plty. Fm.	Ex. Leg.	162.30	173	Florida
15	Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	162.00	154	Long Isld.
16	Erikson's Anc. Yds.	Anconа	157.00	181	Penna.
17	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	146.90	141	Florida
18	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	136.00	127	Long Isld.
19	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	124.00	136	Maine
20	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	122.00	118	Maine
21	C. W. Pevehouse	Br. Leg.	102.15	107	Oklahoma
22	(not reported)	Bf. Orp.			Texas

High Pen for May in Each Standard Test

Rank	Owner	Breed	Total May Points	Total May Eggs	Contest
1	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	292.20	274	Michigan
2	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	285.00	262	Maine
3	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	284.80	270	Oklahoma
4	W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	284.20	265	West. N. Y.
5	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	284.00	262	Georgia
6	J. A. Hanson	Wh. Leg.	279.10	274	Cent. N. Y.
7	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	271.95	262	Florida
8	Miller Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	269.00	264	Long Isld.
9	Richardson Farm	N. H. R.	266.75	252	Rhode Isld.
10	Max Johnson	Wh. Leg.	263.70	257	Arizona
11	E. H. Rucker	Wh. Leg.	263.65	249	Penna.
12	Kwality Farm	Wh. Leg.	262.50	243	Hunt., N. J.
13	Alex Baird	Wh. Leg.	255.75	244	Vineland
14	Scherer Bros.	Wh. Leg.	254.10	249	Pass., N. J.
15	(not reported)				Texas

High Pen to June 1 in Each Standard Contest—(243 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	2185.10	2060	Florida
2	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	2169.00	2083	Maine
3	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	2077.60	1972	Rhode Isld.
4	Guy A. Leader	Wh. Leg.	2058.55	2004	Penna.
5	W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	1988.95	1891	West. N. Y.
6	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	1974.80	1846	Georgia
7	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	1928.30	1909	Michigan
8	Louis Schaible	R. I. R.	1839.30	1852	Vineland
9	Max Johnson	Wh. Leg.	1827.15	1751	Arizona
10	James Dryden	Bd. Rk.	1824.35	1829	Cent. N. Y.
11	Kerr Chickeries	R. I. R.	1822.05	1769	Hunt., N. J.
12	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	1792.00	1781	Oklahoma
13	Charles Laibhrop	R. I. R.	1726.55	1715	Pass., N. J.
14	Cedarhurst Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	1722.00	1682	Long Isld.
15	(not reported)				Texas

Avg. Production to June 1 in Each Standard Test

Rank	Contest	Number Competing Birds	Avg. Points Per Bird To Date	Avg. Eggs Per Bird To Date
1	Arizona	200	160.37	155.87
2	Pennsylvania	960	157.63	157.90
3	Georgia	700	157.31	157.95
4	Western New York	680	156.52	153.99
5	Rhode Island	500	152.06	149.05
6	Hunterdon Co., N. J.	500	151.59	151.13
7	Florida	820	150.88	151.82
8	Oklahoma	450	147.66	148.74
9	Central New York	610	145.76	146.52
10	Maine	760	141.34	141.31
11	Michigan	800	141.20	143.33
12	Vineland, N. J.	500	139.78	141.95
13	Long Island	610	137.40	135.94
14	Passaic Co., N. J.	490	133.33	134.49
15	Texas	510	(not reported)	

The White Leghorn pen representing Dixie Poultry Yards at the Florida contest continues to set the pace for all other contest pens in the United States, although the Lord Bros. entry of Rhode Island Reds at the Maine contest ranks a close second. One of the members of the Dixie Leghorn pen is the nation's leading individual with an advantage of less than one point over one of the Reds owned by Lord Bros.

A pen of White Leghorns at the Michigan contest, owned by Foreman Poultry Farm, turned in the highest score for the month of May as it averaged 29.2 points and 27.4 eggs per bird. The Lord Bros. entry placed second with a mark of 28.5 points and 26.2 eggs per bird at the Maine test. The pen of Leghorns representing Geo. C. England at Oklahoma ranked third with a monthly average of 28.48 points and 27 eggs per hen.

Continuing their high rate of production, the Arizona contest birds have recorded an average of 160 points and 155.8 eggs during the first eight months. Pennsylvania has the second highest average, although closely followed by the Georgia and Western New York tests.

Storrs Results

At the end of the seventh month at the Storrs contest, George B. Treadwell's pen of Rhode Island Reds continued to show the way. Irving J. Kauder's White Leghorn entry led the lightweight division. A White Leghorn hen owned by Guy A. Leader ranked as the leading individual, with a Rhode Island Red entered by Globus Poultry Farm a close second. For the third consecutive month, the George B. Treadwell entry of Rhode Island Reds has recorded the highest monthly pen score at Storrs.

The entire contest flock has averaged 134 points and 133 eggs per bird for the first seven months of the present test.

Poultrymen interested in entering pens in the 1934-35 contests should get their applications in as soon as possible. Reports from a number of the contests indicate an unusual number of reservations have already been made for space in next year's tests.

POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

July 26-27, Annual poultry convention, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

July 30-Aug. 2, International Baby Chick Association Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

July 31, Annual Meeting of U. S. Record of Performance Federation, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

Aug. 7-8, American Poultry Association Convention, Hotel Morrison, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 13, 14—Fall Meeting of Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Portsmouth, N. H.

Sept. 17-21, Seventh Annual Cornell Egg Grading and Marketing School, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Tours to End at Neppco Meeting

Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Maine and Connecticut are already organizing poultry tours which will terminate at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council is scheduled to hold its annual fall meeting, September 13 and 14.

Among the speakers scheduled for the meeting are J. A. Hannah, managing agent of the National Commercial and Breeder Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee, W. D. Termohlen, in charge of poultry division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Earl Benjamin, Pacific Egg Producers, Inc., and others.

Plan N. J. Hatchery School

New Jersey hatcherymen may have a hatchery school sometime in October at New Brunswick, N. J. About 4u New Jersey hatcherymen met June 13 with James C. Weisel, president of the New Jersey Baby Chick Association, to discuss plans.

Weights Asked for U. S. Egg Grades

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been called upon by the recently organized Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors, consisting of egg auctions and other marketing groups, to establish definite standards of weight in connection with the government standards of quality. This action was taken following reports that 22 ounce eggs were being sold as large eggs under the government seal in Washington, D. C.

The association, representing more than 16,000 egg producers in eastern territory, has been developing a marketing code to submit to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Officers: J. C. Huttar, GLF Marketing Service, president; Frank O. Miner, Conn., Sanford E. Alger, Jr., Mass., C. H. Cane, N. J., R. S. Taylor, Pa., W. A. Lott, Ohio, M. C. Kilpatrick, Va., vice-presidents; Alben E. Jones, N. J. Dept. of Markets, Trenton, N. J., secreary-treasurer.

John Weed Heads Vineland Merger

John H. Weed has been named president of the Vineland and South Jersey Co-operative Egg Auction and Poultry Association, Inc., resulting from the merger of the Vineland Co-operative Poultry Association and the South Jersey Egg Auction Association.

E. H. Reeman was named vice-president; Herbert Wegner, treasurer, and T. F. Houlahan, temporary secretary.

The association figures on doing a million dollar business during the coming 12 months. Auction sales in May totaled $47,365.

New National Band Catalog

Over 50 popular styles of poultry leg and wing bands are shown in the new 36 page catalog just issued by the National Band and Tag Company, Inc., Dept. 899, Newport, Kentucky. Readers of Everybodys Poultry Magazine can obtain this catalog without charge by writing direct to the National Band and Tag Company.

Interesting Program Is Planned for Chick Convention at Cleveland

Chick sexing, as demonstrated by poultrymen from the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, will be one of the main features of the International Baby Chick Association convention at Cleveland, Ohio, July 30 to August 2.

Convention fun will include entertainment in the exhibit hall, a boat ride on Lake Erie Tuesday evening, and the annual banquet on Wednesday evening.

New Egg Law for Jersey

Under the Prall egg bill which became a law on July 1, 1934, all eggs offered for sale as fresh in New Jersey must conform to the specifications for New Jersey Fancy Grade and New Jersey Grade A eggs as set forth by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

Shell-treated and processed eggs that are offered for sale as fresh must be identified as such. First offenses under the new law will draw a fine not exceeding $25; second offenses, not exceeding $50.

Pennsylvania Poultrymen Plan Tour

Pennsylvania poultrymen this year are planning a tour which will take them to some of the outstanding poultry farms in Massachusetts. The tour will take place September 12 and 13 and will end at Portsmouth, N. H., where the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council will be holding its fall meeting.

Persons interested in going on this tour should write to D. C. Henderson, Poultry Dept., State College, Pa., asking for complete details regarding the tour.

CORRECTION

The June advertisement of the Molaska Corporation in Everybodys Poultry Magazine contained a statement that Molaska, a powdered molasses, contained 22% more sugar and 11% more carbohydrates than liquid molasses. We are informed that this statement was incorrect and should have read, "Molaska contains 28% more sugar and 22% more carbohydrates than liquid molasses."

New York Egg-Feed Ratio

The New York egg-feed ratio is compiled weekly by the New York Department of Agriculture. It shows the number of dozens of eggs necessary to purchase 100 pounds of the laying ration.

	1933	1934
May 24	9.9	9.8
May 31	9.7	9.9
June 7	9.1	9.8
June 14	9.1	9.6

NOPCO Exhibit at Lehigh University

The chemistry department of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., has placed on permanent exhibition an interesting display showing the production of cod liver oil and the handling of that oil at the National Oil Products Company factory for the concentration of vitamin D by the Zucker process.

Pennsylvania Hatchers Discuss Code

Pennsylvania hatcherymen meeting June 8 at Harrisburg, Pa., passed a resolution to be presented at the Cleveland chick convention requesting a ruling under the hatchery code to require each box of chicks produced in the United States to contain the name of the hatcher and date of hatch. A committee was appointed to work out a marketing agreement for started chicks with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Lower Incubator Incorporates

The Lower Incubator Corporation has been incorporated with David Pierce, president; George Cugley, vice-president and general manager; and George W. Higgens, secretary-treasurer.

The BATTLE is On

Each year, poultrymen confront the same enemies—LICE and WORMS. These dreaded parasites retard egg production, impair health, stunt growth, and sometimes cause death to poultry. Put the enemy to rout before they have the chance to establish and multiply. It will mean bigger profits next fall. ZELLERS LOUSE POWDER is sure, quick death to lice, fleas and parasites. ZELLERS (patented) KAMALA-NICOTINE tablets will rid your flock of worms. These tabs do not dissolve until they reach the gizzard. Price, 50 tabs $1.00.

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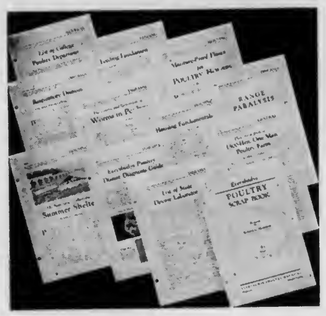
on poultry with DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE KILLER. Sprinkle it under the litter in the nest. Put it in the dust bath. In extreme cases, dust the hen. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Start Early to Prevent Worms. Brieflet D-3, "The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry," tells how. Send 3-cent stamp to Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Brieflet D-2, "Range Paralysis," discusses in detail this mysterious poultry disease and gives the latest facts on how poultry raisers should combat it. You can obtain it by sending 6 cents in stamps to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.



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These 11 brieflets — containing helpful facts on feeding, housing, disease control and other important information which every poultry raiser can use—are given FREE with each copy of Everybodys Poultry SCRAP BOOK.

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Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

Turkey Joy

July is the month of turkey joy for all of us who had April and May hatches. The thriving flock looks like a million dollars, to use the proverbial expression of the day, and we wonder why in the world the hatch had not been doubled. Everything in the brooder house seems rosy and profits are counted right off the bat.

To keep this spirit alive on through the hot months of July and August, requires caution and painstaking every minute. With the feeling of admiration and contentment, we go off to the Fourth of July picnic knowing in our inmost soul that the brooder house should have been moved to a clean forage spot. Other summer duties crowd in and it becomes quite a task to change the litter as often as was done earlier in the season.

Our August vacation plans come to a sudden halt when we find a death toll in the turkey yards is to be reckoned with. So check right today on the Do's and Don'ts of handling the turkey crop successfully. The faithfulness of earlier months can be undone by carelessness in July.

Water

During the late summer and fall, turkeys take to heavy drinking. The water fountains are the most popular spots in the yard. Like all fowls turkeys toss their heads up and, as a consequence, the water is sprinkled all around, and it soon becomes very damp and sloppy near the water containers. This is the foremost danger signal. Place the fountains on wire covered frames so that it will be impossible for the birds to touch the moist soil.

The Molt

[Continued from page 232]

would be desired by the poultryman. From the dollars and cents standpoint this combined layer and molter is of great interest and the problem is worthy of considerable investigation.

The tendency to lay and molt at the same time is closely associated with high egg production. In a study conducted at Cornell University several years ago it was found that birds laying over 220 eggs in their pullet year molted approximately 20 per cent of the body feathers and over 30 per cent of their primary wing feathers before cessation of egg production. The amount of molt was directly proportional to the egg production, because the poor layers seldom combined the two jobs, and the medium layers had a tendency to molt and lay at the same time, but not to the same extent as the high egg producers.

Not Always Related

Recent work at Pennsylvania State College showed, that for the flock studied, those birds which laid and molted for a period of at least three weeks prior to the cessation of egg production, the average egg production was 252 eggs as compared to 199 eggs for the birds which ceased production prior to starting their molt. It must be recognized, however, that all high producers do not combine production and molt. High pullet year egg production can be obtained by breeding for late persistency and many of these very late layers do not stop until nearly snowfly. Such birds often do not molt at all prior to cessation of production.

Birds which lay and grow feathers at the same time do not slacken in egg production. The Cornell University study of molt showed that the rate of laying was not decreased, but that the rate of dropping of the body plumage and the wing and tail feathers was materially decreased. In fact, birds which lay and molt at the same time rarely drop any secondaries or tail feathers. The fact that a hen is molting in those two sections of the plumage is fairly good evidence that egg production has ceased or about completed. In this case the use of the molt adds to the knowledge revealed by the pigmentation. The presence of pigment around the vent and in the corners of the mouth will indicate non-production, but molt must be used to indicate how long the bird will likely be out of production.

High and Low Producers Differ

The molt of a high egg producer and a poor egg producer is not the same. High egg producers drop primary feathers closer together than poor layers. The good hen will drop a primary about once a week, whereas the poor layer will usually take nearly two weeks between the dropping of successive feathers. The poor layer can also be identified by the tendency to repeat the molt. The good hen may often come back into egg production before all of the primaries have been dropped, if the environmental conditions are right. The poor hen often will repeat a part of her molt the second time.

The body molt of a good hen is distinctly noticeable. Practically the entire body plumage is dropped at one time. Her molt is intense and of short duration. The poor hen is rarely seen molting because she does not drop enough feathers at any one time to show the pin-feather condition.

SCIENCE *Marches on!*

Laryngotracheitis may be carried for many months by certain individuals. Dr. Gibbs at the Massachusetts State College found one bird which was a carrier of the disease for 18 months. Hence, the need to keep uninfected young stock separately.

• • •

Caponizing by X-ray, without surgical operation, has been attempted for some time by the Larro Research Farm. A. F. Rolf, Carl H. Schroeder and Dr. W. A. Higgins report but partial results, although their investigations have not been concluded. The treatment reduced development of comb and wattles, but as a rule the radiated birds had the appearance of "slips" rather than full-fledged capons. The treated birds apparently lost their ability to crow. The X-ray exposure inhibited further development of the testes and in some cases effected a reduction in size.

• • •

Age at maturity can not be forecast by means of an examination of the primary feathers at 8 or 10 weeks of age. Dr. D. R. Marble, Pennsylvania State College, also produced data indicating that there is a definite tendency on the part of early maturing pullets to carry over one or more chick feathers throughout the first laying year. He points out that this fact may be helpful in culling birds during the pullet year of production.

• • •

The effect of space upon growth has been exhaustively studied at the Bruenn Institute for Zoo-techincal Research. Although Dr. Podhradsky worked with tadpoles, the fundamental biologic principles apply to all living organisms whether they are pollywogs, chickens or cucumbers. The results confirmed those reported by other investigators to the effect that crowding slows down the growth rate. It is interesting to note that reduced growth also resulted from too much floor space. This is in accord with Pearl's findings. Isolation affected the organisms unfavorably, probably for psychologic reasons.

• • •

Fowl paralysis is claimed to be the result of functional digestive disturbances due to the lack of insoluble, hard grit, according to observations by Dr. Blount, published in the British Veterinary Journal. The evidence presented in support of this theory is not convincing. However, his warning against the use of excessive amounts of soluble calcium compounds in the ration deserves attention. There is an ever-increasing amount of evidence from many sources, indicating that the acid-base balance of the chicken's diet is of far-reaching influence.

• • •

How many eggs will a hen lay as she gets older! This is a frequently asked question of general interest. Hall and Marble studied this problem and found that with each subsequent year production declines about 13 per cent of the number laid during the preceding year. (Incidentally, this observation checks quite closely with that of Kempster at the Missouri Station who found that production during the second and third years is about 88 per cent of that of the previous year, or to express it in the terms used by Hall and Marble, there is about a 12 per cent decline from year to year—The Editor.) A significant relationship was found between the number of eggs laid during the first year with those for the second, third and fourth years. There was no measurable tie-up as the hen exceeded the fourth year. The birds that lived and produced for the longest period had the lowest average first-year production. The rate of decline was more rapid in general-purpose breeds than in Leghorns.

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WHITE LEGHORN Pullets, Cockerels, from our big egg, big type heavy all year layers. R. Plummer, Madeira, Ohio. 10bm

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NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS—State Accredited and 100% free from disease, flock average 192 eggs from 1000 breeders, guaranteed livability on chicks. Address Kime Poultry Farm, Montoursville, Pa. tfbm

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WANTED FARMERS, age 18 to 50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, commence $105-$175 month. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 411, St. Louis, Mo. 14bam

BIG MONEY—treating and vaccinating for worms and poultry diseases. Representatives wanted. Beebe Laboratories St. Paul, Minnesota. 9bam

CASH IN BACKYARD. Details, dime. Moyer, Box 241-E, Milton, Pa. tfbam

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NUMBER EIGHT Buckeye Incubator twelve Number one New Hampshire batteries. Excellent condition. Coombs Poultry Farm, Nashua, New Hampshire. 9

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"Fashion, Beauty and Health" contains 48 pages of summer styles that are smart and easy to make. Adrian tells "What Age Woman Is Most Fascinating." Send 10 cents for this fashion magazine to the Pattern Dept., Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

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Good news—*Molasses feeding troubles ended.* No more sticky messy job of mixing liquid molasses. No more molasses balls to cause scouring. MOLASKA is simply pure, unadulterated molasses with the water removed. A smooth dry powder—mixes as easily as any dry feed ingredient. Distributes evenly in mash—each bird gets correct amount. Economical—contains 28% more sugar—22% more carbohydrates. Only 1% of MOLASKA is water compared with 30% in liquid molasses. Think of savings in shipping cost alone. Ask your dealer for MOLASKA or *write now for* FREE *Sample and Booklet.*

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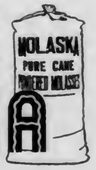

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Better Egg Quality CONTEST

Open to All Poultry Raisers

HERE ARE THE PRIZES

1st Prize—$25 cash
2nd Prize—$15 cash
3rd Prize—$10 cash
Five cash prizes of $5 each
25 cash prizes of $1 each
25 prizes consisting of one copy each of Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book.

Here is an entirely new idea in a contest for poultry raisers. Through its $100 Egg Quality Contest, Everybodys Poultry Magazine is not only going to show you how to produce and market better eggs during the summer of 1934 and thus increase your returns, but it is also going to give you an opportunity to compete for worthwhile cash prizes at the same time.

It is a simple contest. Here are the rules in brief:

1. Contest is open to all poultry raisers except employees of Everybodys Poultry Magazine. There is no entry fee.

2. Write a letter of not more than 500 words describing the methods of feeding, management, care of eggs after being laid, and the marketing plan followed to produce eggs of better quality during the summer of 1934.

3. All letters in this contest must be mailed to the Egg Quality Contest Editor, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., during September, 1934. Reports postmarked after midnight, September 30, 1934, will not be considered in the judging.

4. The awards will be based entirely upon the letter describing the methods followed to produce and market eggs of better quality.

5. Everybodys Poultry Magazine reserves sole rights to announce the awards and to use the prize winning letters.

6. The awards will be announced in the November, 1934 issue of Everybodys Poultry Magazine, and the prizes given at the left will be sent to the winners on November 10, 1934.

COSTS NOTHING TO ENTER

Remember, it costs nothing for you to enter this unique and unusual contest, yet all the time that you are carrying out our recommendations for producing quality eggs, you are increasing your own returns by getting a higher percentage of your eggs into the top grades.

When you enter this $100 Egg Quality Contest sponsored by Everybodys Poultry Magazine, you will receive a free copy of the new booklet, "How to Produce Better Eggs."

Be sure to enter this unusual contest and obtain this new booklet. Just clip the coupon and mail it today while the subject is on your mind.

FREE Booklet: A copy of the new booklet, "How to Produce Better Eggs," will be mailed free to all poultry raisers who enter this contest. It is a complete manual telling you how to obtain top quality eggs from your flock and how to maintain that quality before the eggs are marketed. If you happen to own a copy of Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book, you will find that this booklet exactly fits the Scrap Book. After the close of the contest, a price of 25 cents will be placed on the booklet.

Egg Quality Contest Editor, EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE, Hanover, Pa.

I wish to enter your $100 Egg Quality Contest. Please send me your free booklet, "How to Produce Better Eggs," and the final entry form.

Name .....

Address .....

.....No. of Layers .....

AUGUST 1934

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

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New Hen Houses from Barns--Page 249

NEW PATENTED FEATURE . . .

An absolutely new and patented feature is the deep seam through the center of every tablet. For adult birds the whole tablet is given, but for treating pullets from ten weeks to sixteen weeks of age—simply break the tablet at the seam and use half of it. No trouble, no inconvenience and absolute economy.

KEEP YOUR FLOCK FREE OF WORMS

Tests prove nearly all young stock have worms. Why wait for outward indications? Play safe—worm your chickens now. Worm-free pullets will produce more eggs next fall and winter.

Zellers Patented Kamala Nicotine Tabs

FOR ROUNDWORMS AND TAPEWORMS IN POULTRY

The Zellers patented Worm Tablet is a powerful and effective agency for ridding your birds of Worms. Does not dissolve until it reaches the gizzard, where normal grinding action releases the medicines right at the seat of the worms. These tablets produce results in less than six hours time.

Zellers New and Improved Kamala Nicotine Tabs have no sticky gelatine or sugar coating—are not affected by heat and cold—may be kept indefinitely without deterioration.

FREE TRIAL TABLETS

We want you to try the Zellers New and Improved Kamala Nicotine Worm Tablet at our expense. So if you will fill out and send back the coupon below, supplying us with the name of your dealer, we will mail absolutely free and postpaid to your address, a sample packet of these tablets. We will also send you full descriptive literature on the entire line of Zellers Medicinal Products.

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Please send me free trial packet of Zellers New and Improved K-N Worm Tabs and also free descriptive literature on Zellers Medicinal Products.

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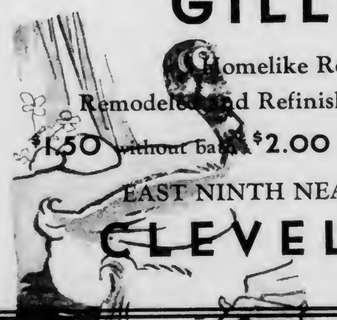

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$1.50 without bath, $2.00 and $2.50 with bath

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MAPLE LAWN CHICKS—Special Quality for 1934

Chicks Every Monday and Thursday. Cert. No. 592

	100	500	1000
Large White Leghorns	$6.30	$31.50	$63.00
White Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
White Minorcas	8.50	42.50	85.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	6.50	32.50	65.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

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This Month With *your* Flock

Hens Need Extra Care

August and its attendant warm sultry days sometimes causes the practical farmer to forget that his hens should be receiving extra care this month if they are to prove profitable during the coming fall months. The flock must be gone over carefully and each hen handled to see just what possibilities she has to return her owner some additional profits. Hens with a diseased appearance or having a physical deformity which hampers egg laying should be culled and sold. Early molters can be made to pay a profit by feeding a fleshing mash and placing them under all-night lights away from the remainder of the flock.

The rest of the flock will do well if provided with clean dry quarters and properly fed on a balanced ration. A wet mash consisting of the regular egg mash or a special fattening mash will put the birds in excellent shape for continued high egg production.

If the better hens are not to be used as breeders later on, either all-night or 4 a. m. lights will aid materially in holding a high production through the profit months.

Worm Young Pullets

As the pullets enter their last stage of development before starting to lay many poultrymen and farmers find that both round worms and tape worms are present in their pullet flock and take steps to remedy the condition as soon as possible.

To ascertain whether worms are present in either large or small numbers it is well to perform a post mortem on all dead birds. One or two unthrifty pullets can be sacrificed for the same purpose. Some poultrymen allow several cockerels to stay with the pullet flock to serve as subjects for post mortems.

Another good way to determine whether worms are present is to place several pullets, picked at random from the growing flock, in an ordinary chicken crate which has been turned bottom up and placed on top of two baskets or boxes. Use any good worm remedy on these birds and watch the droppings under the crate (put down paper to catch droppings).

If worms are found in the flock either a good flock treatment or in-

[Please turn to page 253]

Through *the* Editor's Specs

One Season of Hatchery Code—We can now look back upon one season of operation under hatchery code. Its benefits in that time, as we see them, have been:

1. Less oversetting. Because of the difficulty of disposing of surplus chicks under the code, hatcherymen were careful not to set too many eggs above the orders on hand.

2. Firmer prices throughout the chick season.

3. Better chick advertising. The code required more specific statements, which is the basis of all good advertising.

Quite important benefits, these are, but in measuring the value of the code, we must not overlook the part played by natural factors. Chicks simply weren't being ordered early in the season. Then along came a sudden cold spell, here in the East at least, that made hatchability records look sick.

Chick buying opened up with a spurt about the middle of March and selling was brisk all through April and into early May. Many hatcherymen had to make customers wait two and three weeks for chicks, or turn down orders altogether. Under these conditions, naturally there were but few surplus chicks, and chicks were scarce at auctions. When the demand slackened after the middle of May, chicks were again dumped on the auctions and sold at ridiculously low prices.

The real test of the hatchery code is whether or not those charged with its enforcement can get the government to take action against the open violators of the code. To date, we have no decisions on hatchery code violations to hold up as examples. Unless some action is taken soon, what gains have been made in the first season of operation under the hatchery code may be lost, and there is danger that the hatchery code may become a mere decoration in the poultry industry.

It is a matter that should have some serious thought at the hatchery convention in Cleveland.

Good Work, Vineland—Members of the Vineland Co-operative Poultry Association and the South Jersey Egg Auction Association should be commended on their recent action to merge the two associations.

We are not acquainted with the inner workings of these two associations, but we believe that any move such as this which would increase the volume of eggs marketed according to the definite standards of quality laid down by the New Jersey Department of Markets will benefit Vineland poultrymen and New Jersey poultrymen as a whole.

The ability of the Pacific Coast producers to secure top prices for their eggs in eastern markets is due to the fact that they have been able to supply uniformly good eggs in volume through their efficient marketing organization. Therefore, when any eastern group of poultrymen makes a move to place graded eggs in larger volume on the market, it is a step forward.

Hen Breeding Contest—Some good things should result from the plans of New Jersey authorities to convert the Vineland egg laying contest into a hen breeding contest.

They propose to take the pullets which come through with good first-year records at the Hunterdon or Passaic County contests and continue these birds at the Vineland plant as long as they produce satisfactorily. Pedigreed males will be mated to these selected hens to secure pedigreed hatching eggs, the owner rearing the resulting chicks on his own farm. The cockerels grown will then be used to head flock matings.

This plan should go far toward increasing long life and continued productiveness in the flocks of co-operating breeders.

That Book, "Eggs"—Although published a year ago in conjunction with the 1933 Century of Progress, the two-volume book, "Eggs," came to our attention only recently.

"Eggs" is unlike any other poultry book in existence. It is in no sense a book that poultry raisers could use as a reference on flock management. On the other hand, it is a vivid description of the changes in breeding, production practices, feeding, housing, marketing which have brought the poultry industry to its present high state of development. Volume II consists of more than 800 egg and poultry recipes.

The price of the two volume edition ($2.25 postpaid from our book department) is such that every business poultryman wishing to get a better understanding of our industry should have a copy.

August 1934 — EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE — Vol. 39, No. 8

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C. N. Myers, President
Jas. T. Huston, Vice-pres. and Mgr.; R. B. Alleman, Sec'y-Treas.; Roland C. Hartman, Editor; Harry R Lewis, Assoc. Editor.

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A BIG STEP FORWARD in Feeding Layers

Beacon Fleshing Pellets—a supplementary feed that builds body weight and maintains high egg production.

BEACON FLESHING MASH, an old favorite since 1929, now made in Pellet form. All LABOR formerly required in mixing into a wet mash and in careful feeding is now ELIMINATED.

NOW you can feed your layers Beacon Fleshing Pellets and get the same sure results as you have always received from Beacon Fleshing Mash. And you save yourself all the work in mixing a wet mash. For Beacon Fleshing Pellets are fed dry—right from the bag.

Beacon Fleshing Pellets are the only feed that builds good, solid, body weight and at the same time furnishes additional and highly available protein. Scratch grain furnishes body weight, but does not give any appreciable amount of protein. Laying mash furnishes protein, but does not necessarily build flesh. Beacon Fleshing Pellets do both. That is why they eliminate most of the fall and winter laying slumps.

Easy to feed. *Scatter the pellets on top of the dry mash or in scratch grain hoppers.*

A Proven Formula in Convenient Form

These tasty pellets contain the same formula used so successfully for five years in Beacon Fleshing Mash. By putting the feed in pellet form, we have removed the labor required to mix it into a wet mash and the possible waste in feeding. Now a light feeding is possible without interfering with distribution among the birds—all will get some of the pellets.

Start feeding Beacon Fleshing Pellets early this fall as the birds approach 50% production. Continue feeding the birds on into the winter, gradually tapering off and discontinuing entirely when no longer needed.

BEACON C C PELLETS

Beacon C C Pellets now replace Beacon Special Coccidiosis Mash. This enables you to give this important feed in Pellet form either to laying pullets or to chicks, and more particularly to alternate it with Beacon Fleshing Pellets without being forced to feed the birds a pellet feed one day and a wet mash the next.

These pellet feeds are in no sense an experiment. They have been thoroughly tested and proven on the Beacon Poultry Research Farm. On sale by Beacon dealers. Write for the name of the dealer near you.

THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC., Cayuga, New York

The pellets may even be fed in the litter.

BEACON *Fleshing* PELLETS

New Hen Houses from Barns

Put Comfort of the Layers Foremost When Remodeling

By R. E. Cray
Ohio State University

Leland Clever, Ohio Master Farmer, obtained this three-story laying house by remodeling a barn.

POULTRY house conditions throughout the year play an important part in the prevention of poultry diseases and the maintenance of high egg production. Birds of good breeding no matter how well fed, will not return maximum profits unless well housed. The poultry house is the hen's home and to be comfortable must be cool and well ventilated during the summer and yet provide ample protection during cold and blustery winter weather. Every extreme in temperature, whether hot or cold, is followed by a decreased egg production unless comfortable conditions are maintained in spite of the weather.

How often in my travels about Ohio have I heard farm men and women make the statement that, "We would have a better poultry flock or we would make money in the poultry business too, if we had a good poultry house like some of our neighbors."

I always wonder why they don't use the buildings they already have, because on the majority of Ohio farms, there is a surplus of farm buildings and a part of them could be profitably used for poultry. Most barns on the average farm were built at a time when the grain was hauled in at harvest time and threshed during the winter months. The coming of the combine and the large threshing outfits have reduced the barn requirements.

Many folks feel that barns do not make satisfactory chicken houses, because they are too wide or they will not be able to let their chickens out on range or they cannot properly ventilate it, or a thousand and one other reasons, but as a matter of fact, it makes little difference in the results where you house poultry so long as you keep conditions comfortable for the chickens.

I believe that without a question of doubt, temperature control presents the most serious problem in poultry housing. We used to believe that dampness in the poultry house was a serious menace to the health of the flock, but in recent years I have seen many houses where the litter was actually wet through the winter months, yet the birds were laying heavily and in excellent health because the temperature was kept high enough to keep the birds comfortable.

The problem of temperature control hinges around the fact that we have not been building our poultry houses for the comfort of our chickens. We have been constructing them for the comfort of ourselves; there is no reason why we need have a poultry house with a ceiling 7 feet high when the birds are only one or 1½ feet high. As a matter of fact, if we built our residences with the height of the ceilings in the same proportion to our height, as we build chicken houses in proportion to the height of our birds, we certainly would have a problem of keeping ourselves comfortable.

The very fact that we do build our poultry houses with so much cubic capacity in relation to the size of the chickens is the reason why poultry houses need to be properly constructed to insure temperature control. During winter months, these small animal units cannot possibly keep the poultry house warm unless the heat they produce is conserved and this heat can best be conserved by having the poultry house properly insulated.

The same insulation material that keeps the heat in the house during the winter time keeps the heat out of the house during the summer time. I have been on commercial poultry farms in Ohio where the buildings are all well insulated and although the doors were open, no chickens ventured out of the house during the hot summer months until late in the afternoons. It was more comfortable in the poultry house than out-

Please turn to page 255

A barn that became a laying house on the farm of Ira Martin in Ohio. (Photo from Ohio State Univ.)

Henry Watchman Markets His Eggs Over A Drug Store Counter

Sells As Many As 300 Dozen Weekly

By Roland C. Hartman

What Henry Watchman has accomplished in building up this unique outlet for eggs is really a lesson in egg quality.

Attractive, blue-lined cartons like this emphasize the bigness and whiteness of the eggs.

I AM accustomed to seeing alarm clocks, novels, picnic supplies, toys and whatnot on display in drug stores, but I never heard of eggs being sold by the dozen over a drug store counter . . that is, not until a good friend tipped me off to the fact that this was just how Henry Watchman, Baltimore County, Md., was marketing the eggs from his flock of White Leghorns.

For more than a year now, Henry Watchman has been disposing of his eggs in this fashion. These eggs sell for 3 to 5 cents above the retail prices for the best grades of eggs in Baltimore. His sales during the peak of production have reached as high as 300 dozens in one week.

Not in Elite Section

The drug store through which Watchman sells his eggs is not in what would be called an elite section, but it is in a neighborhood peopled by working folks. The store is located at a street car stop, giving many people an opportunity to look at the window display of eggs and pictures of Watchman's farm.

Adjoining the drug store is a well-known chain grocery store. Two of the opposite corners at the intersection have chain grocery stores also. Chain stores make it a practice to feature eggs at very low prices, and these particular store units are no exceptions, so it can't be said that Henry Watchman lacks competition, at least, from a price standpoint. Yet, despite the attractively low prices which they can offer on their eggs, the chain store managers have had to admit that the quality eggs at the drug store have cut in heavily on their egg sales.

Lesson in Egg Quality

What Watchman has accomplished in building up this unique outlet for eggs is really a lesson in egg quality. The novelty of buying eggs in a drug store may have accounted for some of the sales at the start of this plan, but it required the continued delivery of good eggs to bring people back to the drug store again for the eggs which cost more than they did elsewhere.

Normally, Watchman tries to carry a flock of 1500 Leghorns through the winter. He culled very heavily last winter and in the early spring, and as a result his flock was down to less than a thousand birds, but he hopes to have close to 1700 layers on his place during the coming season.

Complete Confinement

All chicks are started in brooder houses containing sun porches. They are confined in this manner for the first 8 weeks, and then they are given free range. The feeding and management on range is directed toward developing a pullet with good body size and the stamina to withstand heavy production through the winter. Once the pullets are brought into the laying houses, they never set foot on ground again.

Complete confinement of the layers is the rule. They are less subject to the sudden changes of weather, but Watchman's main reason for confinement is that he is able to exert full control over what his layers eat, and thus obtain eggs with uniform yolk color and the same uniform pleasant taste. During the past year, he has been using the all-mash plan of feeding. He says:

"We sure do get a good egg, and our customers know it. People will buy good eggs. We have had customers who changed to other eggs because they could get them for 4 or 5 cents less, but when they see the rainbow colors of the yolks and notice the taste, they come back to our eggs.

"On one occasion when my production was running short, I secured eggs from a neighboring poultry farm which uses good methods, but which did not follow the same plan of feeding and management. Customers told me that those eggs were not produced by my flock. They had detected the difference immediately. Those eggs lacked the uniform color and fine flavor."

Frequent gathering of the eggs is practiced on the Watchman Poultry Farm. Usually, the rounds of the nests are made four times daily, but in zero weather or in extremely hot weather, the number of trips to the nests are increased.

Wire gathering baskets are used. The eggs are brought into a cool place, allowed to remain in the baskets until they have lost all the animal heat, and are then packed in attractive blue-lined cartons which emphasize the bigness and whiteness of the eggs. All eggs are candled to remove those that contain blood clots or meat spots.

Since the farm is only about 12 miles from Baltimore, the eggs are hauled into the drug store every evening. They are immediately put in a cool place. Only a few cartons of eggs are kept on display. Those few dozens of display eggs are thrown away after a month and replaced with fresh eggs again. Dust is bound to accumulate on eggs that are on display for any lengthy period. Too long use will give them a soiled appearance.

No attempt is made to grade the eggs according to size during most of the year, but during the months that the pullets are just starting to lay and are producing numerous small eggs, the eggs are graded as large, medium and small.

Watchman was worried last year about selling the peewee eggs, but he put some on display in the drug store window, and before he knew it, he was unable to supply the demand for them. What's more, these eggs sold for 15 cents a dozen when the chain stores were selling regular eggs for 12 cents.

Yes, you can always find people who will pay a few cents extra to get quality eggs that are dependable.

"So, my boy, you call your pet rooster Robinson, eh?"

"Naw! That's just his pen name."

"He claims that that roof leak is as good as an ice-pack when he has one of those fever spells!!"

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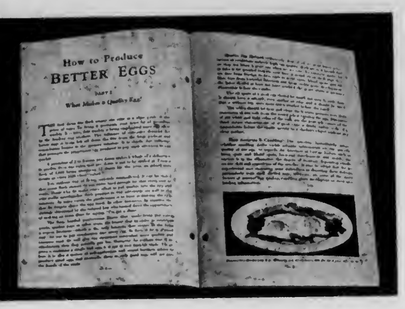

$100 Egg Quality Contest

This complete 24-page manual tells you how to obtain top quality eggs from your flock and how to keep them that way until they are sold. Contains facts worth knowing.

Enter this $100 Egg Quality Contest sponsored by Everybodys Poultry Magazine. You will not only discover how to increase your returns from eggs, but you will also have a chance to compete for worth while cash prizes at the same time.

Here are the rules:

1. Contest is open to all poultry raisers except employees of Everybodys Poultry Magazine. There is no entry fee.

2. Write a letter of not more than 500 words describing the methods of feeding, management, care of eggs after being laid, and the marketing plan followed to produce eggs of better quality during the summer of 1934.

3. All letters in this contest must be mailed to the Egg Quality Contest Editor, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., during September, 1934. Reports postmarked after midnight, September 30, 1934, will not be considered in the judging.

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2nd Prize—$15 cash
3rd Prize—$10 cash
Five cash prizes of $5 each
25 cash prizes of $1 each
25 prizes consisting of one copy each of Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book.

Remember, it costs nothing for you to enter this unique and unusual contest, yet all the time that you are carrying out our recommendations for producing quality eggs, you are increasing your own returns by getting a higher percentage of your eggs into the top grades.

Be sure to enter this unusual contest and obtain the new booklet. Just clip the coupon and mail it today while the subject is on your mind.

Egg Quality Contest Editor, EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE, Hanover, Pa.

I wish to enter your $100 Egg Quality Contest. Please send me your free booklet, "How to Produce Better Eggs," and the final entry form.

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Address .....

..... No. of Layers .....

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NOW is the time to look to your roofs. In many instances the past severe winter has played havoc—weakening the coating, opening up seams, loosening nails, etc. Summertime is the proper time to give these roofs new life, strength, and weather resistance.

All you need is RU-BER-OID patching plastic for holes, open seams, flashings, etc.—RU-BER-OID long-fibered asbestos coating for badly pitted and worn roofs—and Ruberine, the famous preservative that gives roofs new life and toughness.

Ruberine differs from most asphalt roof paints in that it penetrates right through to the felt base and is not simply a surface coating. You will find Ruberine equally good for either smooth or mineral surfaced roofs and shingles. Made in black, red or green.

FREE **A postcard or the coupon below will bring you descriptive folders of Ruberoid repair materials. Also our free valuable roof repair manual. It will show you how to save roofs, and labor as well as money.**

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Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pennsylvania.

EVERYBODYS POULTRY PARTNER

Confinement of Layers

S. E. G., Tenn.—Even though the layers which you are planning on buying have been permitted to range outside, there will be no harm in keeping them in complete confinement. In fact, this is the practice followed on most commercial poultry farms. It results in better egg quality, because it is possible to control what the birds eat. Production also seems to be increased.

The main thing to keep in mind is not to overcrowd your birds. For a flock of 100 White Leghorns, you should allow 3½ to 4 square feet of floor space per bird. A house 20 feet square would amply take care of this size flock. Best results could be obtained, I believe, if you would follow a feeding and management schedule laid down by one of the feed manufacturers.

Causes of Dropsy

Mrs. G. E. S., Me.—Dropsy is a condition which exists when a bird has an abnormal accumulation of liquid in the body cavity. In severe cases, there may be several quarts of fluid in the abdominal cavity, distending the abdomen to the extent that it drags on the ground. Chickens afflicted with this condition are generally very dull, inactive, and have a very poor appetite.

Several opinions have been advanced as to the causes of dropsy. One is that it is due to the weakening of the abdominal organs as a result of diseases such as fowl paralysis, tuberculosis, big liver and others. On the other hand, many believe that dropsy sometimes follows an injury to the abdomen, pressure resulting from tumorous growths, and rupture of the oviduct. I would be inclined to accept the latter explanation when the number of cases of dropsy are not numerous.

You did not mention the size of your flock, so I am unable to determine whether your losses from dropsy are excessive. Ailments of this nature will occur in normally healthy flocks, and a poultry raiser should expect 10 to 15 per cent flock mortality in the course of a year without having any epidemics of any kind. It is always desirable to determine the cause of each death in a poultry flock in order to guard against epidemics, but when losses run over 15 per cent, it is time for a little careful investigating.

Have Diagnosis Made

Mrs. J. W. H., W. Va. — There are various diseases of poultry having leg weakness for one of the symptoms. Among those most common are worms, fowl paralysis and coccidiosis. It would be difficult, therefore, for me to decide at this distance just which of these diseases is causing your losses.

Rather than attempt to guess at the matter, I am sending you a copy of Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide, showing you how to make a post-mortem examination and containing clues to help you decide the nature of the disease.

A still better plan for you to follow would be to send several birds with the early symptoms of the trouble to your state disease laboratory. The birds should be shipped express prepaid to Dr. J. H. Reitz, Oglebay Hall, Morgantown, W. Va. Send a letter at the same time telling the number of birds in your flock, age, symptoms, whether or not any remedies have been given to the flock, and other facts. Do not ship the birds to arrive on Saturday or Sunday.

Vaccinating by Stick Method

M. A., Hawaii—In vaccinating poultry for fowl pox by the stick method, a narrow bladed sharp knife is wrapped with adhesive tape and thread, so as to leave a little less than one-eighth of an inch of the blade point exposed. The blade point is dipped in the vaccine and then used to puncture the skin high up on the thigh. Select a point on the thigh where there are not very many feathers.

Bantams With Feathered Legs

Mrs. H. G., Conn.—Among the varieties of bantams with feathered shanks are: Cochins (Black, Buff, White, Partridge), Brahmas (Light, Dark), White Silkie, Golden Silkie, White Booted and Black Booted Bantam.

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

Egg prices failed to make the gains that were normally expected in June. This is attributed largely to the fact that the government storage report issued about June 12 showed much larger holdings than private estimates had shown.

Not until after July 4 did prices show any substantial advances. Most of the gains, however, were on the better grades of eggs, revealing a lack of quality. Nearby white specials, including the premium, were quoted at 26-28 cents on July 18 at New York City, compared to 20-22½ cents on the same day a year ago. Standard mixed colors were quoted at 18¼-18½ cents on July 18 compared to 17-18½ cents on that day of last year.

Egg receipts at the four leading markets (New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia) for June were about 8 per cent below receipts of June, 1933. Receipts for the first seven days of July were about 12 per cent behind the corresponding days of 1933.

The into storage movement continued heavy through June. Government reports showed 9,963,000 cases of shell eggs in storage on July 1, 1934, compared to 9,370,000 on July 1, 1933 and 8,893,000 cases for the five-year average on that date.

Egg consumption for the second week of July was ahead of last year for the first time since March, lending encouragement to the egg price outlook.

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that the number of young chickens on farms on July 1 was down 10 per cent from a year ago, while the number of hens in farm flocks was down 2 per cent from last year. The greatest decreases in the number of young chickens on farms are in those states comprising the upper Mississippi Valley. We shall probably see a lot less poultry and eggs being marketed during the next 12 months.

New Brieflet

Brieflet H-23, "Built-Up Roofs," containing a diagram and six photographs showing the various steps in applying the built-up roof to poultry raisers, can now be obtained by sending a 3-cent stamp to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa. Poultry raisers owning copies of Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book should send for this new brieflet in order to keep their scrap books up-to-date.

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 246]

dividual pellet treatment should be used on the entire flock. A good worm treatment at this time will pay in dollars and cents later on when eggs are high in price.

Delouse Hens and Young Stock

Poultrymen oftentimes wonder why it is that along about this time of the year their old stock begins to show a very unthrifty appearance while the young stock just doesn't seem to be growing properly. The answer? Lice and mites have gotten the upper hand.

Although summer shelters and brooder houses have been sprayed with a disinfectant there are always enough lice and mites left to cause a reinfestation. Carriers such as sparrows often cause the trouble. Examine your houses thoroughly and if red mites are found use a good commercial red mite paint, such as carbolineum.

Several preparations are on the market for the control of lice. Perhaps the easiest method is the application of nicotine sulphate directly on the top of the roosting poles one-half hour before the birds go to roost. The fumes generated will kill any lice with which they come into contact. Several treatments may be necessary where the infestation is heavy.

Provide Shade

Unless shade is provided for the growing flock this month sunshine will prove to be your enemy rather than a welcome ally. Not all sunlight consists of beneficial ultra-violet rays. The strong infra-red or heat rays of summer sunlight can lessen the vitality of any chicken which does not have a comfortable, shady retreat from the intensity of the midday sun.

If there is no natural shade present, some other form should be used as a substitute. Summer shelters and specially shaded mash hoppers help immensely in keeping the birds growing during the hot days of August.

A fellow driving home alone is sometimes an indication that the chicken flew the coupe.—Pathfinder.

No Loss of PRODUCTION WHEN YOU CONTROL ROUNDWORM WITH . . "Black Leaf" WORM POWDER

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There is no need to fear loss of production when *you use* "Black Leaf" Worm Powder. This easy, time-saving, low cost method will rid your flock of Roundworm. "Black Leaf" Worm Powder is nicotine in a new form. Mixed in the mash and fed once in the ordinary way, it passes to the birds' intestines where the intestinal juices act on the Powder, releasing the nicotine. . . One dose kills the worms where they live and grow.

"Black Leaf" Worm Powder is odorless . . . tasteless . . . and has no toxic effect on the birds. ¼ lb. in a gallon of mash treats 100 birds. Sold by dealers, or 100 bird size sent postpaid for $1.00 and your dealer's name. Descriptive circular free.

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"Black Leaf 40" kills adult body lice and feather mites. It has plenty of nicotine in stable form and there will be enough on the roosts to kill newly hatched lice for days. Under normal conditions "Black Leaf 40" gives a thorough clean-up. . . A drop on the birds' necks kills head lice. . . Sold by dealers everywhere.

JUST ONE DOSE • • • IN THE MASH

YEAST-FED BIRDS WIN FOUR FIRST PRIZES!

SWEEPING the 1934 Iowa State Egg Show, Harry Atkins of Davenport carried off seven out of the ten chick and egg trophies, including four first prizes: Sweepstake Dozen Eggs, Sweepstake Single Egg, Sweepstake Chicks, Sweepstake Ducklings. A triumph for Mr. Atkins, this amazing record is also a remarkable demonstration of the results that can be obtained with his method of feeding.

All Mr. Atkins' birds are fed a balanced mash fermented with 2% Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. Fermented feed, says Mr. Atkins, makes chicks grow faster, builds healthier and heavier stock, produces bigger eggs and keeps hens laying longer. Increased egg and meat production, he says, pays for the slight cost of the yeast may times over.

Why don't you test Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam on your own flocks? See how it checks coccidiosis and other intestinal diseases, puts flesh on growing stock faster, shortens the moult, and makes hens lay more eggs, heavier eggs, and during a longer season.

4-pound box of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, enough for 300 pounds of mash, costs only $1 at your dealer's. Or sent anywhere in U. S. A. on receipt of check or money order. Write for FREE copy of new book, "Profitable Feeding Methods," filled with latest poultry hints and wrinkles. Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. D, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

Fowl Pox Vaccine Lederle

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Also Poultry Worm Tablets Lederle.

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MAKE MONEY at HOME Grow Mushrooms in cellar or shed. Exclusive new process. Bigger, better, quicker crops. More money for you! Write American Mushroom Industries, Dept. 697, Toronto, Ont.

COMING!!

"More Light on Lights for the Layers" is the title of an interesting article by Carl H. Schroeder to appear in September EVERYBODYS. Contains startling new facts about artificial lighting. Don't miss it!

Service Brieflets

The following brieflets can be obtained from the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., by listing those wanted and sending the amount indicated in stamps.

D-1. **Respiratory Diseases.** 3-cent stamp.
D-2. **Fowl Paralysis.** 6 cents in stamps.
D-3. **The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry.** 3-cent stamp.
D-4. **Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide.** 6 cents in stamps.
H-20. **The New Jersey Collapsible Summer Shelter.** 3-cent stamp.
H-21. **Moisture-Proof Floors for Poultry Houses.** 3-cent stamp.
H-23. **Built-Up Roofs.** 3-cent stamp.
G-40. **Plans for a 10-Acre, 1500-Hen, One-Man Poultry Farm.** 3-cent stamp.

Courtesy U.S. Dep't Agr.

Hen suffering from infectious bronchitis finds breathing difficult

The Only Original Approved Vaccine

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BRONCHITIS VACCINE

Developed and approved by the College of Agriculture of N. J. Prepared under the supervision of the men who originated the process.

100-Dose Bottle, $3.00 500-Dose Bottle, $12.50

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Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, V. M. D., Director
Box 248-C Vineland, N. J.

KILL LICE

on poultry with DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE KILLER. Sprinkle it under the litter in the nest. Put it in the dust bath. In extreme cases, dust the hen. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds-Barred Rock Broiler Chicks

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

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WORMER A-B-5 TONIC

Send for Free Literature

Plans for Constructing A

Poultry Incinerator

How the Zech Brothers Dispose of Dead Fowls

THE disposal of dead chickens is more or less of a problem on the average poultry farm. Dead birds are a constant menace. Unless they can be destroyed in such a way that there is no chance for the flock to get at the carcasses, they can become the source of destructive disease outbreaks.

Zech Brothers, who operate a large commercial White Leghorn plant in York County, Pennsylvania, have solved this problem of dead bird disposal with the incinerator which is shown here. By using heavy iron grates purchased from the junkyard and by reinforcing the walls with old iron rods picked up around the farm, the incinerator was economical to construct.

Must Withstand Heat

One of the main requirements of a poultry incinerator is that it withstand the intense heat that develops when the carcasses begin to burn. The burning fat can ruin ordinary grates after short use, and it does not take much to make the walls spread.

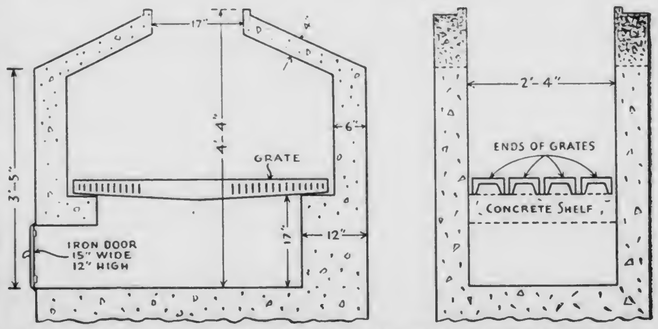
The grates that the Zech Brothers obtained at the junkyard were 4 feet long, 6 inches wide, and about 4 inches deep through the middle, tapering off slightly at each end. Four such grates were obtained; so the incinerator was built to accommodate them, allowing about an inch of space between each grate to increase the draft. The iron door, measuring 15 inches wide by 12 inches high, was secured from a nearby foundry.

Concrete was chosen as the most suitable type of construction. The Zechs were careful not to use any limestone in the mix, for it would simply crumble under the intense heat. A good grade of gravel was used.

The concrete floors and walls were laid first. It was necessary, of course, to construct wood forms in which to pour the concrete. The walls were reinforced with 16 gauge, 1½-inch mesh wire netting and scrap iron rods that were allowed to project slightly above the walls, so as to afford a secure attachment for the top when pouring the concrete for it. The side walls were made 6 inches thick, while the top was made 4 inches. Like the walls, the top was reinforced.

When the incinerator is not in use, the 17 by 28 inch opening in the top is covered with a sheet metal cap to keep out the rain.

The general practice is using incinerators of this type is to have all of the fire below the grate, but the Zech Brothers find that they secure better results if a layer of wood is placed on top of grate with the carcasses over the wood. Just enough fire is kindled below the grate to ignite the wood above. In order to secure a good draft, the fire door below is allowed to remain open three or 4 inches.



The diagram at the left represents a lengthwise cross-section of the incinerator, while the diagram at the right shows the cross-section as it appears from one end.

New Hen Houses from Barns

[Continued from page 249]

side, and this meant that the birds were in the house near the mash hoppers and, hence, their production was maintained at a higher level than it would have been had the birds spent their day in the shade or in a cool carriage house away from the mash hoppers.

What About Ventilation?

The problem of proper ventilation of the poultry house has probably been given more emphasis than is actually justified. The average farmer worries a whole lot more about ventilating his poultry house than he does about ventilating his residence.

My philosophy of the ventilation of a poultry house is very simple. It is just this—give the poultry house all the ventilation possible and yet maintain the temperature high enough so that the water won't freeze. This means that when the weather is warm, the house must be opened up, and when it is cool, the house should be partially closed, and in sub-zero weather, it must be closed up as tightly as possible.

Air Changes in Tight House

The Bureau of Standards has shown that with a room at normal temperature, and an outside temperature below freezing, the air in the room is completely changed once every hour due to filtration of air in the cracks about the doors and windows. Surely if this is true, we don't need to worry about birds suffocating if we close up the average poultry house during extremely cold weather.

My observations on the ventilation of the average farm poultry house are that the only difference in the way the house is operated in the summer time from the winter, is that in the winter time the doors are closed and in the summer time the doors are open; the windows are not changed largely because they are either nailed in or so arranged that they cannot be quickly and readily opened. Consequently, I feel that a simple window arrangement making it possible to easily open and close windows, is the biggest aid to the ventilation of the poultry house.

There are many other phases in the remodeling of unused barns into suitable poultry houses, such as the type of roof, arrangement of dropping boards, nests, etc., but the important thing in converting building space into quarters for chickens is to always keep in mind the comfort of the hen, because that factor is going to have much to do with her egg production.

Three Things to Remember

There are three important considerations to keep in mind in building new poultry houses or remodeling buildings into poultry houses:

1. Don't build the ceiling any higher than is necessary for the comfort of the attendant. A poultry house 2 or 3 feet high would be much more sensible if it were not for the difficulty of the attendant taking care of the birds.

2. Have the side walls and the ceiling lined on the inside with some good insulation material. Data compiled by our Agricultural Engineering Department indicates that a building constructed with insulation board on the inside of the studding and rafters will cut the heat loss from the building to just about one-third what it is when the building is not lined with insulation material. By restricting the ventilation, it has been possible to keep the water from freezing in such insulated houses even when the temperature has gone a few degrees below zero.

3. Provide a simple window arrangement which can be easily operated to give the desired amount of air and so arranged that they can be entirely opened during the summer months, and then follow this simple rule of ventilation: Keep the house open as much as possible and yet maintain the temperature high enough so that the drinking water won't freeze in the building. In other words, keep your chickens comfortable if you want to secure the maximum egg production.

Hens are nothing if not liberal. They shell out all they've got.

Housing Information

Poultry raisers contemplating on remodeling or building should write for the bulletins listed below. Information as to where to obtain free plans for poultry houses can be secured by writing the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Technical Bulletin 187 — Ventilation of Farm Barns. Office of Information. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Bulletin 94 — Poultry Housing. Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Poultry Health

By DR. J. E. SALSBURY
Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases

AUGUST In spite of every precaution that you may have taken in the way of sanitation, etc., there is one danger in your flock, which it will pay to eliminate now. It is that of worm infestation—a most serious problem because worms not only hold back the development of your poultry, but make them more susceptible to diseases. Furthermore, the presence of worms is not always evident, and their damage is sometimes not apparent until it has become very, very serious.

With our line of worm preparations, you have the choice of the flock treatment and the individual treatment. If you prefer the flock treatment, either Avi-Tabs or Avi-Tone may be used. Avi-Tabs come in tablet form and are simply dissolved in water and mixed with the mash. Avi-Tone comes in powder form and can be mixed with either wet or dry mash. You merely feed your birds all they will eat of this medicated mash for five successive mornings.

For the individual treatment, you have the choice o a complete line of Dr. Salsbury's Caps, which assures you of the most satisfactory results. Authorities agree that Nicotine is the most effective drug for the elimination of round worms and that Kamala is most effective in removing tape worms and pin worms. Dr. Salsbury's line of worm caps provides these ingredients in the correct amounts. You will find that Dr. Salsbury's Caps are easy to use and easy on the birds. Their low prices make them very economical.

Worms also irritate and inflame the intestines; in severe cases of worm infestation, you will find it wise to put Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal in the drinking water whether the flock or individual treatment is used. Be sure you get genuine Phen-O-Sal Tablets and genuine Dr. Salsbury's Caps by buying them in their original packages—not in bulk. See your local dealer, now, and ask for these products by name.

Prices: Avi-Tabs, 200 for $1.75; Avi-Tone, 5 lbs. $1.75; Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for $1.00; Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps: chick size, 100 for 60c and 100 for 90c; adult size, 100 for 90c and 100 for $1.35; larger quantities at lower prices. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

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The Laying Tests Summarized

High Pen Each Breed to July 1—(273 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	2428.00	2326	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	2415.25	2278	Florida
3	Red Mount Farm	N. H. R.	2143.30	2049	Penna.
4	James Dryden	Bd. Rk.	2076.90	2066	Cent. N. Y.
5	Kalerok Farm	Wh. Rk.	1997.00	1945	Maine
6	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	1895.30	1797	Penna.
7	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	1709.20	1658	Vineland
8	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	1643.00	1539	Maine
9	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	1617.00	1655	Long Isld.
10	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	1583.30	1532	Penna.
11	Ward's Plty. Fm.	Bf. Leg.	1570.30	1574	Oklahoma
12	H. L. Day	Exch. Leg.	1525.40	1554	Florida
13	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	1484.10	1475	Georgia
14	Eriksen's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	1291.55	1328	Texas
15	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	1264.20	1273	Florida
16	Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	1144.00	1126	Long Isld.
17	C. W. Pevehouse	Br. Leg.	1119.00	1172	Oklahoma
18	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	1071.00	991	Long Isld.
19	Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp.	989.30	957	Texas
20	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn	907.00	911	Maine
21	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	865.15	844	Texas
22	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	619.00	662	Maine

High Hen Each Breed to July 1—(273 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	274.00	257	Maine
2	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	263.85	249	Penna.
3	Oakland Farm	Bd. Rk.	260.85	246	Rhode Isld.
4	Highland Plty. Fm.	N. H. R.	249.95	230	Penna.
5	E. A. Hirt	Wh. Rk.	231.00	216	Maine
6	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	227.30	237	Oklahoma
7	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	221.60	217	Penna.
8	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	215.00	203	Maine
9	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	212.35	196	Penna.
10	Ward's Plty. Fm.	Bf. Leg.	200.65	188	Oklahoma
11	H. L. Day	Exch. Leg.	198.55	206	Florida
12	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	195.00	206	Maine
13	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	193.35	184	Texas
14	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	190.00	196	Long Isld.
15	Eriksen's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	180.55	207	Penna.
16	Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	171.00	162	Long Isld.
17	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	161.30	155	Florida
18	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	161.00	150	Long Isld.
19	Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp.	149.75	146	Texas
20	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	145.00	139	Maine
21	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	145.00	158	Maine
22	C. W. Pevehouse	Br. Leg.	121.70	127	Oklahoma

High Pen for June in Each Standard Test

Rank	Owner	Breed	Total June Points	Total June Eggs	Contest
1	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	284.00	262	Maine
2	Co-up. Br. & Hch. Co.	W. L.	270.25	253	West., N.Y.
3	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	268.75	258	Florida
4	T. D. Chapman	Wh. Leg.	267.80	260	Georgia
5	E. Delamarter	Wh. Leg.	266.10	250	Cent. N. Y.
6	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	265.55	253	Oklahoma
7	Boyd Showers	Wh. Leg.	265.15	253	Michigan
8	Kwality Farm	Austr.	262.00	245	Long Isld.
9	E. H. Rucker	Wh. Leg.	255.45	240	Penna.
10	Willigerodt Bros.	Wh. Leg.	254.45	251	Pass., N. J.
11	G. S. Stover	Wh. Leg.	251.50	237	Arizona
12	Kwality Farm	Wh. Leg.	249.55	235	Vineland
13	Taylor Bros.	Wh. Leg.	248.90	252	Hunt., N. J.
14	Lewis Farms	Wh. Leg.	247.60	238	Rhode Isld.
15	Erath Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	247.20	237	Texas

High Pen to July 1 in Each Standard Contest—(273 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	2428.00	2326	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	2415.25	2278	Florida
3	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	2313.55	2191	Rhode Isld.
4	Guy A. Leader	Wh. Leg.	2299.20	2229	Penna.
5	W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	2245.85	2129	West., N.Y.
6	J. P. Pirkle	Wh. Leg.	2219.90	2102	Georgia
7	Erath Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	2172.95	2123	Texas
8	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	2161.85	2133	Michigan
9	James Dryden	Bd. Rk.	2076.90	2066	Cent. N. Y.
10	G. S. Stover	Wh. Leg.	2061.05	1971	Arizona
11	Louis Schaible	R. I. R.	2052.65	2053	Vineland
12	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	2050.80	2028	Oklahoma
13	Louis Schaible	R. I. R.	2038.75	2026	Hunt., N. J.
14	R. C. E. Wallace	Bd. Rk.	1929.00	2024	Long Isld.
15	Scherer Bros.	Wh. Leg.	1914.55	1940	Pass., N. J.

Avg. Production to July 1 in Each Standard Test

Rank	Contest	Number Competing Birds	Avg. Points Per Bird To Date	Avg. Eggs Per Bird To Date
1	Arizona	200	179.53	174.15
2	Western New York	680	176.53	172.97
3	Georgia	700	175.88	176.06
4	Pennsylvania	960	175.73	175.36
5	Hunterdon Co., N. J.	500	171.34	170.56
6	Rhode Island	500	170.45	166.73
7	Florida	820	168.45	169.70
8	Oklahoma	450	166.53	167.16
9	Central New York	610	166.29	165.95
10	Michigan	600	160.83	162.47
11	Texas	510	160.05	160.31
12	Maine	760	158.33	157.50
13	Vineland, N. J.	500	158.07	160.11
14	Long Island	610	154.99	153.12
15	Passaic Co., N. J.	490	151.52	152.56

At the end of the ninth month of competition at the various Standard Contests, Rhode Island Reds led all other breeds both in pen and individual records. The Reds entered by Lord Brothers at the Maine contest displaced the White Leghorn pen representing Dixie Poultry Yards at the Florida test as the nation's top ranking pen. A hen from the Lord Brothers pen stands at the head of the individual scoring list. Foreman Poultry Farm owns the hen at the Pennsylvania contest that leads the White Leghorn group.

To the Lord Brothers entry of Reds goes the added honor of being the highest scoring pen for the month of June with an average of 28 points and 26 eggs per bird for the 30 day period. A pen of White Leghorns representing the Cooperative Breeding & Hatching Company at the Western New York test ranked second with a monthly average production of 27 points and 25 eggs per bird.

Arizona continues to lead as the contest with the highest average production to date. Western New York and Pennsylvania traded places during June, the former now occupying second place while the latter dropped to fourth position. The Georgia contest continues to rank third.

Storrs Standings

George B. Treadwell's pen of Rhode Island Reds remained out in front at the end of the eighth month at the Storrs contest. The pen entered by Irving J. Kauder set the pace in the White Leghorn class. Guy A. Leader's White Leghorn hen remains the leading individual at Storrs, closely followed by a Rhode Island Red owned by Globus Poultry Farm. Honors for the highest monthly pen score went to the Irving J. Kauder entry of White Leghorns as it averaged 29 points and 27 eggs per bird during June. As a group, the Storrs contest flock has averaged 154 points and 152 eggs per bird for the eight months period.

Willie Westinghouse is developing a hen with cellophane sides so that he can tell the layers from the loafers. — The Cackler.

LUTZ

Sensational STOCK DISPOSAL SALE

● This is positively the greatest liquidation sale the poultry industry has ever witnessed. Every pullet, every cockerel, and every laying hen on the Lutz Poultry Farm at Middletown, Pa., must be sold and will be sold at astoundingly low prices. All of the fine breeding, which has taken years to perfect, will be sacrificed during this sale. The Lutz Farm has been in State B.O.P. work for the past three years.

100 R. O. P. Hens
3000 Laying Hens
500 R. O. P. Cockerels
2700 5-mos. old Pullets
2300 12-wks. old Pullets

FIRST COME-FIRST SERVED

The farm is open to visitors at any hour of the day or evening. You may make your own selection at the farm or we will be glad to give mail orders our personal attention. Write now for prices on these sensational values. When writing, please specify the number of birds you would like to purchase. Address all mail to

B. E. LONGENECKER, Trust Officer
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MINEX is an effective remedy. It goes to the source of disease and kills the germs and bacteria. Proven practical by practical poultrymen. Avoid worms, range paralysis and other intestinal disorders.
PRICE: 2 oz., 25¢; 5 oz., 50¢; 1 lb., $1.25

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SINKING SPRING PENNA.

FOR THE LONG HAUL "WITH POULTRY"

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Enter Egg Quality Contest
Use Coupon on Page 251

Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

That Lanky Look

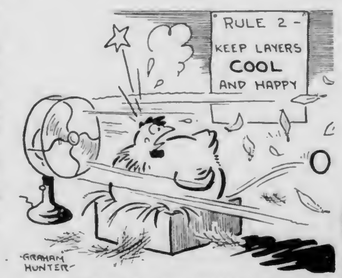
August is a slow month for turkeys, if we are to judge from their ragged appearance. The feather system seems all upset for the second coat of feathers are trying to get rid of the first fluffy down, and the new pointed decoration looks straggly. Bronze turkeys in August look as though growing had stopped with legs. No matter how well fed, they have a lanky look along about August here in Pennsylvania. Of course, the California birds are packing their trunks for the Chicago Fair at that date, but we seem to have a long way to go before eligible for the show circles. All we need is patience, and in pounds and flavor, we will compete with the West Coast product at Thanksgiving time.

Shade for Turkeys

The sun is now at its height, and turkeys like people wilt at mid-day. They search out every tiny spot of shade. Two years ago I visited a fine big flock of 1,100 turkeys and the only shade in that 50-acre field was under the wagon box that occasionally had a drip from the water barrels aboard. The flock kept up a continual march under that wagon allowing each bird a few seconds in the shade.

Down in Texas, the favorite nest for one large flock was burlap wrapped around saplings. The hen would work in through the opening, feel secure overhead and lay her egg contentedly. Maybe burlap could be called into use as a shade drape.

In Wisconsin they use saplings as uprights for a board roof, over which they pile old hay. This makes an open sided shelter in daytime and a roosting perch at night. Provide a shelter for the growing flock at mid-day, and the progress of the flock will repay all of the trouble of construction.



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12 MONTH WRITTEN-GUARANTY BOND WITH EACH TIRE
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TIRE USERS by the thousands all over the U. S. A. vouch for the LONG, HARD SERVICE, under severest road conditions of our standard brand Tires reconstructed by the ORIGINAL SECRET YORK PROCESS. OUR 18 YEARS IN BUSINESS makes it possible to offer tires at LOWEST PRICES in history with 12 month guarantee.

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29x4.40-21	$2.15	$0.85	30x3	$2.25	$0.65	32x4½	3.35	1.15
29x4.50-20	2.35	0.85	30x3½	2.35	0.75	33x4½	3.45	1.15
30x4.50-21	2.40	0.85	31x4	2.35	0.85	34x4½	3.45	1.15
29x4.75-19	2.45	0.95	32x4	2.95	0.85	30x5	3.65	1.35
29x4.75-20	2.55	0.95	33x4	2.95	0.85	33x5	3.75	1.40
29x5.00-19	2.85	1.05	34x4	3.25	0.85	35x5	3.95	1.55
30x5.00-20	2.85	1.05						
28x5.25-18	2.90	1.15						
29x5.25-19	2.95	1.15						
30x5.25-20	2.95	1.15						
31x5.25-21	3.25	1.15						
28x5.50-18	3.35	1.15						
29x5.50-19	3.35	1.15						
30x6.00-18	3.40	1.15						
31x6.00-19	3.40	1.15						
32x6.00-20	3.45	1.25						
33x6.00-21	3.65	1.25						
32x6.50-20	3.75	1.35						

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Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x5	$4.25	$1.95	36x6	9.95	3.95
34x5	4.25	2.00	34x7	10.95	3.95
32x6 (8)	7.95	2.75	36x8	12.45	4.25
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Immed. Del. Brown, White Leghorns; Barred, White, Buff Rox; Anconas; White, Black, Buff Minorcas; White, Gold., Silver Laced Wyandottes; Reds, Cross Breeds $8-100. Mixed, $7-100. White, Black Giants, Buff Orpingtons, Brahmas $10-100. Cornish Game, Ducklings $15-100. Turkey Poults, $35-100. Started Chicks. BECK'S HATCHERY, Dept. E, Mt. Airy, Md.

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Clean sweep of prizes again at New York Show Jan. 1934. Visitors proclaimed our Bronze turkeys greatest feature of exhibit. Obtain this rich blood through purchase of foundation stock or eggs. Write now for catalog giving prices and full description. Highest winners at Garden more than score of years. BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

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"TURN YOUR BACKYARD INTO CASH!" Illustrated FREE book "Fortune in Frogs" tells how. No food to buy. No winter care. Market waiting. Write AMERICAN FROG CANNING CO., (170), New Orleans, La.

POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

July 30–Aug. 2, International Baby Chick Association Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

Aug. 7-8, American Poultry Association Convention, Hotel Morrison, Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 14-17, Ohio Poultry Tour. Details from Poultry Dept., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 15-16, Poultry Program of Farmers' and Homemakers' Week, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Aug. 16-17, Farm and Home Conference, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

Sept. 12-13, Pennsylvania Poultry Tour into Massachusetts. Write D. C. Henderson, Poultry Dept., State College, Pa., for details.

Sept. 13-14, Fall Meeting of Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Rye Beach, N. H.

Oct. 22-26, Poultry Short Course and semi-annual meeting of Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, State College, Pa.

Dr. Hutt Succeeds Professor Rice

Dr. F. B. Hutt, professor of animal genetics and poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed head of the poultry department of Cornell University, succeeding Prof. James E. Rice, who retired June 30, after 31 years as head of the department.

Dr. Hutt has had a varied experience as a practical poultryman, extension specialist, lecturer, research worker and writer. He received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Toronto in 1923; his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1925; and his doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1929.

Lady Beautiful

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Winners of BEST DISPLAY at New York 7 Straight Years

At the 1933 New York Show, "The Imperial Show of the World," Lady Beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks won Best Display for the 7th consecutive year. Our first Dark Cockerel was named Best Bird in the Show. They won as follows:

DARK LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 1-2-3-4-5 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

LIGHT LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 2-3-4 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

We offer Eggs for Hatching in season and stock for breeding or exhibition. We sell no baby chicks. Catalog and prices on request to parties interested in the best Barred Plymouth Rock blood available. We invite you to call personally and inspect our farm and birds.

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SURE CLINCH. Aluminum—embossed numbers. Individual size or adjustable	$.75	3.00	5.00
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ECONOMY TRAP-NEST. Aluminum and enameled. 10 colors. Large permanent numbers	1.65	7.75	15.00

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BIRD BROS. CHAMPION Partridge Ply. Rocks

Most beautiful and most profitable variety of American breeds. Won every prize at New York Show, Jan. 1934. Breeding stock, mated flocks, single birds, hatching eggs. Free catalog.

BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

Danforth Fellowships Awarded

Purina Mills and the Danforth Foundation have awarded 35 fellowships to outstanding junior students, representing 34 American and one Canadian college.

The fellowships start August 6th, when from all over North America the students will arrive in St. Louis, Missouri. For two weeks they will observe the research, manufacturing, and sales promotion methods of Purina Mills. A part of their study will be at the Purina Experimental Farm, Gray Summit, Missouri.

The final two weeks will be at the American Youth Foundation Camp, Shelby, Michigan. There, in addition to participating in the regular program, they will attend lectures by American leaders of business invited to appear before the group by Wm. H. Danforth, Chairman of the Board of Purina Mills.

This year is the sixth that the plan has been in operation. Altogether, 179 fellowships have been awarded.

Pennsylvania Tour Plans Given

Pennsylvania poultry raisers taking part in the tour of Massachusetts sponsored by the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association will assemble on N. Y. State Highway No. 43, one mile east of Rensaleer, N. Y., at 8 a. m., Wednesday, September 12. Rensaleer is just across the river from Albany.

The first stop will be at the Mt. Whitney poultry farm, well known hen battery plant, near Stephenstown, N. Y. Mt. Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass., will be the second stop. The party will proceed over the Mohawk Trail, visiting the Rhode Island Red farms of H. R. Donelson and Sons and C. T. Avery and Sons near Colrain, Mass. The last stop for the day will be made at the Massachusetts State College poultry plant where the poultry research in progress there will be explained. Lodging overnight will be obtained in the college dormitory.

Starting at 7:30 the following morning, the party will visit the $60,000,000 Boston Water Supply Project, the Harold Caldwell farm and Sunnybank Farms at Littleton, lunching at the historic Wayside Inn at Sudbury, then continuing on to Kalerok Farm, White Rock breeding plant, West Concord, Mass. Stops will be made at the Revolutionary war battlefields of Concord and Lexington, and the tour will end that evening at Rye Beach, N. H.

Further details on the tour can be obtained from D. C. Henderson, Poultry Dept., State College, Pa.

Tie in World Fair Contest

Roselawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, and Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm, California, were tie for high pen in the 1934 Century of Progress Egg Laying Contest for June. Both pens consisted of White Leghorns, and each had a total of 256.05 points.

A pen of Barred Rocks owned by Schwegler's Hatchery led the heavy pens, followed very closely by a pen of Reds entered by Red Bird Farm of Massachusetts.

New York Egg-Feed Ratio

The New York egg-feed ratio is compiled each week by the New York State Department of Agriculture. It shows the dozens of eggs necessary to purchase 100 pounds of the laying ration.

	1933	1934
June 21	8.3	9.5
June 28	7.8	9.2
July 5	7.8	8.9
July 12	8.3	8.4

Syracuse Fair Entries Due Aug. 9

Entries in the poultry classes at the New York State Fair close August 9. Premium list obtainable from State Fair Office, Syracuse, N. Y.

$200 in Prizes for Marketing Articles

To awaken interest in better packing and shipping of eggs, $200 in cash prizes are being offered by the National Poultry & Dairy Package Improvement Bureau for the best articles on "Economic Importance of the use of Proper Packing Materials for the Transportation of Eggs." Details obtainable from S. S. Wurtzel, Executive Director, 220 E. 42nd St., New York City.

Wins Brower Chick Contest

Henry H. Lewis, York County, Pa., was winner of first prize in the brooding contest conducted by the Brower Manufacturing Company. The prize consisted of started White Leghorn chicks of the Tom Barron strain. They were valued at $181.25. The award was made upon the brooding results obtained over a period of eight weeks.

Six-Day Egg Contest at Boston

Already 18 pens have been entered in the novel six-day egg laying contest to be held in conjunction with the Boston Poultry Show. The contest will start December 31, 1934, one day before the formal opening of the show.

Each pen will consist of 4 layers confined in hen batteries for the duration of the contest. As soon as an egg is laid, a gong will be sounded and the score will be chalked up where visitors can see it. Numerous special prizes are being offered. Everybodys Poultry Magazine is offering a silver cup for the best Plymouth Rock pen.

The entry fee for each 4-bird pen is $5. Entries should be sent to Hugh Thompson, 138 Watson Rd., Fanwood, N. J.

New York Show Declares Dividend

As evidence of the soundness of the management of the New York Poultry Show, the directors recently declared a dividend of 10 per cent to the stockholders.

Extensive changes in the layout and cooping of the 1935 New York Show are being planned. It will open on January 8.

EGG AUCTION PRICES

Three Top Prices Quoted

New Haven, Conn., July 10—Wh. Spec. Lg. 31-33; Wh. Ex. Lg. 27½-32½; Br. Spec. Lg. 31½-34½; Br. Ex. Lg. 27½-32½.

Bucyrus, Ohio, July 12—Ex. Lg. 19¾; Ex. Med. 17¼; Std. Lg. 18½.

Paterson, N. J., July 10—Wh. Hennery Fcy. 28¼-31; Wh. Grade A 26-29¼; Creams 24¼-28½.

Hightstown, N. J., July 9—Wh. Hennery Fcy. 28½-31; Wh. Med. Fcy. 23¾-27; Grade A 25-30¼.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 13—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 30-31½; Wh. Grade A Lg. 26-32; Wh. Grade A. Med. 25-28½.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., July 13—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 31-34½; Wh. Grade A Lg. 30-33½; Wh. Fcy. Med. 25-30.

Brockton, Mass., July 16—Br. Spec. Lg. 36¾-38½; Br. Spec. Med. 33¾-37¼; Br. Ex. Lg. 36½-38¼.

Coatesville, Pa., July 16—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 29¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 29; Wh. Std. Lg. 29; Br. Fcy. Lg. 29; Br. Ex. Lg. 29.

New Holland, Pa., July 16 — Wh. Ex. Lg. 27; Wh. Std. Lg. 24; Br. Ex. Lg. 26; Br. Std. Lg. 24.

Center Point, Pa., July 16—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 30¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 28¾; Br. Fcy. Lg. 29½.

Doylestown, Pa., July 16—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 29¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 28; Wh. Std. Lg. 27.

Vineland, N. J., July 16—Wh. Fcy. 29¼-32¼; Wh. Grade A. 28½-31¾; Br. Grade A 27¼-29½.

Butler, Pa., July 17—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 28; Wh. Std. Lg. 24¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 26½.

Wooster, Ohio, July 16—Wh. Ex. Lg. 26; Wh. Std. Lg. 21½; Spec. P. Ex. 26½.

Hamden, Conn., July 16—Wh. Spec. Lg. 28½; Br. Spec. Lg. 30; Br. Ex. Lg. 29¼.

Bethlehem, Pa., July 17—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 29¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 29½; Br. Fcy. Lg. 30.

Flemington, N. J., July 17—Wh. Fcy. 33½; Wh. Fcy. Med. 28½; Wh. Grade A 27¾.

SCIENCE *Marches on!*

A study of broiler production cost, conducted by Moore and Gallagher at the Michigan State College, showed the chicks constituted 27 per cent of the total cost exclusive of labor; feed 38 per cent; fuel 26 per cent; litter 3 per cent and trucking 6 per cent. The price of the chicks was 10 cents each. The production of brollers in this test did not prove to be a financial success, chiefly because of the subnormal gains. Under the conditions, a ½ pound greater weight which one could have reasonably expected would have put the results well on the right side of the ledger.

• • •

Deterioration of storage eggs is, at least partially, caused by the enzyme "trypsin" which causes the protein to digest itself, so to speak. Drs. Ball and Swenson, investigators at the U. S. D. A., were able to produce within a few days the usual effects of long storage by injecting trypsin into fresh eggs.

• • •

Breeding for egg production is the title of Massachusetts Experiment Station bulletin No. 307, by Dr. F. A. Hays and Ruby Sanborn. Anyone really interested in a constructive breeding program rather than mere multiplication of stock will find this publication most helpful. It is one of those contributions which makes one wonder whether the authors or the industry which benefits by it should be congratulated.

• • •

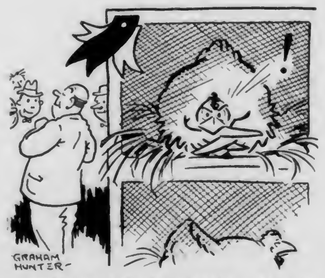
A swelling of the face, particularly around the eye socket, characterizes a newly recognized disease among poultry. Drs. F. R. Beaudette and C. B. Hudson of the New Jersey Experiment Station observed that sometimes the swelling extends over the head, the lower beak and wattles. The swellings disappear as suddenly as they appeared. Losses are small. Diarrhea is often present, and affected birds go off feed and emaciate quickly. Younger chicks are more severely affected. The investigators succeeded in carrying the disease to other birds by means of tissue filtrater. Recovered birds appear to be immune against reinfestation.

• • •

It is against the law in Germany, by recent special decree, to force-feed chickens by cramming. Caponizing without the benefit of an anaesthetic is also unlawful. Keeping poultry under insanitary conditions is subject to heavy penalties.

• • •

Longer time to hatch was required in experiments conducted at the French Institute of the Society for Biology, when the incubator was so isolated that no contacts were made with the earth (ground).



Hen: "I win the ribbons — and he takes the credit!"

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White Leghorns and Heavy Mixed	$6.30
N. Hampshire and R. I. Reds	7.00
White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks	7.00

PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY. Sunbury, Pa.

CLOVER VALLEY CHICKS. The best you can buy. Always dependable. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 46, Ramsey, Indiana. tfbam

BANTAMS

FOR SALE—Interesting Speckled Sussex Bantams at $3.50 a pair or $5.00 a trio. Golden Seabrights at $5.00 a pair and $7.50 a trio. G. H. Hubbard, Lock Haven, Pa. tff

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

BUY NEXT YEAR'S CHICKS NOW. Save Money, Big Discounts. Highest Quality. Illinois Department Agriculture Accredited and Pullorum Tested (U.S. Stained Antigen Method). Marcy Farm Strain Jersey Giants (White and Black). Permit 197. Beautiful Cockerels, Pullets, Trios, Pens. Bargains. Compliance Certificate 2097. Descriptive literature. The Maples, Box 1835, Pittsfield, Illinois. 10

PULLETS-COCKERELS. White Giants, Black Giants, Buff Minorcas, Lakenvelders. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kans. 10

FALL CHICKS, eggs, breeding or show stock cheap from White Giant headquarters. Won all 1sts at World's Fair Show and Egg Contest. Famous Salmon strain. Catalog Free. White Giant Farms Assn., Bethany, Mo. 11bam

TURKEYS

TURKEYS—By A. C. Smith. A 136-page book covering turkey raising from start to market. Outlines the famous Minnesota plan. 50 cents, postpaid. Order from Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa. tff

WANTED

WANTED: Second handed Battery Brooder. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa. 10bam

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN Pullets—3 and 4 month old. Bishops Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio. 10bam

WHITE LEGHORN Pullets, Cockerels, from our big egg, big type heavy all year layers. R. Plummer, Madeira, Ohio. 10bm

HELP WANTED

WANTED FARMERS, age 18 to 50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, commence $105-$175 month. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 411, St. Louis, Mo. 14bam

BIG MONEY—treating and vaccinating for worms and poultry diseases. Representatives wanted. Beebe Laboratories, St. Paul, Minnesota. 12bam

CASH—Gathering Common Weeds. Details Dime. Moyer Supply, Milton, Pa.tfbm

PULLETS

8000 BIG TYPE Tancred Pullets and Yearling Hens. Shipped on approval. Very attractive prices. Evergreen Pullet Farms, Stuarts Draft, Va. 10

USED INCUBATORS

TWO PRACTICALLY new double deck Blue Hen Incubators, one used only three hatches, Fourteen and sixteen thousand capacities. Will sell at one-fifth cost price. Get ready for fall hatching. Write R. R. Farks, Box 13, Altoona, Pa. 10bm

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All standard makes, 2500 egg capacity and upwards. Prices the very lowest. Terms most liberal, two and three years to pay. You can depend on used incubators bought from us. All machines are complete, thoroughly cleaned and revarnished. Broken or damaged parts are replaced. Send for prices on machine near you.

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INFORMATION Worth Having

There are many choice, profitable ideas on poultry raising in the booklets and bulletins listed below and offered by advertisers in EVERYBODYS. Unless otherwise stated, these bulletins are free. Ask for each booklet by the title printed in bold face type, and WRITE DIRECT TO ADDRESS GIVEN after each booklet.

Feeding

The Dawn of a New Era for Poultrymen—An 88-page handbook covering brooding, management of the layers, keeping up body weight of layers, broiler production, 10 commandments for producing quality eggs, culling for eggs, turkeys, common poultry diseases, and an explanation of the benefits of liver meal in poultry feeding. Free from Arcady Farms Milling Co., 1215 Brooks Bldg., Chicago, Ill., if you mention Everybodys.

Housing & Equipment

Saving Roofs—A 12-page manual containing suggestions for making repairs on all types of poultry house roofs.—Ruberoid Co., Dept. EP, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Plans for 2-Story Laying House—Complete plans for 20 by 20 pen down to small details. Also includes plans for dark nests. Sent only to poultry raisers in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.—Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.

Diseases

Control of Intestinal Worms—An illustrated circular telling how worms multiply, how to recognize symptoms of worms, and method of administering treatment.—Lederle Laboratories, Inc., 51½ Fifth Ave., New York City.

How to Treat Coccidiosis—Gives symptoms and treatment for both the acute and chronic forms of coccidiosis. Also gives sanitation practices to follow.—Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 414 Jackson St., Charles City, Ia.

How to Find the Worms—An illustrated circular showing how to recognize the presence of roundworms, tapeworms and pin worms in poultry. Explains startling new treatment.—Pratt Food Co., Dept. 676, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOW! NEW "Split-Action" CAPSULE DOES THE WORK OF *TWO* Ordinary Worm Treatments

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES estimate 85% of all poultry is infested with worms . . . worms that eat feed meant for eggs, health and growth . . . worms that steal money out of your pocket every day!

Why risk this loss? Don't let worms drive you out of business! Get rid of them—with Pratts new, revolutionary "Split-Action" capsule that does the work of two ordinary worm treatments by destroying large round tape and pin worms **at one low cost.**

You know that Nicotine is best for destroying round and pin worms. You know that Kamala gets the tape worms. Poultry commonly have all three so it's good sense to treat birds for all three. But—Nicotine and Kamala cannot be given together **successfully—**

—because, the action of one interferes with the other, and only a few tape worms are expelled. (See government statement at right.) To destroy all three kinds of worms, these drugs **must** act **separately.**

Pratts "**Split-Action**" N-K Capsule is not an ordinary capsule. By a "**Split-Action**" process (patent applied for), it first releases Nicotine into the intestines, killing round and pin worms.

Hours later, after the Nicotine has done its work, the Kamala is delivered into the intestines right on the tape worms. It cleans out the worms just as thoroughly as though you had given the birds two separate capsules . . . except that it's lots less harsh, since both drugs do not "fight" each other in the intestines.

Stop using treatments that get only **part** of the worms. Demand Pratts "Split-Action" N-K Capsules, and **accept no substitutes.** It's the only treatment we know of that is effective against large round, tape and pin worms. If dealer can't supply, mail coupon **now.**

1 Capsule Delivers 2 Doses Hours Apart

Coating of insoluble Nicotine emulsifies and passes into intestines quickly killing large round and pin worms.

Hard Enteric Coating protects the inside capsule until—

Hours Later, when it is broken by the gizzard (or dissolved by intestinal alkaline juices), to release Kamala to destroy tape-worms.

IF DEALER CANNOT SUPPLY MAIL COUPON

302 EGGS—GEORGIA From same flock as bird at right, but wormed! Became an egg-laying champion of Georgia.

ABSOLUTE LOSS Chick from same hatch but left infected by round worms. Died soon after photo was taken.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SAYS—

"Critical tests have shown that some drugs, when used alone, will expel certain types of worms, but if mixed with other drugs they may be rendered ineffective. On October 18th, 1932 the Administration issued a trade notice to manufacturers and distributors of poultry remedies, in which they were advised that it's the duty of the department, in the enforcement of the Food & Drug Act, to remove from the channels of interstate trade, worm remedies which upon critical test are found not to be effective in removing the worms mentioned on the labels. In the enforcement of the law the Department has tested a number of preparations on the market which contain various combinations of kamala and nicotine sulphate and also iodine products. The tests showed definitely that these types of preparations, although labeled as being effective for round worms and tape worms of poultry, are not effective in expelling any species of tape worms which commonly infest chickens and turkeys nor any species of round worms other than the large round worm (Ascaridia)."

If dealer cannot supply, check the package wanted, enclose amount specified together with your name and address, and mail to

Pratt Food Company Dept. 676 Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of Capsules	Birds Over 3 lbs. Adult Size	Birds 3 lbs. and Under Chick and Pullet Size
50	$0.85	$0.55
100	1.50	1.00
500	5.50	3.75
1000	10.00	6.50

Name.....

Address.....

PRATTS "Split-Action" N-K CAPSULES

SEPTEMBER 1934

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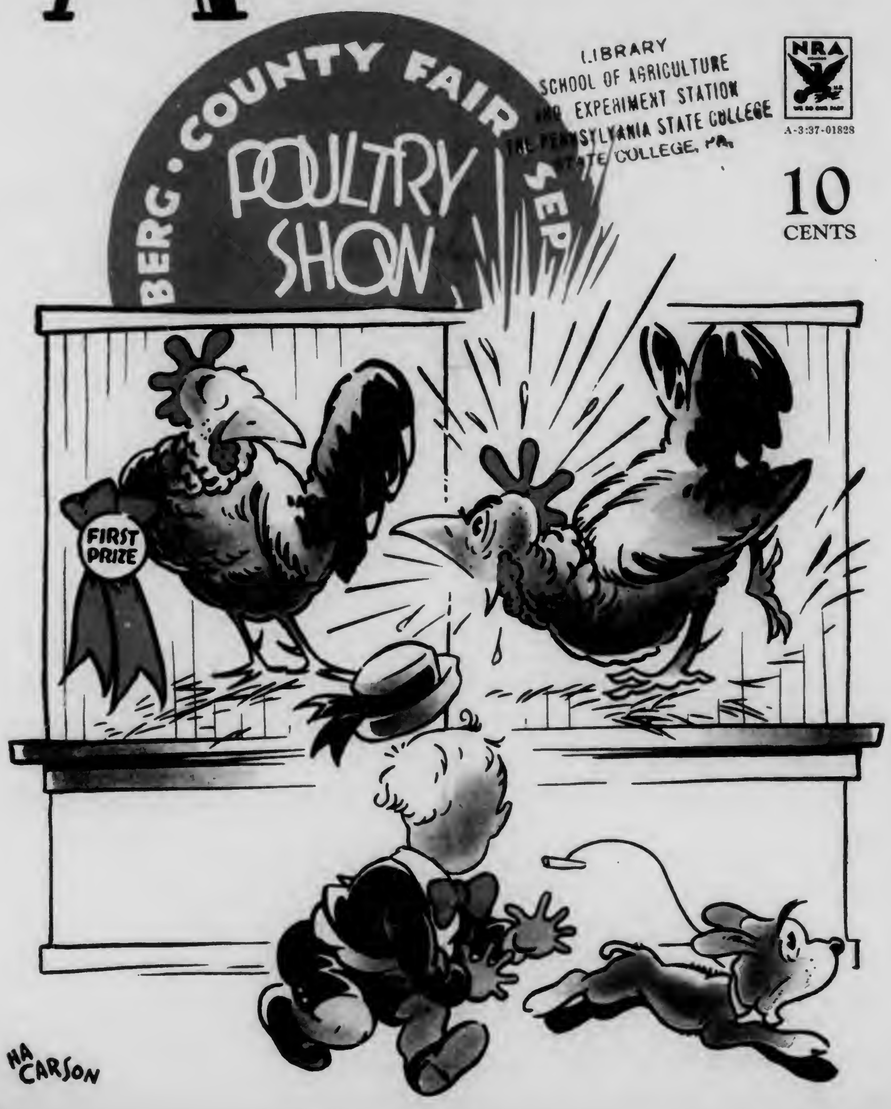

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No business can stand this ruinous loss. Pratts Plan for 3 Years' Egg Production proves you can avoid it without sacrificing egg profits. Feeding highly bred pullets inferior, forcing feeds, or feeds purchased solely on price is inviting poultry losses.

You need Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash to build reserve strength . . . to keep pullets growing while they lay . . . to encourage normal glandular function which effects vigor *and to produce a record yield of profitable eggs.* Buttermilk Laying Mash has been created by people who make poultry medicine and breed a contest winning flock.

High poultry mortality has been carefully studied from the viewpoints of the disease specialist and breeder. Feed and its effects have been detailed. We have escaped the fever of concentrating on egg production alone.

This does not come to you as a result of mere six months' test. Thousands of birds have been fed this food over their entire life period. We can prove it keeps them cackling with health and sustains profitable egg production. It has done this for thousands of people all over the country.

Change today to better and more lasting poultry profits. Get Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash for your flock. See your nearest dealer for a *FREE copy of "Pratts Plan for 3 Years of Egg Production."* Or write for FREE copy.

PRATTS ***Buttermilk Laying Mash***

Pratt Food Company, Dept. 702 **Philadelphia, Pa.**

Vaccinate NOW for ROUP—POX CHOLERA—TYPHOID PROTECTION

Look at These Low Prices!

AVIAN MIXED BACTERIN
for Prevention and Treatment of Colds, Roup, etc. 60 doses **$1.00**—125 doses **$1.50**—250 doses **$2.50**—500 doses **$4.00.**

FOWL POX VACCINE
For Prevention of Chicken Pox and Canker. Chicken or Pigeon Strain. 100 doses **$1.00**—500 doses **$4.00.**

CHOLERA—TYPHOID BACTERIN
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STAINED ANTIGEN
For Rapid B.W.D. Diagnosis. 100 tests **$1.00**—500 tests **$4.00.**

FIDELITY SPECIAL SYRINGE
High Grade. Glass barrel. 2 needles. For administering Avian Bacterin (not required for pox vaccine or antigen) only. **75c.**

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ORDER NOW! All prices prepaid. Write for free booklet on Poultry Diseases.
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This Month With your Flock

Continue Growing Mash

"Don't be in a hurry to change your pullets from growing mash to the laying mash," says, Professor C. E. Lee, formerly head of the poultry department of the New York Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, N. Y.

Growing mash should be continued together with plenty of grain, until the pullets are at least five and one-half to six months old, regardless of the fact that a few of them may begin laying before that age.

Pullets need well developed bodies to maintain heavy production all winter. When too early heavy laying is stimulated by a laying mash such bodies cannot be established and, as a consequence, small eggs, neck molts, and prolapses may be expected.

Repair Houses

With cold weather just around the corner poultrymen find that any necessary repairing or building must be done this month. Rare, indeed, is the poultry house which does not need a few alterations or repairs before it is ready for occupation.

Broken window panes, torn curtains, sagging hinges, and leaking roofs are the most common things that must receive attention. Then, too, there is the question of insulating for warmth. The construction of ventilating systems of proper design have often saved many a poultryman long hours of labor and worry in his attempts to keep the litter "bone dry" during the winter months.

If much of your equipment is home made there is sure to be some that will need attention before it can be used efficiently.

Clean Laying Houses

This is the season when the laying houses should get a thorough cleaning whether they are to be used for breeding hens or pullets. Remove all litter and clean out the nests. If possible it is a good idea to scrub down the walls and ceiling and let the floor soak overnight before it receives a final scrubbing. Roosts, dropping boards, feeders, fountains, and nests may be treated likewise.

When the house is clean and dry, use a fire gun or spray thoroughly

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Through *the* Editor's Specs

Price Fixing Dangerous—It is doubtful that Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials who are concerned with the problems of the poultry industry will ever sanction the fixing of chick prices. The price fixing clauses which have crept into a number of NRA codes, like the lumber code, have been far from satisfactory. They have retarded business rather than encouraged it.

Yet, it was quite evident at the Cleveland convention that many hatcherymen are strongly in favor of price fixing. But if hatchery operators have an idea that fixing the prices of chicks will promote quick prosperity in the poultry industry, it shows that some mighty loose thinking is being done on this subject.

We'd like to see eggs 10 cents higher right now. To arbitrarily boost egg prices that amount by a governmental order, however, would quickly shift consumption to other foodstuffs which are cheaper. Similarly, if chick prices were set at a level not justified by the costs that enter into hatching chicks, we would see small incubators tuned up and the setting hen called back into action again.

Whatever control is needed to prevent ruinous price cutting in the hatchery industry is provided by the provision in the hatchery code prohibiting the sale of chicks below their cost of production. This rule is fair and sound. With code authorities in a better position to detect violations of this rule during the coming season, there is no reason why hatcherymen should jump into some proposition that is as dangerous as price fixing is.

Code Violators Fined—Ross R. Salmon, Frank Gloeckl and James E. Moore, doing business as White Giant Farms Association, pleaded guilty in Federal District Court in Kansas City, Missouri, on July 23, to violations of the hatchery code, according to a news release from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They were fined $50 on each count.

Although this is the first instance in which a violator of the hatchery code has been fined, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been active in investigating the cases which have been referred to it by the National Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee.

Of the 27 cases turned over to the administration, W. D. Termohlen, poultry chief of the A. A. A., reported that 11 had been settled without bringing them to court, 1 had been fined, 1 was being prosecuted in the courts, 1 was being prepared for prosecution, 3 were being investigated, 2 had been referred back to the co-ordinating committee, and 8 cases were considered of minor character or had been referred to the Federal Trade Commission.

A. A. A. officials have pursued a liberal course on hatchery code violations. Their policy has been to try to make violators see the wisdom of abiding by the code, and it was thus that they obtained compliance in 11 of the 27 cases. Court action is taken only as a last resort.

Feed Situation—Due to the drought, major crops like wheat and corn are expected to be the smallest since the 90's. The prospect of higher feed prices this fall and winter has worried poultrymen, but if we look into the feed situation more closely, conditions are more favorable than they might seem at first glance.

We can expect feed prices to maintain higher levels this fall and winter than they did last year, but there is not the danger that prices will climb out of sight. Something like 21 per cent less pigs were farrowed this year. Slaughtering of cattle from the drought areas has been extremely heavy. It means fewer cattle and hogs to feed. Secretary Wallace has estimated that eastern farmers, as a result of this reduction in livestock feed requirements, will have available 100,000,000 more bushels of corn.

Egg Quality Contest Closes—Entries in the $100 Egg Quality Contest sponsored by Everybodys Poultry Magazine are due September 30, 1934. Any poultry raiser who has given attention to the production of quality eggs this summer is still eligible to participate in this contest.

While the production of better eggs is profitable the year around, conditions this summer have been such that poultry raisers who have been careful in marketing good eggs have benefited greatly. Drought made good eggs scarce, consequently, the premium being paid for eggs in the top grades was much more than usual.

If you wish to try your hand in the contest, use the coupon on page 282. E. J. Bishop, Ohio White Leghorn breeder, tells us that the booklet, "How to Produce Better Eggs," which is sent free to all contestants, "is worth $100 to every poultryman with 500 or more hens."

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MORE WINTER EGGS in HEATED Laying Houses

70% Production With Outside Temperature 15 Degrees Below

By George F. Shaw
Supervisor, Penna. Egg Laying Contest

WITH the revival of the "good old-fashioned winter" the idea of artificially heated laying houses is no longer being considered a luxury by the commercial poultryman. When the winters of recent years were extremely mild, many practical poultry farmers believed that a heated laying house was not an essential part of a well balanced production program.

Then came the rigorous winter of 1933-34. Laying and breeding flocks were nursed along from one protracted cold spell to another in an effort to maintain a profitable production. Frozen water pipes were continually being repaired. Ice had to be chopped away from drinking fountains. Bucket brigade methods of transporting water were forced into use. Evenings were spent doctoring frozen combs in an attempt to improve fertility and hatchability.

Recalling their experiences of the past winter with its attendant inconveniences and financial losses, many poultrymen are turning to the artificially heated laying house as a solution to their problems.

To cite a specific example of a few of the benefits derived from the use of a hot water heating system applied to a laying flock, take our own experiences of the past winter.

The month of February 1934 was one of the three coldest months on record at our local Federal weather bureau. The average temperature for February was 22 degrees above zero, the thermometer registering above freezing only three times during the month. Our flock of 1200 layers averaged 70.3 per cent production for the month of February, while the mortality for the same period was less than 1 per cent.

Thanks to our heating plant, the lowest inside pen temperature during the month was 38 degrees and that was when it was 15 degrees below zero outside. Including fuel, interest on investment and depreciation our heating system costs us less than 12 cents per bird each year.

The type of heating generally accepted as ideal for the laying house is the hot water system supplied by a central heating plant. Most systems can be designed to circulate the water by gravity, although an auxiliary pump is a decided asset in extremely cold weather when more rapid circulation is desirable. Complete insulation of the walls and ceiling of the heated house is obviously an important factor.

Operation of a heating system for the laying house is greatly simplified by the use of automatic regulators which exercise positive control over the temperature of the water in the system. The temperature of the pen itself can be controlled partly by increasing or decreasing the amount of ventilation and partly by changing the regulator setting according to outside weather conditions. An inside pen temperature of 40 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit provides a comfortable environment for the laying flock.

From the standpoint of health insurance, the heated house should prove a boon to most poultrymen. The presence of wet litter in many poultry houses during the fall and winter months is the most common cause of colds, roup and

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12 Cents Per Bird

per year covers the cost of fuel, interest on investment and depreciation for the heating system at the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest. Commercial poultry farms, carrying the full number of layers in each house, would find this cost much less.

New Light on LIGHTS FOR LAYERS

By
Carl H. Schroeder

NOT everybody who uses lights gets good results. This indicates, it takes more than an automatic switch to make the use of lights on the laying flock a success. Although lighting the layers is "fundamentally sound" — to use a flower from an old bouquet— the results may sometimes turn out to be a wallop rather than a benefit.

Usually what the poultryman does not know about the use and effect of lights is what it takes to make lights a success. The "wise" know enough about the fundamental principles to correct mistakes before they are made; the "otherwise" probably never will find out how it feels to be a successful poultryman, but they may have a pleasant time reflecting what a pleasant time they would be having, had they known how to use lights intelligently.

What Lights Can Do

With lights more eggs are produced during the season when prices are high and less eggs when prices are low. This "robbing Peter to pay Paul" procedure usually pays, and pays handsomely. The total yearly production of a flock is not necessarily much greater, yet it is the rule rather than the exception that lights produce from 4 to 10 per cent more eggs than one would otherwise get. Lights make for more economical production, since proportionately more grains and less mash are consumed. Of course, the total feed consumption is apt to be slightly greater with increased production.

Light will improve the condition and accelerate the production of late-hatched and "slow" pullets. Breeding hens can be coaxed into laying of hatching eggs earlier in the season without impairing hatchability. The judicious use of illumination is, in the hands of the skillful poultryman, one of the most effective tools in reducing the danger of untimely molts, although there are very definite limitations. Lights decrease the number of culls and "marginal" birds in the flock. Finally, the heretofore uneconomical method of throwing a flock into a forced molt has practical possibilities since the advent of all-night lights.

What Lights Can Not Do

Lights can not take the place of correct feeding or management. To the contrary, they require more skill and attention on the part of the feeder and attendant. Neither can lights take the place of good breeding. A chicken which by inheritance hasn't got "what it takes" will not be transformed into a high producer by the use of lights, although a "slow" pullet which has been cramped by environmental conditions has a better chance to show what is in her when she is under lights.

At times, the results of lights seem like a strange magic, reminded of Aladdin's Wonder-lamp, which fulfilled all his wishes. What is there "behind" the use of lights that affects the condition and performance of the flock so quickly and so profoundly?

It has been generally assumed that the lengthening of the hen's feeding day at the time when the days are getting shorter and the nights are getting longer, was the factor that made lights click. Those who scanned the available data more carefully noticed some facts which did not fit the theory that a longer day caused greater feed consumption which stimulated production. In explanation of these discrepancies it was suggested that the problem was per-

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It is the rule rather than the exception that lights result in from 4 to 10 per cent more eggs. (Larro Research Farm Photo)

Quicker Cooling Gave Me
More Top Grade Eggs

Chilling Immediately Keeps Egg White Firm

By Percy S. White
Commercial Poultryman, Wayne County, Ohio

GOVERNMENT experts have estimated that 95 per cent of all eggs, when laid, would grade U. S. Extras. The producers on the Wooster (Ohio) Egg Auction are what might be considered a very intelligent class of poultrymen, yet in 1933, only 58 per cent of all eggs received at this auction graded U. S. Extras. To date, in 1934, 64 per cent have graded U. S. Extras or better. A new grade, "Special Pack" has recently been added, and this grade ranks with U. S. Specials and includes the "or better."

Practically speaking, interior quality is denoted by the egg being clear. That is, when the egg is candled, the yolk shadow is not definitely seen, the white is firm and the air cell is small. Such items as heat spots, blood spots, added air cells, ill shapes, porous and rough shells, checks and dirties are definitely out, and will place the egg in a lower grade. Such stock is in the minority and will not be discussed.

We have all been taught that the primary point in extra interior quality was a pale yolk. Granted. The pale yolk designates a poultry farm product as compared with the old fashioned barn-yard, straw stack storage type of egg. There is a difference in taste, and there is no question about it.

We have also been taught that the consuming public desires a pale yolk. It is a matter of record that 64 per cent of the consumers in a recent survey in New York City, preferred a medium colored yolk, a dark yolk, or they had no preference. In other words, only 36 per cent really wanted a pale yolk.

Apparently it is not the color of the yolk which the consumer wants, but uniformity of yolk color and the condition of the white. This is the secret in the egg shell.

When the candler twirls the egg, he does not see the yolk itself. Like the woodchuck, he is looking at the shadow and not at the object itself. The yolk is suspended in place by a thickened portion of the white called the chalaza. Then why does he ever see the shadow at all? For the simple reason that the white is not thick enough to hold the yolk in place. It stands to reason, therefore, that the thinner the white, the greater arc the yolk will take when the egg is twirled, and the more discernible will be the shadow. Conversely, the thicker or more viscous the white, the lesser the arc of the yolk and the less discernible the shadow. In other words, the operator cannot see what he can not see.

Now the secret of keeping the white firm is to simply chill the eggs immediately after gathering. "Lift" often; four times a day. We cover each basket while in transit from the laying house to the egg room if the sun is shining. The eggs are placed in the cooler directly under a 16-inch electric fan and the animal heat is driven out rapidly; the quicker the better.

Humidity should be supplied. This is most essential and as important as cooling. Without it, the air cell is liable to be greatly increased in size, which gives the inspector the idea of age. Above all, try to keep the inspector from getting bad ideas; he has enough without encouragement. Moisture may be supplied by wetting the floor of the egg room, but we do not like to wear boots when packing. The photograph of our cooler shows how we have solved this problem.

As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so is the proof of the theory in the following table. It shows that forced cooling has given us more top grade eggs. The figures are taken from the returns of the sales of full cases on the Wooster Egg Auction after being inspected by a licensed Federal inspector.

5 Sales Each	U.S. Spec.	Extra	Stand.
No forced cooling, %		31.6	68.3
After forced cooling, %	67.7	32.2	

This proves conclusively to us that the forced draft cooling of eggs immediately is basically sound. Keep the egg room as cool as possible and the humidity high. When the outside temperature reaches 100 degrees in the shade, 70 degrees is the lowest we can obtain in our egg room. But the air is in constant motion; this does the trick.

Always allow eggs to cool at least 24 hours before packing. But what good will it do to chill them and then pack in a warm case? This is liable to undo all that has been done. The cases are kept in the egg room until they are chilled, while the flats and fillers are kept on the bottom shelf of the egg cooler. This results in flats and fillers which are damp, but not musty, for the wall ventilator at the floor under the grading table and the ventilator over the shelves at the other end of the room permit a change of air. Warm air escapes through the upper ventilator, while fresh air comes in through the tile pipe ventilator. It is essential to keep the air in the room in constant motion, but one should not bring in outside air all the time, for it will raise the room temperature.

If you will refer to the illustration of the egg cooler, you will notice a row of tags near the top. If eggs are brought in on a Friday morning, for

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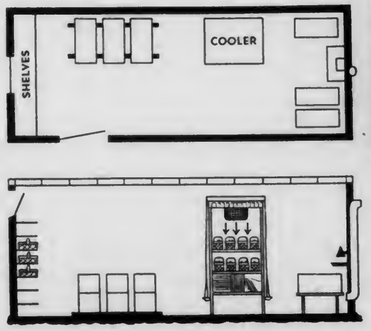
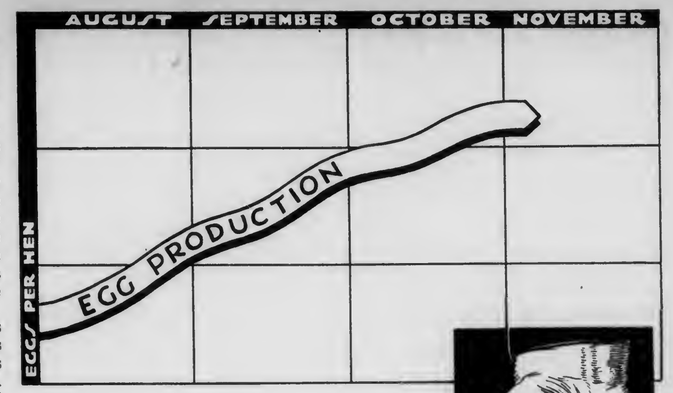


Egg room measures 18 by 6½ feet. Located beneath front porch of residence. Walls and floor concrete, ceiling insulated. Floor plan (upper) shows shelves for baskets of cooled eggs cased eggs ready for market, cooler and grading table at right. Cross-section view (lower) shows window opening near ceiling and tile pipe ventilator near floor at right. Window not open constantly, but only at regular intervals to avoid mustiness.

The author's egg cooler. It measures 40 inches wide, 30 inches deep and 70 inches high. The framework is made of old angle iron obtained at a junkyard, cleaned and brightened with aluminum paint. The ceiling type fan, which directs the air downward over the eggs, is mounted on a wood platform that fits into the top of the framework. A burlap curtain encloses the cooler on three sides. This curtain is suspended from the water pan at the top, while the lower end is held in place in the water trough below. Through wick-like action, the water spreads on the burlap and evaporates into the atmosphere as a result of the forced circulation of air in the room.



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Egg Production Up
with this Pellet Feed

Beacon Fleshing Pellets build body weight . . . maintain high Egg Production . . . save labor

Easy to feed. No mixing required. No waste.

Pellets may even be fed in the litter

HERE is a feed that builds solid body weight and at the same time furnishes additional and highly available protein. For that reason Beacon Fleshing Pellets help you to make more money by eliminating the cause for most laying slumps.

These tasty pellets are not something new and untried. They use the same formula which has been so successfully used for five years in Beacon Fleshing Mash. By pelleting the feed we have saved you all the labor required to mix into a wet mash. The pellets are fed dry just as they come from the bag.

Start feeding Beacon Fleshing pellets early this fall—as soon as your birds approach 50% production. Don't give them a chance to lose weight and go into a slump. Continue to feed the pellets as a supplementary feed on into the winter. Taper off and stop entirely when no longer needed. For sale by Beacon Dealers.

THE BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
Cayuga, New York.

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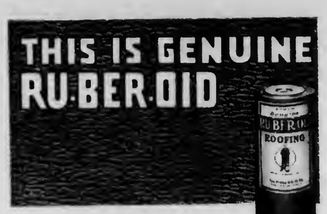
Fleshing
PELLETS



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Will Frostbite Affect Breeding Value?

O. W., N. Y.—A male bird which has had its comb frozen is not necessarily injured for breeding purposes. Usually, however, at the time that the comb is frost bitten, the bird is feeling so miserable that he stays on the roost or huddles up in a corner most of the time. As a result, the flock fertility goes down and hatches become poor. Some male birds do not recover from the effects of frozen combs and wattles, but if a bird shows by its actions that it has regained its vigor and is again attentive to the hens in the pen, then I see no reason why it cannot be used for breeding purposes.

Eggs Darken Upon Boiling

R. D., Ohio — I am inclined to believe that the greenish color which your customer found inside the eggs which he purchased from you and which were then boiled, was due to the fact that they were boiled too long and too rapidly. What happens is that the iron in the yolk combines with the sulphur in the white to form a new compound which is dark in color.

The best way to avoid this condition is to boil the eggs more slowly and not as long. One method is to bring the water to a boil, place the eggs in the water and remove the pan from the flame. Allow the eggs to remain in the hot water 15 or 20 minutes, keeping the lid on the pan. After that length of time, run cold water into the pan, until no warm water remains.

"Resale of Premium Marks" Explained

F. O. M., Pa. — "Resale of Premium Marks" is a term which has appeared in the egg price quotations on the New York market since this past spring. The explanations I have seen so far indicate that this is the price paid by the retailer to the wholesale receiver of eggs, and not the price paid to the producer. Why it should have any place in the egg quotations is difficult to explain, for the quotations heretofore have meant the prices paid to the shipper.

Much to Learn About Paralysis

Mrs. J. B., Mo. — Fowl paralysis is a disease about which we could know a lot more. At the present time, the differences of opinion among scientists as to the nature of this disease are as pronounced as ever.

What we know today about this disease is pretty well summed up in the brieflet, "Fowl Paralysis," which I am enclosing with this letter. You will notice that the glassy eye, which you observed in your birds that went down on their legs, is one of the common symptoms of fowl paralysis.

There are different types of paralysis in poultry which may yield to treatment, but I do not know of any curative treatment that is effective in true fowl paralysis. The lead treatment mentioned in "Science Marches On" is not available in this country.

Dr. M. W. Emmel of the Florida Experiment Station is of the opinion, based on his research work, that fowl paralysis is caused by fowl typhoid and closely related organisms. By feeding these organisms to chickens, he was able to cause fowl paralysis or leukemia (big liver) in the 85 per cent of the birds, but only when those birds were infested with worms or other intestinal parasites. His conclusion was that the resistance of the bird, the extent of the inflammation in the intestines, and the number and strength of the bacteria will determine whether paralysis or leukemia will develop.

The job of deciding what causes this disease is quite outside my realm, but my personal belief is that resistance has a great deal to do with this disease. In sections where the paralysis caused terrific mortality a few years ago, it seems to have disappeared almost entirely. The most likely explanation is that all of the birds susceptible to the disease have died, leaving only those that are able to resist it. The logical method of control, therefore, seems to be to cull any birds which show symptoms of paralysis, and to try to keep the flock free of any internal parasites which lower resistance.

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

The poultry outlook for the immediate future appears to be better than any time in the past 18 months.

July egg receipts at the four leading markets (New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston) were the lowest for that month in 14 years. They were 12 per cent under July, 1933. Receipts for the first 11 days of August were running 20 per cent behind last year, and were much lighter than any of the previous five years. Egg receipts at country plants in the Central West have decreased as much as 30 and 48 per cent compared to last year. Drought has been hard on Midwest production as well as egg quality.

With production down and good eggs scarce, New York prices have responded well. Mixed standards were quoted at 22-23 cents in New York City on August 20, compared to 15-16 cents on the corresponding day of last year. Nearby white specials, including premium, were quoted at 30-32 cents in contrast to 23-25½ cents a year ago.

The scarcity of good eggs is further reflected in the storage holdings. August 1st holdings usually represent the peak holdings, but this year eggs were moving out of storage in July, so that on August 1 there were 16,000 cases less in storage than on July 1.

Shell eggs in storage on August 1 totaled 8,949,000 cases compared to 9,507,000 a year ago. The combined shell and frozen egg holdings were just slightly under a year ago.

Egg consumption, which lagged behind during the 13 weeks after Easter, forged ahead the second week of July, and the trade output at the four leading markets was ahead of last year during the five weeks ending August 11.

Heavy reductions appear to be taking place in size of the Midwest farm flocks, receipts at western packing plants running 15 and 20 per cent ahead of a year ago.

The feed situation, likewise, has improved. See editorial on page 263. The New York egg-feed ratio for the last five weeks shows that it is taking fewer dozens of eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed than it did in those same weeks of 1933.

New Light on Lights

[Continued from page 265]

haps not so much a question of "more feed," but one of a better distribution of the feed intake, with better digestion which supposedly regularly accompanies normal activity.

Kable, Fox and Lunn probably were the first ones to question the lengthening of the feeding day time as the cause of increased production. In Oregon Bulletin 231, which incidentally is one of the best written on the subject of lights, they stated: "It appears that the increased feeding time is not the underlying cause of the increased feed consumption and production."

Not Length of Feeding Time

Rowan demonstrated in a most ingenious manner at the University of Alberta that "the length of time spent in activity seems to be the crucial factor influencing the activity and development of the gonads of birds."

Rowan's experimental procedure is interesting. Cages, dark on the inside and kept in the dark were so constructed that a traveling bar swept the perches automatically in a manner which prevented the birds from sitting still for more than 20 seconds. This agitation of the birds produced results similar to those following the "lengthening" of the day by the use of lights. No such response was observed with the control birds. They went to sleep under identical conditions and in identical cages but without the "agitator." Rowen expressly states that it is not the amount of exercise which does the trick, but the length of time spent in activity incident with the state of being awake.

That lengthening the feeding time is not the primary cause of the effect of lights, is also suggested by tests being conducted under supervision of the writer. Two groups are being kept under all night lights. One flock has feed and water before them at all times—day and night. The other flock has all-night lights, but feed and water are available only from 7:30 in the morning till 5:30 in the afternoon. So far, no difference has been recorded in the performance of the flocks and but very little in feed consumption.

This newer evidence suggests that lights tend to cause a hen to lay more eggs which, in turn, will cause her to eat more feed. If stimulated production is the cause rather than the effect of increased consumption, then we are putting the cart before the horse when we say lights induce greater feed consumption resulting in increased production. Lights of different colors perhaps differ in the stimulating effect. Dakan reports greatest production activity under red lights. German investigations suggest that the greater stimulus from red

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Afford it! You just try it out and you'll change your mind. I fed some to a test pen and it sure opened my eyes. I don't feed anything else now. My birds are healthier . . . . and how they do lay! I just never got the eggs before that I'm getting on Larro.

Do you get enough more to make up for the extra cost?

I'll say I do. And I get better eggs, too. I tell my customers about the quality feed and the better flavor it gives the eggs and they're glad to give me two and three cents a dozen more for 'em. Some fellows get a nickel more. But I'd make more money on Larro even without a premium. Egg quality is important, Ed. That little folder you've got there tells you why.

I didn't think feed could make that much difference. How do you account for it?

Well, they don't use anything but the very finest quality ingredients. All clean, wholesome stuff. And they've got the best formula. Worked on it for years at Larro Research Farm. You ought to write for their new booklet, Ed. It's called "Feeding Poultry for Profit."

I guess I'll do that.

And take a tip from me and have Sam deliver you some Larro Egg Mash and Larro Scratch Grains. Ain't any use kidding ourselves about feed, Ed. We get just what we pay for. Pay a cheap price and we get cheap stuff. Larro costs more but I've got figures to prove that it makes me more money than anything else I ever used.

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lights is probably of a psychologic rather than physico-chemical nature.

Be that as it may, to some extent the use of lights is a feeding problem, because lights afford timid members of the flock a better chance to eat and drink as much as they want without interference from domineering sisters. This explains the well demonstrated fact that culls profit most from lights.

The Lighting Method

Before we discuss whether, how and when to use lights, it should be stated, most emphatically, that there is no lighting schedule that can be used with equally good results with all classes of chickens and under all conditions. Lighting should be done intelligently and for a definite purpose. To give light when and as the birds need it ,describes best the knack of skillful lighting. Therefore. those who use artificial lights find it almost imperative to grade and house their flock with reference to age, development, condition and purpose, so lights and feeding methods can be adapted to the needs of the birds.

The lighting method, although important, is not the main consideration. The experimental evidence on this point is not sufficiently consistent to be conclusive. The bulk of it suggests that a combination of morning and evening lights tends to give best results, perhaps because it provides uniformly the same length of day, uninfluenced by the normal daily seasonal changes. Morning lights appear to be somewhat more effective than evening lights. Morning lights have the advantage of not requiring a dimming device, but the attendant has to get up in cold weather when the water freezes. On dairy farms this is no hardship; and on other farms where there are adolescent members of the family, the parents have to get up before daylight anyway to kiss their children good night.

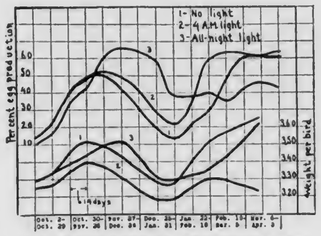
Midnight lights—as seen from the chicken's perspective, this means 8 to 9 in the evening—often give better results than either morning or evening lights.

All-night lights provide no "safety margin" for the control of light as the birds need it, hence they should be used when it is perfectly safe to "hang the monkey-wrench on the safety-valve," so to speak.

How Many Working Hours?

The best things carried too far are wrong. Hence it is usually good advice not to exceed a 13-hour working day. It is possible though that our views in this respect may have to be changed since all-night lights, at least under certain conditions do not produce any apparent harm. Excepting the midnight lunch, usually nothing is gained by less than a 12-hour day.

Well-grown, production-bred pullets hatched at the right time and coming into normal production in October, are the ones that usually profit least by lights. Such birds should reach a production of 50 to 60 per cent without difficulty and without lights. Higher production should be regarded as a danger signal rather than a matter for congratulation. Later on, when production begins to lag, the judicious use of lights is in order, if the flock is in good body weight.



This chart shows how winter egg production and the body weight of pullets are affected by different systems of lighting. (Ohio Experiment Station)

If a flock at the time of transfer from the growing to the laying quarters comprises a sufficiently large number of "slow" pullets to make it worth while, they should be segregated and given the benefit of lights. Slow pullets, regardless of time of hatch, do best under all-night lights. The results are often surprisingly good.

Early Hatched Pullets

Early-hatched pullets should be given little or no lights, as long as production is increasing steadily. Production should be watched closely, and as soon as the weekly egg yield drops 5 per cent, lights should be turned on to provide a 12-hour day. The amount of light should be increased until the drop in production is checked. Usually such increase should be made at the rate of 1 or 2 hours every week. According to the New Jersey Station this procedure can be followed until the lights go on as early as two o'clock in the morning. As normal production is resumed, the lights may again be reduced gradually. When reducing lights, never change more than 15 minutes every two or three days. Violation of this rule always causes more or less severe slumps and often ushers in a molt.

When production of pullets drops suddenly rather than gradually, all-night lights are usually more effective to hold or bring back production or to stave off a molt. This also applies to flocks which went into a pronounced slump following an outbreak of fowl pox, bronchitis, duodenal coccidiosis and other diseases apt to afflict pullets.

Early hatched pullets that escaped a fall molt should be watched carefully lest they go into an early spring molt.

Late hatched pullets should be put under lights and given a feed and feeding method calculated to promote growth in preference to production. Such flocks usually respond well to wet-mashing.

Yearlings approaching the end of the laying season will "hold up" better when lights are used as soon as some definite signs of a lagging production become manifest.

Lights on Old Hens

Late molting yearlings or old hens to be used for breeding stock should be given a rest period of at least two months before putting them under lights. As a general rule, it is best not to light breeders of this kind until the first of January or a month before hatching eggs are wanted. Yearling hens that have produced heavily under lights the year before, may lay less under lights during the second year than unlighted flocks.

The Forced Molt

Forcing a molt was a popular but not profitable practice 20 years ago. The Van Dreser method as it was then called, failed because the birds took too long to come back into production. With the advent of artificial illumination, particularly all-night lights, the picture has changed and under certain conditions, it is good practice to use this method.

The flock is thrown into a molt in June or July. This is usually done by sudden omission of the mash. About 10 to 12 weeks later, all-night lights are turned on and good production is usually obtained a month later when eggs, particularly good sized ones, are scarce and consequently high in price. They are "squeezed" for all there is in them, running their last race in life and reaching the ultimate destination — the butcher — early in spring when poultry brings a better price.

Body Weight—The Tell Tale

Whether lights are a boon or a bane to you depends greatly upon your ability to keep up production without loss in body weight. The graph accompanying this article records the observations made by Kennard and Chamberlin who did the pioneer investigational work with all-night lights. It tells better than words how closely production is tied up with body weight.

The Feeding Method

This leads us to the feeding method to be used. Birds under lights require a heavier feeding of grains. At least 12 to 14 pounds of grain should be given to a flock of 100 Leghorn pullets per day. Whenever lights bring the birds from the roosts, there should be some grains available, either in the hoppers or scattered on the litter. Thus, with early morning lights or all-night lights, the grains may be provided the evening before or with the midnight lunch. The grain may

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Poultry Health

By DR. J. E. SALSBURY
Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases

SEPTEMBER Most authorities agree that worm infestation is either the direct or a serious contributing cause of most poultry diseases. For that reason, every poultry raiser should make immediate plans for worming.

How Worms Wreck the Health of Poultry

Unfortunately, most birds are infested with worms. Thousands of one or more kinds of worms may become attached to or hidden in the linings of the intestines of one bird. There, the worms create severe irritation and inflammation of the intestines. This causes the intestines to swell and prevents them from functioning as they should. The feed which the bird needs for building up its weight is wasted because it is not digested properly. In addition, worms give off poisons.

Such a condition naturally results in a lowered vitality. Colds, roup, bronchitis, fowl cholera, typhoid, etc., take hold and cause serious losses. And the poultry raiser finds that he or she has gone through another poultry season in vain. Expected profits do not materialize.

Immediate Worming Necessary

And with Dr. Salsbury's line of caps, you have at your command a complete selection of the proper individual caps for the various kinds of worms. Authorities agree that Nicotine is the most effective drug for the elimination of round worms and that Kamala is most effective in removing tape worms. Dr. Salsbury's line of caps provides these ingredients in the correct amounts. They are also properly coated to protect their freshness. They are easy on the bird, easy to use and very economical.

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Ask for the above preparations by name at your local chick hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply or general store. Prices: Avi-Tabs, 200 for $1.75; Avi-Tone, 5 lbs., $1.75; Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for $1.00; Mixed Bacterin, 60 dose bottle, $1.50; Dr. Salsbury's line of Worm Caps: Chick Size, prices range from 100 for 60c to 100 for 90c; Adult size, prices range from 100 for 90c to 100 for $1.35; larger quantities at lower prices. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

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be left in the hopper or scattered soon after dark. More grains will be consumed though and the birds will get off the perches more readily when the attendant provides the grains at the time the lights go on.

The heaviest meal of grains should be given about one hour before the birds go to roost. An extra meal of wet mash half an hour later is good practice when there are signs of loss of weight. In addition to heavier graining, wet mashing is in order when heavy producing flocks under lights show a tendency to lose weight. With a well-bred healthy flock, the intelligent use of light accompanied by heavy graining tends to build up body weight. The mash and water should be available to the birds at all times. Adequate feeding space should be provided. This means at least 4 inches lineal hopper front. Hopper and fountains should be located right under the lights, where the intensity of light and consequently the temptation to the hen is greatest.

Kind of Light

Technically the problem of providing lights can be solved in different ways. Although electricity is the safest and most convenient source of light, kerosene, gasoline and acetylene lamps can be used to good advantage. In fact, there are lamps on the market specially suited or designed for this purpose.

Location of Light

The lights should be located 6 feet above the floor and 10 feet apart, provided with a reflector and suspended in such position that the light falls upon the entire floor as well as on the perches.

Don't Do That

The writer does not like to list a lot of "don'ts." To some folks, "don't do this" reads like an invitation. But there are some don'ts that cannot very well be omitted because they are guide posts and danger signals on the road to success with lights. So, here they are:

Don't be irregular in the use of lights or in feeding methods. Regularity is most essential. Lights must be turned on and off every day at the same time excepting under the conditions previously described.

Don't turn off the lights too early in spring. Cut down very gradually—not more than 10 minutes each day. Sudden changes are equivalent to committing the legendary axe-act on the goose with the well known egg laying propensities.

Don't change your feeding practice and don't stop feeding early or late, whatever the case might be, when lights are turned off.

Don't use light on sick, emaciated, run down flocks. It only means adding affliction to misery. Such stock has the physiological limitation of a turnip, that even lights cannot overcome.

The lighting program must be

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shaped on the short objective of continued production. The fellow who uses lights with no more idea of where he is going than the stick on the sky-rocket is not likely to score a success. Watch rate of production and body weight of the flock. They are the rear-view mirrors telling you by the past what is ahead. This advice is sound, but unfortunately is often applied too late. Once they start to slip, the downward curve is more pronounced than the one that made Mae West famous, and you will have to wait long for production to come up some time. To achieve success with lights, eternal vigilance concerning performance and condition of the birds is the price you have to pay—and it is payabe in advance.

Last, but not least, it is well to remember that the really skillful operator of lights refuses to take out of his flock more than he puts into it.

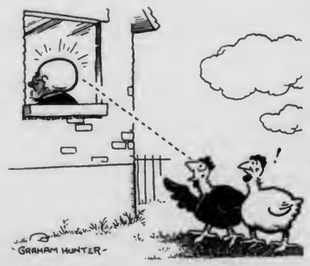
Cost of Pullets

A survey of 98 commercial poultry farms in New York State in 1932 revealed that the cost of growing a pullet to six months of age amounted to $1.01. By deducting the returns from the sale of manure and broilers, the actual net cost per pullet was 96 cents. The following table shows the distribution of the various costs:

	Cents per pullet	Per Cent of total
Feed	52.3	51.7
Litter	1.6	1.6
Human labor	24.5	24.2
Horse labor	0.2	0.2
Use of auto	2.1	2.1
Use of land	2.1	2.1
Use of buildings	6.8	6.7
Use of equipment	3.3	3.3
Interest on Investment	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous	6.6	6.5
Total Gross Cost	101.1	100.0
Returns for Manure & Broilers	5.1	
Net Cost	96.0	

"I had somethin' nawful good for breakfast. It begins with 'N'."
"A norange?"
"No."
"A napple?"
"No. A nifty negg."

Dinah (at county fair) — "Jes' look! Ain't the chickens numerous?"
Sam — "Deed dey is, honey. An' sides that, dey's a pow'ful lot o' dem, too."—Froth.



"Wouldn't I love to try my hand at hatching THAT one!"

NOW! NEW "Split-Action" CAPSULE DOES THE WORK OF *TWO* Ordinary Worm Treatments

1 CAPSULE DELIVERS 2 DOSES HOURS APART
Coating of insoluble Nicotine emulsifies and passes into the intestines, quickly killing large round and pin worms.
Hard Enteric Coating protects the inside capsule until—
Hours Later, when it is broken by the gizzard (or dissolved by intestinal alkaline juices), to release Kamala destroying tapeworms.
IF DEALER CANNOT SUPPLY, MAIL COUPON

Beware of worms. They eat food meant for eggs, health and growth . . . paralyze and kill birds . . . wreck poultry profits. Can you believe your flock is safe, when government authorities estimate 85% of all poultry is wormy?

But when you worm, don't expect to get all three types—large round, pin and tape-worms—with ordinary treatments.

Nicotine and Kamala are the most effective drugs for destroying these worms but when given together they interfere with each other and satisfactory results are impossible. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture tests have proven it.

But Pratts N-K Capsules (patent applied for) are a revolutionary improvement! They work by SPLIT-ACTION. First, releasing Nicotine into the intestine, killing round and pin worms. Hours later, the Kamala is delivered into the intestines right on the tape worms. In one operation, at one low cost, the worms are cleaned out as thoroughly as though you had given the birds two separate capsules. N-K's are far easier on the birds, too!

Stop using treatments that get only part of the worms. Only in Pratts N-K Capsules can you get "Split-Action". They cost no more. If your dealer cannot supply, mail coupon with remittance. Do it now—to delay worming is dangerous!

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
Dept. 649 Philadelphia, Pa.

Check size and quantity desired, include check or money order and mail to the Pratt Food Company, Dept. 649, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of Capsules	Birds Over 3 lbs. (Adult Size)	Birds 3 lbs. and Under (Chick or Pullet Size)
50	$0.85	$0.55
100	1.50	1.00
500	5.50	3.75
1000	10.00	6.50

PRATTS "Split-Action" N-K CAPSULES
PATENT APPLIED FOR

YEAST JUMPS EGG YIELD FROM 25% TO 60% IN TWO WEEKS!

"BEFORE starting to feed yeast, I was getting only 25% egg production from a pen of 100 pullets. Now, after two weeks on the yeast fermented mash, they are giving better than 60% production. The only change in their ration was the addition of your yeast." That's what Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam did for an Iowa poultryman. From Florida comes this report: "The fermented mash is wonderful. My 200 layers are not only producing more eggs; they are so improved in vigor and vitality that they look like pullets just starting to lay." From Massachusetts: "After weathering a terrible winter my yeast-fed hens are still laying 61%."

Try fermenting your regular mash with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam this fall and winter. You will be delighted to see how this one simple change in your feeding methods will make your hens lay more eggs and bigger eggs just when prices are highest.

4-lb. box of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, enough for 300 lbs. of mash, only $1 at your dealer's. Or sent anywhere in U. S. A. on receipt of check or money order.

Write for free copy of new book, "Profitable Feeding Methods" written by nationally known poultryman. Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. D, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

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Here is an attractive binder in a rich red Levant grained Fabrikoid stamped in gold. Contains a title page, complete instructions on how to file poultry information, 16 chapter division pages, 11 poultry brieflets, 30 blank pages for clippings and notes, and an envelope pocket for holding clippings until you are ready to file them. Scrap Book is FREE with a 4-year subscription to Everybodys at $1.00. Order from Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

CONDITION DETERMINES PROFITS

It takes red blooded vigor to keep hens constantly in that healthy, active condition which assures profitable production. Guard your flocks condition with

MANAMAR Complete Ration

ManAmar Complete Ration meets all needs—it is a starter—grower—layer to be fed with scratch. Fastest selling, fastest friend-making poultry mash. Convince yourself. Test it, Pen against Pen. See your Park & Pollard dealer today... *Write for free booklet "Stop Loss from Anemia."*

THE PARK & POLLARD CO.
352 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.
Boston, Mass.

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The Park & Pollard Co.

The Laying Tests Summarized

Avg. Production to Aug. 1 in Each Standard Test

Rank	Contest	Number Competing Birds	Avg. Points Per Bird To Date	Avg. Eggs Per Bird To Date
1	Arizona	200	197.05	191.61
2	Western New York	680	195.18	190.69
3	Georgia	700	192.69	192.30
4	Pennsylvania	960	192.16	191.26
5	Hunterdon Co., N. J.	500	189.52	188.73
6	Rhode Island	500	187.36	182.42
7	Central New York	610	186.47	185.63
8	Florida	820	181.66	185.64
9	Oklahoma	450	180.95	181.27
10	Michigan	690	179.37	180.27
11	Vineland, N. J.	500	175.817	177.50
12	Texas	510	175.816	177.42
13	Maine	760	174.39	173.20
14	Long Island	610	170.63	168.86
15	Passaic Co., N. J.	490	168.90	169.82

High Pen Each Breed to Aug. 1—(304 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	2663.60	2541	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	2641.65	2522	Florida
3	James Dryden	Bd. Rk.	2319.50	2294	Cent. N. Y.
4	Red Mount Farm	N. H. R.	2302.15	2194	Penna.
5	Kalerok Farm	Wh. Rk.	2201.40	2140	Maine
6	L. J. Demberger	Wh. Wy.	2083.05	2091	Oklahoma
7	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	1902.90	1815	Vineland
8	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	1782.00	1823	Long Isld.
9	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	1775.00	1663	Maine
10	Ward's Plty. Fm.	Bf. Leg.	1685.35	1686	Oklahoma
11	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	1680.90	1622	Penna.
12	H. L. Day	Exch. Leg.	1666.70	1695	Florida
13	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	1615.80	1608	Georgia
14	Eriksen's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	1482.20	1527	Texas
15	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	1359.15	1375	Florida
16	Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	1266.00	1244	Long Isld.
17	C. W. Pevehouse	Br. Leg.	1235.85	1321	Oklahoma
18	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	1185.00	1096	Long Isld.
19	Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp.	1031.65	997	Texas
20	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	1004.00	1003	Maine
21	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	937.05	918	Texas
22	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	645.00	690	Maine

High Hen Each Breed to Aug. 1—(304 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Geo. E. Treadwell	R. I. R.	299.00	277	Maine
2	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	291.95	275	Penna.
3	Oakland Farm	Bd. Rk.	286.50	270	Rhode Isld
4	Highland Plty. Fm.	N. H. R.	277.05	255	Penna.
5	E. A. Hirt	Wh. Rk.	260.00	242	Maine
6	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	252.95	263	Oklahoma
7	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	245.10	239	Penna.
8	Fisher Plty. Fm.	Wh. Wy.	233.50	215	Michigan
9	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	233.00	215	Maine
10	H. L. Day	Exch. Leg.	223.65	230	Florida
11	Ward's Plty. Fm.	Bf. Leg	216.05	200	Oklahoma
12	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	211.65	205	Texas
13	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	213.00	210	Long Isld.
14	Anc. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	209.00	220	Maine
15	Eriksen's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	201.85	230	Penna.
16	Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	198.00	187	Long Isld.
17	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	183.00	171	Long Isld.
18	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wh.	170.70	156	Florida
19	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	169.00	161	Maine
20	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	167.00	181	Maine
21	C. W. Pevehouse	Br. Leg.	139.25	145	Oklahoma
22	Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp.	128.60	130	Texas

High Pen for July in Each Standard Test

Rank	Owner	Breed	Total July Points	Total July Eggs	Contest
1	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	273.15	262	Florida
2	R. W. Colman	Wh. Leg.	272.25	255	Cent. N. Y.
3	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	266.70	255	Michigan
4	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	265.00	243	Maine
5	Geo. Bagby, Jr.	Wh. Leg.	260.50	242	Georgia
6	W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	257.50	244	West. N. Y
7	Guy A. Leader	Wh. Leg.	250.95	230	Penna.
8	Kwality Farm	Wh. Leg.	249.00	232	Long Isld.
9	Barr Farm	Wh. Leg.	248.05	239	Hunt., N. J
10	Kwality Farm	Wh. Leg.	246.55	232	Vineland
11	Erath Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	245.35	237	Texas
12	Scherer Bros.	Wh. Leg.	244.65	241	Pass., N. J
13	Lewis Farms	Wh. Leg.	242.55	236	Rhode Isld.
14	Max Johnson	Wh. Leg.	239.50	236	Arizona
15	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	230.75	221	Oklahoma

High Pen to Aug. 1 in Each Standard Contest—(304 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	2663.00	2541	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	2641.65	2522	Florida
3	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	2519.00	2410	Rhode Isld.
4	Guy A. Leader	Wh. Leg.	2516.40	2460	Penna.
5	W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	2477.15	2344	West. N. Y.
6	J. P. Pirkle	Wh. Leg.	2448.40	2315	Georgia
7	Erath Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	2409.50	2348	Texas
8	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	2401.65	2368	Michigan
9	James Dryden	Bd. Rk.	2319.50	2294	Cent. N. Y
10	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	2270.00	2240	Oklahoma
11	Max Johnson	Wh. Leg.	2267.00	2182	Arizona
12	Louis Schalble	R. I. R.	2253.15	2247	Vineland
13	Quality Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	2239.25	2282	Hunt., N. J.
14	Scherer Bros	Wh. Leg.	2159.20	2181	Pass., N. J.
15	Kwality Farm	Wh. Leg.	2148.00	2045	Long Isld.

Rhode Island Reds at the Maine contest continue to hold highest scoring honors among the various breeds entered in the Standard Contests. At the end of the tenth month the Reds owned by Lord Brothers outrank all others as the nation's leading pen. A Rhode Island Red hen entered by George B. Treadwell at the Maine contest leads the individual scoring lists. Dixie Poultry Yards owns the White Leghorn pen at Florida that holds second place to date. A hen entered at the Pennsylvania test by Foreman Poultry Farm leads the White Leghorn division.

Dixie Poultry Yards claims the distinction of having the highest scoring pen in the country during July as their White Leghorns averaged 27.3 points and 26 eggs per bird for the month. Another White Leghorn pen entered by R. W. Colman at the Central New York contest placed a close second with a per bird average of 27.2 points and 25 eggs for the same period.

Leghorns Lead 11 Tests

Among the breeds, White Leghorns are leading at eleven of the fifteen Standard Contests. Rhode Island Reds show the way in three tests while Barred Rocks rank first in one other test.

Arizona remains first among the contests at the end of the tenth month, although Western New York strengthened its hold on second position and gained more than one point per bird on its Western rival. Georgia continues to hold third place by a narrow margin over Pennsylvania, with the Hunterdon County contest in fifth position, several points behind.

At the Storrs contest, where records begin one month later than at the Standard Tests, George B. Treadwell's pen of Rhode Island Reds ranks first among all breeds. Irving Kauder's entry of White Leghorns continues to lead their division. The race for highest scoring individual at Storrs remains unchanged with Guy A. Leader's bird heading the Leghorn group while the Reds are led by a hen representing Globus Poultry Farm. By averaging 29 points and 26.7 eggs per bird during July, the White Leghorn entry from Egg & Apple Farm took first honors for the month. The Storrs contest has averaged 176 points and 173 eggs per bird during the nine months of the present contest.

Those poultrymen planning to enter pens in the 1934-35 contests who have not already made their reservations should realize that they have less than three weeks in which to present their applications. The contests start their new year October first and most of them close their entry lists about the middle of September.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO WORM YOUR PULLETS

Just the price of the Iodine Vermicide Merck. • There is no added expense because of loss of growth or loss of egg production. • Use Iodine Vermicide Merck this year and save money. Write for copy of the booklet "Facts About Iodine"

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Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, N. J.

IODINE VERMICIDE MERCK

Service Brieflets

The following brieflets can be obtained from the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., by listing those wanted and sending the amount indicated in stamps.

D-1. **Respiratory Diseases.** 3-cent stamp.
D-2. **Fowl Paralysis.** 6 cents in stamps.
D-3. **The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry.** 3-cent stamp.
D-4. **Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide.** 6 cents in stamps.
H-20. **The New Jersey Collapsible Summer Shelter.** 3-cent stamp.
H-21. **Moisture-Proof Floors for Poultry Houses.** 3-cent stamp.
H-23. **Built-Up Roofs.** 3-cent stamp.
G-40. **Plans for a 10-Acre, 1500-Hen, One-Man Poultry Farm.** 3-cent stamp.

Raise them on WIRE FLOORS

Wire floors mean healthier chicks —lower mortality. Use Crown's Hardware Cloth — best quality, heavily galvanized. Buy wire fabrics and supplies direct at low cost. Save money.

Ask for Free Catalog
1174 Tyler St. N.E.,
CROWN IRON WORKS CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 262]

with a strong disinfectant It is also advisable to paint the roosts and dropping boards with a good red mite paint or cresote preparation.

Place clean litter on the floor and new material in the nests just before breeding hens or sprightly young pullets from the range are placed in the house.

Prevent Pickouts

Unless sufficient precautions are taken to prevent it, trouble with pickouts is very apt to start at the very beginning of the laying year. An insufficient number of nests is one of the chief causes of this habit getting a start, due largely to the laying of eggs on the floor. Where this is the case, pullets are forced to lay on the floor in full sight of the other pullets; there may be a slight eversion, or turning out of the oviduct when the egg is laid, and this is spied by the ever alert pullets who immediately take a pick at it. The habit is started when bleeding results. Provide at least one nest for every five birds.

Even when sufficient nests are at hand, some trouble may be experienced. To take care of this possibility, it is a good thing to have a "stop-pick or anti-pick" paste handy with which to cover the affected birds. There is also a special window paint available to neutralize the presence of blood. Many poultrymen find that the addition of one pint of cod liver oil to each 100 pounds of mash is helpful.

As a last resort there are now available several types of pickout shields. These shields are attached to the fold of skin beneath the tail head, and while permitting the laying of eggs, shield the hen's vent from the view of her mates.

"Lately," complained Mrs. Newlywed, "you've been bringing me old eggs. Why?"

"I'm sorry," apologized Farmer Brown, but y' see, my young layers all got killed off by freezin', this winter; so all my eggs comes from old hens."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Newlywed, "I never thought of that."

MRS. BLAKE GETS THE EGGS

WORM YOUR FLOCK—1¢ Per BIRD OR LESS

AN INSOLUBLE coating is SURE to carry worm medicine through crop and stomach. Makes worming safer on the birds, far more effective. On June 27, 1934, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held the Lee Patent covering insoluble coating breakable in the gizzard, to be good and valid. This Decision establishes the fact that no other manufacturer may lawfully use an insoluble coating breakable in the gizzard, for poultry worm tablets or capsules. Worm with the patented insoluble Gizzard Capsule. At Lee dealers, or postpaid.

Pullet Size—
50 cap $0.50
100 cap 1.00
500 cap 4.50
1000 cap 8.50
Adult Size—
50 cap .75
100 cap 1.35
500 cap 5.50
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INFORMATION Worth Having

There are many choice, profitable ideas on poultry raising in the booklets and bulletins listed below and offered by advertisers in EVERYBODYS. Unless otherwise stated, these bulletins are free. Ask for each booklet by the title printed in bold face type, and WRITE DIRECT TO ADDRESS GIVEN after each booklet.

Feeding

Feeding Poultry for Profit—A 118-page book with 17 chapters discussing such things as judging the value of a ration, the value of uniformity, growing profitable pullets, obtaining "capacity" in pullets, egg size, feeding layers and breeders, and many interesting feeding facts which the poultryman should know.—Larro Milling Co., Dept. D, Detroit, Mich.

How to Feed Kraco—A circular telling how to feed Kraco milk sugar feed to chicks, growing stock and layers. Tells why poultry must have vitamin G.—Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp., Dept. D, Chicago, Ill.

Pratts Plan for 3 Years of Egg Production—Of interest to every poultryman who wants his layers to have a longer, more profitable life. — Pratt Food Co., Dept. 702, Philadelphia, Pa.

Kasco Poultry Book—A 40-page book covering the essentials for success in the poultry business. Housing, ventilation, equipment, sanitation, culling, breeding, feeding for eggs, feeding chicks, prevention of coccidiosis and the production of quality eggs are some of the subjects discussed. Sent east of Ohio-Indiana line only.—Kasco Mills, Inc., Waverly, N. Y., or Toledo, Ohio.

Stop Losses from Anemia—Tells how to avoid those pale, sallow, light weight pullets which never amount to good producers.—The Park and Pollard Co., 352 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Housing & Equipment

Plans for 20 by 20 Combination-Roof Laying House, also 14 by 20 Shed-Roof Laying House, with complete specifications.—Agasote Millboard Co., Dept. 15 Trenton, N. J.

Plans for 2-Story Laying House—Complete plans for 30 by 30 pen down to small details. Also includes plans for dark nests. Sent only to poultry raisers in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.—Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.

Saving Roofs—A 12-page manual containing suggestions for making repairs on all types of poultry house roofs.—Ruberoid Co., Dept. EP, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Pedigreeing

Inside Information on Successful Trapnesting and Pedigree Hatching—A 16-page booklet outlining essentials of trapnesting and pedigreeing, including a sample set of all forms and records necessary. Send 10 cents to cover mailing cost to National Band and Tag Co., Dept. 916, Newport, Ky.

Disease

Poultry Sanitation—A folder describing methods for preventing or controlling diseases like roup, fowl pox, bumble foot, common diarrhea, coccidiosis, scaly leg, mites, gapes, roundworms and others.—Desk K53-I, Animal Industry Dept. of Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Hen LAYING Cages

A Hen Laying Cage that every poultryman can afford to own. The bottoms are made of 1 in. x 2 in. or 1-in. x 4 in. mesh welded wire with sufficient slant to cause the eggs to roll into egg racks. Feed troughs are deep and roomy. Sanitary watering cups are made of seamless enameled ware. The cages are sectional and can be arranged to fit a room of any width, length or height. Write for complete information.

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Chick Convention

Cleveland Meeting Attracts 3000—Code Discussed—Uniform Flock Plan Presented

If there is any undercurrent of dissatisfaction over the hatchery code, it was not apparent at the annual convention of the International Baby Chick Association in Cleveland, Ohio, July 30 to August 2. On the contrary, hatcherymen strongly endorsed the code, asked to have it strengthened in many places and called for more thorough enforcement of its provisions.

J. A. Hannah

Without question, consideration of the hatchery code and the part that it would play in the future of the hatchery industry was the magnet that drew a registered attendance of over 3,000, making this the best attended chick convention since the Detroit meeting in 1930.

J. A. Hannah, Managing Agent of the National Breeder and Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee reviewed the progress that had been made since the hatchery code went into operation at the beginning of this year. "More has been accomplished in the six months of its existence," he said, "than even the most optimistic thought possible."

The big task which confronted Hannah and his co-workers at the outset was one of educating the members of the hatchery industry as to the provisions of the code and its aims. There was no precedent to go by. In order to acquaint all hatchery operators with the code, they were confronted with the staggering job of compiling a list of these hatcheries. Meetings had to be held in all parts of the country in quick succession. It required a tremendous amount of organizing, yet despite all this necessary preliminary effort, the work got underway so quickly that the code brought about stabilization of chick prices and prevent haphazard setting of eggs the very first season.

Uniform Breeding Plan

Another achievement of the code authorities was the development of a uniform national flock improvement program as required by the hatchery code. Since 1925 when an attempt was made in a meeting at Manhattan, Kansas, to develop such a plan, efforts to secure agreement on the terminology have always failed. The term, "accredited," which meant flock inspection in the Midwest and freedom from pullorum disease in the East, was the stumbling block.

Under the new plan, which is voluntary and which must be approved by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, the term, "accredited," is discarded completely. Instead, there will be three stages of breeding, indicated by "U. S Approved," "U. S. Certified," and "U. S. Record of Performance." In addition, there will be three classes of pullorum disease eradication, indicated by "Pullorum Tested," "Pullorum Passed," and "Pullorum Clean."

W. D. Termohlen, poultry chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, pointed out that the code had made it possible to gather definite information about the size and character of the industry.

"There are certain limitations to any law, and this code is a law," Termohlen said. "One of the outstanding limitations is the fact that it deals with human beings and therefore their impatience, their sensitiveness, their unselfishness, their occasionally poorly thought out opinions, and the many other failings of humans. . . . I honestly believe that at least 98 per cent of those in this business are honest, earnest, upright persons, and that this 98 per cent have been anxious for a code similar to this to be put in operation and permit them to gain a decent living, give their customers a quality product and an honest service."

Termohlen indicated that his section of the A. A. A. will be more adequately staffed in the coming year and that it will be possible to render more effective service.

In the open discussion of the code, hatcherymen favored retention of the present weekly wage rate with longer hours, no extra chicks, adherence to the cost of production provision, restrictions on settings, and an increase in the assessment to strengthen code enforcement.

450 Take Up Chick Sexing

From the interest displayed in the chick sexing demonstrations conducted by H. L. Shrader and J. C. Hammond, U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is likely that we shall see a large number of hatcheries offering sexed chicks during the coming season. Some 450 persons registered for the sexing instructions during the convention.

The following officers were elected: D. D. Slade, Lexington, Ky., president; A. H. Demke, Stephensville, Texas, vice-president; C. I. Bashore, Silver Lake, Ind., secretary treasurer; R. V. Hicks, Kansas City, Mo., executive secretary; and Chas. F. Hicks, assistant.

Chicago, Grand Rapids and Des Moines are favored for next year's convention, with a strong prospect of it going to Chicago.

Fowl Pox Vaccine
Lederle

(Prepared from Chicken Pox Virus)

For use on birds two to four months old either by the follicle or "stick" method. A complete and permanent protection assured.

Also Poultry Worm Tablets Lederle.

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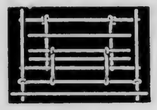
Quakertown ALL-WIRE **TRAPNEST FRONTS**



Beats anything yet designed in Trap fronts. Simple to operate. Prevents smothering. Full view of layers without disturbance. Built of strong wire. Made to fit Quakertown Metal Nests. Easily attached to any wooden nest. Samples 35c.

FOUNTAINS FEEDERS METAL Front & Rear Entrance **NESTS**

Our metal nests are leaders. Removable bottoms easily taken out for cleaning. Back panels positively keep nest material in place. High quality materials used.

Willauer Machine Co., Quakertown, Penna.

Leg BANDS $5.00 Per 1000

	100	500	1,000
SURE CLINCH. Aluminum—embossed numbers. Individual size or adjustable	$.75	3.00	5.00
SEAL. Lead rivet—embossed numbers. Individual size or adjustable	1.25	5.00	9.00
ECONOMY TRAP-NEST. Aluminum and celluloid. 10 colors. Large permanent number	1.65	7.75	15.00

ORDER NOW—State Breed and Sex—FREE CATALOG

NATIONAL BAND AND TAG CO., INC.
Dept. 916 NEWPORT, KENTUCKY

More Top Grade Eggs

[Continued from page 267]

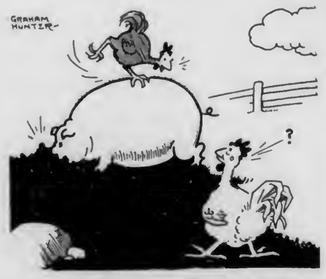
example, a tag with the marking, "Friday a. m.," is placed in the basket when it goes into the cooler. It gives us a check on the length of time any particular eggs have been in the cooler.

On the Wooster Auction, Producer A's eggs had always graded U. S. Extras or better. Producer A sold his flock, lock, stock and barrel to a party who became Producer B. The birds remain in the same house, were given the same feed and had the same general care and attention as before their sale. The eggs, however, graded U. S. Standards. Why? Because Producer B did not have that little "plus" to pay attention to small details after the eggs were laid. This might mean the difference between profit and loss, if profits happen to become popular again.

We were standing beside the inspector while he was going through a case that should have graded U. S. Extras—all but the two top layers. They graded Standards. They had a sun-stroke between the time they left the producer's home and arrived at the Auction rooms. He lost the whole case in Standards.

Definition—A 'Radical'—One who goes to the root of things. Example—the hens next door.

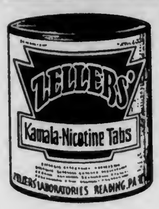
He bought a flock of chickens.
"I'll have fine fresh eggs," he said.
Oh Gosh! but he was ignorant;
The chickens crowed, instead.
—Rochester Times-Union



"It's all very simple, Fritz. I scratch his back for him, and he roots up worms for me!"

NEW PATENTED FEATURE . . .
An absolutely new and patented feature is the deep seam through the center of every tablet For adult birds the whole tablet is given, but for treating pullets from ten weeks to sixteen weeks of age—simply break the tablet at the seam and ute half of it. No trouble, no inconvenience and absolute economy.

KEEP YOUR FLOCK FREE OF WORMS



Zellers Patented Kamala Nicotine Tabs
FOR ROUNDWORMS AND TAPEWORMS IN POULTRY

The Zellers patented Worm Tablet is a powerful and effective agency for ridding your birds of Worms. Does not dissolve until it reaches the gizzard, where normal grinding action releases the medicines right at the seat of the worms. These tablets produce results in less than six hours time. Zellers New and Improved Kamala Nicotine Tabs have no sticky gelatine or sugar coating—are not affected by heat and cold—may be kept indefinitely without deterioration.

Price: 50 tabs—75¢; 100 tabs—$1.32; 300 tabs—$3.37; 500 tabs—$5.00; 1000 tabs—$9.00.

ZELLERS LABORATORIES ❖ READING, PA.

LUTZ Sensational Stock Disposal SALE
SINGLE COMB WH. LEGHORNS

● This is positively the greatest liquidation sale the poultry industry has ever witnessed. Every pullet, every cockerel, and every laying hen on the Lutz Poultry Farm at Middletown, Pa., must be sold and will be sold at astoundingly low prices.

● R. O. P. Hens; Laying Hens; Pedigreed R. O. P. Cockerels; Ready-to-Lay Pullets. The opportunity of a life-time. Improve your flocks with long established bloodlines at low cost. Write for prices or call at farm any day or evening.

B. E. LONGENECKER, Trust Officer
FARMERS TRUST COMPANY
MIDDLETOWN, PA.

5 MAGAZINES for $1.00

Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Two Years and a choice of any 4 magazines for $1.00

- ☐ The Country Home
- ☐ The Farm Journal
- ☐ Gentlewoman Magazine
- ☐ Good Stories
- ☐ Home Circle
- ☐ Home Friend
- ☐ Mother's Home Life
- ☐ Illustrated Mechanics
- ☐ Needlecraft
- ☐ Woman's World

Check your selection, clip ad, and mail with name, address and remittance to:

Everybodys Poultry Magazine
Hanover, Pennsylvania

LOWER FEED COSTS

Dellinger single and double crusher roll mills with miracle force-feed, machine-cut plates grind a better quality feed, crack corn, etc., faster and with less power. One H.P. and up. Also Feed Mixers, Feed Cutters, Hammer Mills for poultrymen. Write for catalogs.

A. M. DELLINGER, INC.
749 North Prince St. Lancaster, Pa.

Chicks That Live

Kerr's Blood-tested Chicks
For Fall and Winter Broilers
Tested by tube, appl. method for B.W.D.
Write for prices and particulars. C.C. No. 8266.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Box 15 Frenchtown, N. J.

Poultry Breeding
BY
MORLEY A. JULL

Senior Poultry Husbandman, Bureau Animal Industry U.S.D.A.

The number of eggs per bird is the most important factor affecting economic returns. "Poultry Breeding" tells how to develop a high laying strain, good egg size, how to secure good fertility and hatchability and how hatchery operators can get better results and improve the quality of their chicks.

376 Pages Price $3.75
EVERYBODYS BOOK DEPT.
Box 286 Hanover, Pa.

POULTRYMEN—LISTEN!

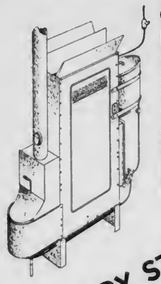
Have you a spring, creek, or artesian well having 3 feet Fall or more flowing 2 gallons per minute or more? If so, you can raise water 75 feet or more with a Rife Ram to your house, barns, or for irrigation. No power bill. Saves Labor. Saves money. Saves time. Money's worth or money back. Send for Catalog B.

RIFE RAM & PUMP WKS
Waynesboro Virginia

MAKE MONEY at HOME
Grow Mushrooms in cellar or shed. Exclusive new process. Bigger, better, quicker crops. More money for you! Write American Mushroom Industries, Dept. 728, Toronto, Ont.

Read the Advertisements Too

HANOVER
Poultry Equipment that's Different



OIL BURNING HEATER . . .

The New Hanover Portable Oil Burning Heater is just the thing you need to keep your layers at high production levels during the cold winter months. It is equipped with an electrically driven forced draft which operates on a thermostat, maintaining uniform temperature at all times. Efficient, Safe, Clean, Dependable, Inexpensive, Compact.

SANITARY STEEL ROOST

EASY TO CLEAN

Prevents the spread of disease through the droppings. Vermin proof, modern, inexpensive, practical.

Write For Free Information

BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME

All Hanover Equipment is manufactured from the finest steel available. It is built to withstand the most severe usage. It offers the poultrymen new standards of quality and economy.

C. MOUL & CO. ❖ Hanover, Pa.
400 EAST CHESTNUT STREET

The Ashley
HEN HOUSE HEATER
Costs Less to Operate

This year you can make more money out of your layers than you've ever made before—with the Ashley Automatic Draft Hen House Heater. It is simple, easy and economical to operate. Maintains an even, uniform temperature at all times. Patented draft device prevents overheating.

BURNS WOOD

The Ashley Hen House Heater is the only stove built for poultrymen which burns wood. No lamps to fill; no wicks to trim; no coal magazines to clog; no ashes to shovel away constantly; no interruptions in electric current to set you frantic. Regardless of the weather outside, you can depend on the Ashley Automatic Draft control to keep your birds happy and comfortable inside. Costs from $1.00 to $1.50 a month to operate.

Write for Free Literature

Write for complete information on the Ashley Wood-Burning Heater. Sold under the most liberal guarantee. Shipped set up and ready to use.

AUTOMATIC DRAFT & STOVE CO.
BOX 644 LYNCHBURG, VA.

State B.W.D.

IM CROWING for BECKS Quality Chicks

CERT. 1648C

Immed. Del. Brown, White Leghorns; Barred, White, Buff Rex; Anconas; White, Black, Buff Minorcas; White, Gold., Silver Laced Wyandottes; Reds Cross Breeds $8-100. Mixed, $7-100 White, Black Giants, Buff Orpingtons, Brahmas $10-100. Cornish Game Ducklings $15-100. Turkey Poults, $35-100. Started Chicks. BECK'S HATCHERY, Dept. E. Mt. Airy, Md.

● BIRD BROS. *win again* ●

Clean sweep of prizes again at New York Show, Jan. 1934. Visitors proclaimed our Bronze turkeys greatest feature of exhibit. Obtain this rich blood through purchase of foundation stock or eggs. Write now for catalog giving prices and full description. Highest winners at Garden more than score of years. BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

More Eggs in Heated Houses

[Continued from page 264]

generally lowered vitality in the laying flock. This condition seriously interferes with normal egg production and contributes to the death of a good many birds. In a heated laying pen simple nasal colds can be cleared up almost overnight while the effects of other respiratory disturbances of a more complex nature can be materially reduced by the use of higher temperatures. In many cases epidemics of respiratory diseases can be entirely avoided.

No Wasted Energy

The commercial poultryman whose laying houses are heated need never worry about sudden cold snaps or prolonged spells of sub-zero weather having any effect upon the egg production of his laying flock; nor will his birds deviate from their normal feeding habits because of the sudden drop in temperature. Hens in heated houses never have to drink chilled water, nor do they have to sit around waiting for the ice to be broken on a frozen water fountain. During severe weather most birds in unheated houses are forced to convert feed, normally used by their bodies to produce eggs, into heat and energy with which to combat the intense cold.

When the comb and wattles of a chicken are exposed to zero temperatures, in the presence of moisture, these parts freeze and the bird becomes dull and inactive. In the case of the hen, production ceases, while the male bird with a frozen comb usually discontinues his normal mating activities. Frozen combs among a flock of breeding birds greatly reduces the fertility of the hatching eggs produced. This period of sexual inactivity persists until the affected birds completely recover, which may not be for a period of three or four weeks. Heated breeding pens would save poultry breeders and hatcherymen quite a sizeable sum each year by entirely eliminating the frozen comb hazard from their early season baby chick business.

Less Changing of Litter

Using heat in the laying house saves the owner a considerable amount of labor involved in the frequent removal of wet litter. In the heated laying pen automatic watering devices can be used the year 'round instead of either being disconnected or frequently thawed out and repaired during severe winter weather.

A more rapid change of air is effected when heat is used in the poultry house. An ample supply of ever-changing air is of utmost importance in maintaining health and comfort in the laying quarters.

Numb Nora thinks that sex-linked chickens are a new breed, developed for chain stores.

Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

A Wild Turkey Farm

This year the game commission of Pennsylvania has raised more wild turkeys than all of the other states combined. On the Fourth of July, I visited our State Wild Turkey Farm and am proud to pass on to the readers of Everybodys an idea of this project. The farm location, between the mountain ranges of Juniata County, is being made ideal. The equipment is durable, sensible, each piece fitting into the right service. The entire place is scrupulously clean, the result of good management and regular care.

This was my third visit to the farm, but the first since the construction of an incubator house and a centrally heated brooder house. We arrived in time to see the last hatch of the season coming out of the machine, and what a husky 400 they were! In the brooder house 3,200 birds, ranging from two to nine weeks of age, were a revelation; not a dull looking turk in the bunch; about 150 to 200 in each compartment with sunporch runway, and no crowding at the mash hoppers. Cement floors covered with shavings litter, replaces one of bran, for the older birds. Feed hoppers rest on wire-covered 2 by 4's, and the water troughs hang on the wall at a convenient height from the floor. Fresh water is turned in from a spigot at each trough, and they are easy to lift from the wall hooks for cleaning every day.

The sun porches are covered with wire of graduating sized mesh according to the age of the occupants, and have but one piece of furniture and that a dusting box, filled with chunks of charcoal which are soon pounded to a dust by the line of waiting customers. The hillside slope provides a deep drop underneath the wire floors. This base is cemented, and the droppings are swept up several times a week and loaded on a truck without touching any other area or chance to be scattered about. This base is then thoroughly sprayed, a treatment used throughout the entire buildings, and all flies and odors are eliminated.

Oblong windows in the wall back of the hover end of each compartment, allows the caretaker full view of conditions without disturbing the birds. Alleyways run the entire length of each side of the house, making every compartment easy of access. The milk containers are of pottery and look spic and span, stacked in the storage room.

POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

Sept. 12-13, Pennsylvania Poultry Tour into Massachusetts. Write D. C. Henderson, Poultry Dept., State College, Pa., for details.

Sept. 13-14, Fall Meeting of Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Rye Beach, N. H.

Sept. 17-21, Seventh Annual Cornell Egg Grading and Marketing School, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Sept. 17-22, Eleventh Annual Ohio Poultry Judging School. Details from Poultry Dept., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Oct. 22-26, Poultry Short Course and semi-annual meeting of Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, State College, Pa.

Crowing Marathon Planned for Boston

The Boston Poultry Show, January 1 to 5, promises to have many features intended to arouse the interest of the general public. Last month, a six day egg laying sprint was announced. Now comes news that a six day crowing marathon will be held, $25 in cash going to the owner of the bird crowing the greatest number of times Address premium list requests to Albert C. Rau, 327 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Wins Insulite Letter Contest

E. J. Bishop, White Leghorn breeder of New Washington, Ohio, was awarded first prize in the national letter writing contest conducted by the Insulite Company. Mr. Bishop's letter described his experience with the Insulite Company's insulation from the time he built his first poultry house in 1918 until he completed his insulated home in 1931. He found that insulation increased his poultry profits and also reduced his fuel cost for both his home and poultry houses.

Dr. Gilmore Joins Maritime

An announcement of interest to poultrymen has recently been made by the Maritime Milling Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of Bull Brand Feeds, to the effect that Dr. Leonard N. Gilmore has been appointed Director of Research and Service.

Dr. Gilmore

Dr. Gilmore has acted in an advisory capacity for Bull Brand Feeds during the several years that he has been Professor of Poultry Husbandry at Syracuse University. He also was manager of the experimental farm at Syracuse University where he carried on a continuous program of poultry and dairy feeding experiments. The University farm was operated as a business proposition and had to pay its way. It carried between 2,000 and 3,000 laying and breeding birds.

During the past two years Dr. Gilmore has been engaged in graduate study and research work with that well known exponent of poultry culture, Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell University. While at Cornell, Dr. Gilmore conducted a detailed research project pertaining to electric brooding and also specialized in poultry and animal nutrition, poultry and general farm management. In recognition of his work, he was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Gilmore's work will consist of experiment and research in an effort toward constant betterment of B-B Feeds and field service with the object of improving poultry and dairy management among users of B-B Feeds.

Chick Sexing School to be Held at Pennsylvania Short Course

Chick sexing instructions, a discussion of nutrition by Doctor Bethke of the Ohio Experiment Station, a talk on the hatchery code by J. A. Hannah, and talks by commercial poultrymen are scheduled for the fall meeting of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association and the 14th annual Poultry Short Course at State College, Pa., Oct. 22 to 26.

Thursday afternoon, October 25, will be devoted to the sexing of chicks, with W. H. Burrows, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Freda Woodruff, Montrose, Pa., giving the instructions. Registration for the chick sexing school must be made by September 20 with the Poultry Dept., Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., accompanying the application with $5 to cover the cost of the chicks used.

Kauder Field Day, Sept. 7

Kauder's Pedigree Leghorn Farm, New Paltz, N. Y. (7 miles west of Poughkeepsie on west side of Hudson River) will be the scene of the second Leghorn Breeders' Field Day, Sept. 7, from 2 to 5 p. m. Some 550 breeders, coming from a radius of 400 to 500 miles, attended the first field day held two years ago.

This year each visitor will receive a copy of the simplified system of trap record keeping and pedigree control used on this 6000-bird breeding farm. One man traps 2,000 layers.

Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo., and the Buckeye Incubator Co., are co-operating with Mr. Kauder in conducting the meeting. Speakers include Prof. Dave Warner, Connecticut Agricultural College, who will discuss, "The Value of Egg Laying Contests;" Prof. H. A. Bittenbender, Buckeye Incubator Co., who will talk on "Modern Incubation;" and Purinaman Meade Sumuers whose subject will be, "Has Nutrition Kept Pace With Breeding?"

Should it rain on the 7th, the program will be held on Saturday, September 8, at 2 p. m. Those planning to attend the field day should write Irving Kauder, so as to aid him in planning refreshments.

Joins Poultry Equipment Firm

H. M. Purnell, formerly with the Louden Manufacturing Company as designer of poultry equipment, has joined C. Moul & Company. Hanover, Pa., in a similar capacity.

Among the items of poultry equipment announced by the Hanover concern are a forced draft oil burning heater for laying houses and battery rooms, steel roosts, an all-steel insulated laying house in single and multi-deck construction, an insulated brooder house, broiler batteries and laying cages.

C. Moul & Company was established in 1842, manufacturing agricultural machinery at that time.

Grading School Staff Picked

In addition to members of the Cornell poultry staff, the instructors at the seventh annual Cornell Egg Grading and Marketing School, September 17 to 21, will include E. W. Benjamin, Pacific Egg Producers; J. M. Gwin, Connecticut State Dept. of Agriculture; J. C. Huttar, G. L. F. Marketing Service, Inc.; R. E. Jones, Connecticut Agricultural College; and others.

Write A. Van Wagenen, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., for the complete program.

Egg-Feed Ratio

The New York egg-feed ratio is compiled each week by the New York State Department of Agriculture. It shows the dozens of eggs necessary to purchase 100 pounds of the laying ration.

	1933	1934
July 19	9.0	7.9
July 26	8.3	8.0
August 2	8.7	8.0
August 9	8.14	8.09

HEAT *and* VENTILATE
Your Laying House
With the
Shenandoah
Fresh Air
CIRCULATOR

Here is the solution of the laying house heating and ventilating problem. Warm fresh air is forced by a pressure fan through a duct into the various rooms of the building. Temperature automatically controlled. Keeps litter dry and hens happy and healthy. Costs little to install and operate. Successfully used for past five years. Also suitable for battery and incubator rooms. Write for full particulars.

SHENANDOAH MFG. CO., Inc.
204 Edom Rd. Harrisonburg, Va.

By
Roland Hartman
and
G. S. Vickers

386 pages
21 tables
108 illus.

Postpaid—$2.75

"Hatchery Management," written by Roland C. Hartman, editor of Everybodys Poultry Magazine, and G. S. Vickers, field manager of the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, is the only book dealing with the operation of a hatchery. Here are some of the problems which it discusses:

Opportunities for success in the hatchery business.
How and where to start a hatchery.
Arranging the hatchery plant for efficiency and sanitation.
Methods of improving hatchery flocks.
How to increase hatchability.
Types of crossbred chicks which are practical.
Correct ventilation for chick boxes.
How to hatch good chicks.
How to determine chick prices.
Figuring egg cost.
Where to find buyers for your chicks.
How to prepare advertisements that sell chicks.

Hundreds of other questions are answered in this book. O. J. Hubbard, well-known New Hampshire Red breeder, says Hatchery Management is a book "every poultry breeder and hatcheryman should own." "Worth many times its cost," declares B. R. Wright of Ohio. G. R. Spitzer, Virginia, says: "Every hatcheryman, regardless of his experience, should own a copy of Hatchery Management."

If you want to learn all about the methods which have led to the success of hundreds of hatcherymen and breeders, order a copy of Hatchery Management today. The price is $2.75, postpaid.

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Hanover Pennsylvania

It Takes Good Feed to Produce Good Eggs

Kasco Feeds, so good, so nourishing, so exactingly made and so reasonably priced, will give your birds everything they need to produce good eggs—quality eggs. Adopt the Kasco Program and take all of the worry out of your feeding problems.

NEW KASCO POULTRY BOOK

● GET THE NEW BIG KASCO POULTRY BOOK. This book contains valuable instruction on brooding, housing and feeding your poultry. It will be sent free and postpaid to any address east of the Ohio-Indiana State Line. Just fill out and return the coupon.

KASCO MILLS, INCORPORATED
WAVERLY, N. Y. TOLEDO, O.

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Send Coupon to Nearest Address

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Lady Beautiful

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Winners of BEST DISPLAY at New York 7 Straight Years

At the 1934 New York Show, "The Imperial Show of the World," Lady Beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks won Best Display for the 7th consecutive year. Our first Dark Cockerel was named Best Bird in the Show. They won as follows:

DARK LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 1-2-3-4-5 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

LIGHT LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 2-3-4 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

We offer Eggs for Hatching in season and stock for breeding or exhibition. We sell no baby chicks. Catalog and prices on request to parties interested in the best Barred Plymouth Rock blood available. We invite you to call personally and inspect our farm and birds.

C. N. MYERS, Box E, Hanover, Pa.

Briefet D-2. "Range Paralysis," discusses in detail this mysterious poultry disease and gives the latest facts on how poultry raisers should combat it. You can obtain it by sending 6 cents in stamps to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

BIG MONEY RAISING **FROGS**

"TURN YOUR BACKYARD INTO CASH!" FREE book "Fortune in Frogs" tells how. Special breed "NUPONI GIANTS" raised any climate. Breeder lays 10,000 eggs. Bullfrogs sell $3.00 doz. **AMERICAN FROG CANNING CO., (170), New Orleans, La.**

PAYING HIGHEST PRICES FOR FANCY EGGS! as we have a special outlet for same. All we ask is a trial shipment. Reference, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, Washington Branch, New York, N. Y. **A. GULKIN, Inc., 328 Greenwich St., New York, N.Y.**

59th A. P. A. Meeting Held

The American Poultry Association during the past year was active in preventing hog growers from securing a governmental tax on poultry and in getting the government to purchase 12,000,000 dozens of eggs for relief purposes, according to President H. A. Nourse's report at the 59th annual convention of the A. P. A. in Chicago, August 6 to 8. Seventeen states and Canada were represented at the convention.

The committee on Standards, reporting on the application for admission of New Hampshire Reds to the Standard, recommended that the breeders of that variety adopt a name which would more clearly distinguish it from other varieties.

A hatchery section of the A. P. A. was organized with Mrs. L. A. Rupf, Ottawa, Kans., secretary.

All Set for Neppco Meeting

Farragut House, Rye Beach, N. H. (9 miles south of Portsmouth) will be the setting for the annual fall meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, September 13 and 14.

While most of the program will be concerned with industry problems like marketing, the hatchery code, protection for the quality breeder, fresh egg laws, the live poultry code and similar subjects, the New Hampshire poultrymen are planning such recreation that visitors will have an enjoyable time. A banquet, sight seeing trips, a short ocean trip, and swimming are some of the things planned.

For complete information on the program, write Frank Reed, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Flocks Smallest in 10 Years

The number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks on August 1 was 3 per cent less than August 1 last year and in 1932, 10 per cent less than the August 1 average for the five years from 1927 to 1931, and the smallest since 1925 when the government began to compile this information. The decreases were greatest in the Central and Southern states.

Jersey Poultrymen Plan Tour

New Jersey Poultrymen are planning a tour of leading New England poultry plants enroute to the fall meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council at Rye Beach, N. H., September 13 and 14.

Further details can be obtained from L. M. Black, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Gizzard Capsule Patent Upheld

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down a decision upholding the validity of the patent granted to Geo. H. Lee on the Gizzard Capsule, a worm capsule which is insoluble in the digestive tract until it reaches the gizzard where it is broken by the mechanical action of the gizzard, releasing the correct dosage of medicine on the worms.

Poultry Federation Formed

The National Poultry Federation, representing producing as well as distributing branches of the poultry industry, was organized recently to "function as a coordinating agency for the promotion and defense of the egg, poultry and allied industries; formulate policies of common interest to its members, represent the egg, poultry and allied industries in matters of legislation and regulation before legislative and other governmental bodies, and to conduct educational and organizational work."

It is planned to have a representative at Washington to keep in touch with any legislation affecting the poultry industry.

Jersey Poultry Code Filed

A proposed code of fair competition for the live poultry industry of New Jersey and the counties of Lackawanna, Wayne, Pike, Northampton, Bucks and Monroe, in Pennsylvania, has been filed with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Want to Modernize Buildings?

Information on how to secure some of the money which the Federal government is making available to those who wish to modernize their residences or farm buildings can be obtained by writing to The Ruberoid Co., Dept. EP, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Bulletin on Sexing Chicks

"Sexing Baby Chicks" is a title of a recently published illustrated bulletin which can be obtained by sending 25 cents to the International Baby Chick Association, 401 B. M. A. Building, Kansas City, Mo. It explains the sexing methods recommended by government experts.

Boston Entry Fee Reduced

The Boston Poultry Show, to be held January 1 to 5, 1935, has reduced its entry fee to $1.00. Many interesting features are being planned to make "the oldest poultry show in America" better than ever.

There will be another Old Guard dinner, and the Eastern Asiatic Club will hold its annual banquet during the week.

World's Fair Film Available

Poultry and farm organizations having access to a motion picture projector can borrow a three reel educational film covering the farm activities and other features of the Century of Progress. The three reel film, produced by the American Steel & Wire Company, can be borrowed by paying the transportation charges on the film to and from the Atlas Educational Film Co., Oak Park, Ill.

Long Island Egg Auction Moves

The Long Island Co-operative Egg Auction, Inc., formerly at Smithtown Branch, has moved to Central Islip, N. Y.

122 Jersey Flocks Tattooed

A total of 122 poultrymen located in 18 New Jersey counties have tattooed 104,842 chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys in order to reduce losses from theft. All tattoo marks are registered with the state police.

EGG AUCTION PRICES

Three Top Prices Quoted

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 13—Wh. Spec. Lg. 35; Br. Spec. Lg. 37; Br. Ex. Lg. 35½.

Central Islip, N. Y., Aug. 14—Blue large, 33½-37; Red large, 32½-36; Blue mediums, 30-33.

Coatesville, Pa., Aug. 16—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 32½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 31¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 31½.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 10—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 33½; Wh. Grade A Lg. 30-34½; Wh. Grade A. Med. 28-33.

Center Point, Pa., Aug. 16—Wh. Ex. Lg. 33¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 32½; Wh. Prod. Lg. 32½.

Hamden, Conn., Aug. 14—Br. Spec. Lg. 42-44; Br. Ex. Lg. 39½-42½; Wh. Prod. Lg. 35½-39½; Br. Prod. Lg. 37-39½.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 14—Wh. Fcy. Henneries 34-37¾; Wh. Fcy. Med. 33¼-35½; Wh. Grade A. 33¼-36½.

Hightstown, N. J., Aug. 13—Wh. Fcy. Henneries 33¼-35¾; Wh. Fcy. Med. 28-31; Wh. Grade A. 29-34.

Brockton, Mass., Aug. 16—Br. Spec. Lg. 39¼-43¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 37-39½; Br. Prod. Lg. 38¾.

Vineland, N. J., Aug. 16—Wh. Fcy. 34-36; Wh. Grade A. 34¾-35¾; Br. Grade A. 32½-35.

Doylestown, Pa., Aug. 16—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 32¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 33¾; Br. Lg. 31¾.

Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 17—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 31¼; Wh. Fcy. Med. 30½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 30¾.

Wooster, Ohio, Aug. 16—Wh. Ex. Lg. 27¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 24¾; Wh. Spec. Ex. 28½.

Butler, Pa., Aug. 17—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 31; Wh. Ex. Lg. 30¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 29½.

Flemington, N. J., Aug. 17—Wh. Fcy. 33¼; Wh. Grade A. 33; Br. Grade A. 31.

Bucyrus, Ohio, Aug. 12—Ex. Lg. 25½; Std. Lg. 23½; Ex. Med. 21¾.

New Holland, Pa., Aug. 13—Wh. Ex. Lg. 28½; Wh. Std. Lg. 26; Br. Ex. Lg. 27½.

Conducted by Aunt Sally

Everybody's Home Page

Everybodys Patterns

All patterns price 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

No. 670—Jaunty Model. It's a precious little model whose smart simplicity makes it especially lovely for young things for classroom. Designed for sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years.

No. 576—Darling New Blouse. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 2⅛ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 605—Smart Sailor Dress. Designed for sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅝ yards of 35-inch material with ½ yard of 32-inch or wider contrasting and 6 yards of braid.

No. 529—For Matrons. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material.

No. 642—Slimness and Chic. This dress shows a very liked way of using contrast. It is black crepe marocain with the rever vest of soft eggshell satin crepe. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT
EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Hanover, Pa.

Go Dry Those Fruits

What a summer this has been for canning and the slogan "two hours from the garden to the can" is the boast of many housewives. Another innovation is the plan of doing all of a vegetable or fruit in one day. It saves fuel and labor.

The art of drying fruit and vegetables is with us once more. Beans, peas, corn and the much maligned apple "snitz" will be our standbys for the winter. What an improvement in the drying method. Gas or electricity does the trick quickly, and is a more appetizing product in the point of appearance. The oldtime tedious way of exposure to the kitchen breeze and heat has been forgotten.

All In the Spices

Fall canning is almost finished and pickling time at its height. Pickled fruit is in favor as a substitute for a vegetable, or garnish. The hostess who surrounds the roast with spiced whole pears, crabapples or peaches does exactly the correct thing. The cost is small when the crop is abundant. For the child's school lunch the surprise of pickled fruit means a gala day.

The pickling liquid is only right when the best ingredients are used, so look well to the quality of the spices used. Do not be satisfied with shop-old spices. It is said of H. J. Heinz Company, that the only difference in their pickles and yours, is the grade of spices used. Think of that, when you buy the next lot of spices and demand the best.

Salads

If the garden has had a rotation of crops, the salad materials are yet abundant. Endive is a very appetizing base for the September salad. The delicate bleached centers have a twang that smacks of the right kind of salad greens. With endive or shredded lettuce, why not have dried fruit salad, or an egg combination with vegetables. Cream cheese fits in well with the fruit salad and add more sugar to the mayonnaise.

Eggs for Salads

Vary the ordinary slices of hard boiled eggs for the salad, by pickling the eggs in the beet jar. Quarter or halve them over the lettuce or endive base and cross with a ribbon of good homemade mayonnaise.

Devilled eggs are improved by laying the halves in a flat dish or round chop plate and covering with a thin mayonnaise dressing. For a snappy flavor, add mustard to the mayonnaise. Plain devilled eggs at a picnic are in keeping with out-of-the-hand eating, but I much prefer table service.

A fall combination salad of diced cucumbers, chunks of tomatoes and chopped celery are dressed up when the yolks of hard boiled eggs have been pressed through a coarse sieve over the salad.

Egg Recipe Contest

Be thinking up your choicest egg recipes, and try them out on an unsuspecting family, for Everybodys will be announcing an exciting contest before 1935 rolls around. See to it that old Biddy does her molting early so she will be laying heavily when the rush for more eggs arrives. We all have pet ways with eggs, and this will be your chance to cash in on that favorite. Be thinking in egg terms and join the readers of Everybodys in the Home Page contest at an early date.

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with each order for 2 tires. All Tubes New Heavy Gauge Circular Molded. Order now before offer expires.

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TIRE USERS by the thousands all over the U. S. A. vouch for the LONG, HARD SERVICE, under severest road conditions of our standard brand Tires reconstructed by the ORIGINAL SECRET YORK PROCESS. OUR 18 YEARS IN BUSINESS makes it possible to offer tires at LOWEST PRICES in history with 12 month guarantee.

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28x4.75-19		2.45	0.95
29x4.75-20		2.50	0.95
29x5.00-19		2.85	1.05
30x5.00-20		2.85	1.05
28x5.25-18		2.90	1.15
29x5.25-19		2.95	1.15
30x5.25-20		2.95	1.15
31x5.25-21		3.25	1.15
28x5.50-18		3.35	1.15
29x5.50-19		3.35	1.15
30x5.00-19		3.40	1.15
31x6.00-19		3.40	1.15
32x6.00-20		3.45	1.25
33x6.00-21		3.65	1.25
32x6.50-20		3.75	1.35

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30x3½	2.35	0.75	33x4½	3.45	1.15
31x4	2.95	0.85	34x4½	3.45	1.15
32x4	2.95	0.85	30x5	3.65	1.35
33x4	2.95	0.85	33x5	3.75	1.45
34x4	3.25	0.85	35x5	3.95	1.55

HEAVY DUTY TRUCK TIRES

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x6	$4.25	$1.95	36x6	9.95	3.95
34x5	4.25	2.00	34x7	10.95	3.95
32x6 (6)	7.95	2.75	36x8	12.45	4.25
32x6 (10)	8.95	2.75	40x8	15.95	4.95

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SEND ONLY $1.00 DEPOSIT with each tire ordered. ($4.00 deposit on each Truck Tire.) We ship balance C.O.D. Deduct 5 per cent if cash is sent in full with order. ALL TUBES BRAND NEW—GUARANTEED. Tires failing to give 12 months' service replaced at half price. ORDER NOW!

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Entries Due!

SEPTEMBER 30, 1934

Egg Quality Contest

If you have been making an effort to produce better quality eggs this summer, you are still eligible to compete for the $100 in cash prizes offered by Everybodys Poultry Magazine in its Egg Quality Contest, which closes September 30, 1934.

To the poultry raiser writing the best letter of not more than 500 words describing his or her methods of feeding, management, care of eggs after being laid, and the marketing plan followed to produce eggs of better quality, we will award a cash prize of $25. There'll be a second prize of $15, a third prize of $10, and 30 smaller cash prizes.

Your letter must be accompanied by the final entry form which can be obtained by mailing the coupon below.

When we send you the final entry form, we shall also mail you a copy of the complete 24-page manual, "How to Produce Better Eggs." It costs absolutely nothing to take part in this contest.

CLIP— — — — — — —

EGG QUALITY CONTEST EDITOR
Everybodys Poultry Magazine,
Hanover, Pa.

I wish to enter your $100 Egg Quality Contest. Please send me your free booklet, "How to Produce Better Eggs," and your final entry form.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

The size of the gizzard is influenced by the character of the feed, according to investigation conducted at the German Institute for Animal Physiology by Dr. W. Lenkeit. Without grit the gizzard was larger, thus indicating a functional adaptation resulting from the increased demands on the gizzard for comminution of the feed in the absence of grit. A feed consisting primarily of ingredients of animal origin such as milk, meat, eggs produced gizzard of the smallest weight. Evidently such a highly concentrated ration, fed as a soft, all-mash feed does not require much muscular activity, hence the smaller gizzard. Without grit volumetric capacity of the small intestines is significantly enlarged.

• • •

Range vs. Confinement is still a debated question. Although the bulk of evidence suggests that, everything else being equal, range-reared stock will produce at least as well and sometimes slightly better when confined, the same rule may not necessarily apply when dealing with flocks afflicted with fowl paralysis, leucosis or the other ailments responsible for the ever increasing pullet mortality. D. C. Kennard and V. D. Chamberlin have studied the problem for several years with flocks in which one or more of these diseases were present. The results, which according to the investigators are not conclusive, suggest:

1. That it would seem hazardous to brood chicks and grow pullets in confinement or batteries, if they are to be exposed later to contaminated soil or infections from other sources.
2. That if chicks are to be exposed to contaminated premises, the exposure should be as soon as possible after two weeks of age in order to establish a resistance.

• • •

Infectious colds in chickens are caused by a germ, for which its discoverers, Drs. C. P. Eliot and M. R. Lewis of Johns Hopkins University, propose the name Hemophilus Gallinarum. The organism is evidently identical with the one which DeBlieck found a few years ago. With almost unfailing regularity, every year or two the isolation and identification of the causative organism of colds in fowl is announced. It is hoped that this time the real culprit has been apprehended, because identifying the cause usually suggests in which direction the remedy might be found.

• • •

Are fowl paralysis and "big liver" disease manifestations of the same disease? This is a hotly debated question which Dr. R. Fenstermacher of the University of Minnesota, answers in the negative. A study of the familial incidence of leucosis demonstrated that the disease was materially reduced in the second generation. This bears out the observance often made in the field that the disease will gradually disappear in time, a phenomenon which can plausibly be explained on the grounds that the susceptible birds gradually "fall by the wayside" and that consequently reproduction is increasingly confined to the less susceptible bird, or, perhaps we should say, to the more resistant specimens. In this test, Dr. Fenstermacher could not transmit the disease by contact nor by artificial inoculation.

A thrush-like disease, causing heavy losses, is becoming increasingly prevalent in some sections of the country. Exhaustive study of the disease by Dr. Erwin Jungherr, of the Connecticut State College, constitutes the most outstanding contribution to the knowledge of this trouble.

The disease which is scientifically known as moniliasis or oidiomycosis—depending on the causative organism—usually manifests itself by some of the following symptoms: Whitish ulcers or false membranes in the crop, often accompanied by "sour crop," brownish and slimy deposits on the stomach and ulcers in the gizzard. In very young chicks the lesions, consisting of pinhead-size, whitish nodules in the crop, are often so small that they might be easily overlooked.

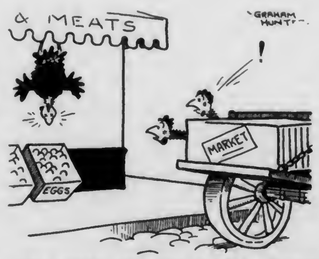
Circumstantial evidence suggests that the disease can be transmitted through the agency of the egg, presumably on the egg. The chicks which survived made good recovery and 60 days after hatching developed into normal birds. Simple disinfection procedures, as practiced on the average poultry farm, have been of no value. Iodine preparations proved effective.

• • •

The larvae of certain roundworms feed upon living bacteria. Dr. R. E. Rebrassler states in the Journal of the A. V. M. A. that such worm eggs placed in a sterile medium will hatch, but the larvae cannot live long enough to become infectious. These findings, confirming observations of other investigators, throw light on an important phase of the life cycle of such parasites; such information is bound to be helpful in leading us on the way to practical and effective control measures.

• • •

Force-molting and all-night lights raised production for the test period of six months from 48 to 62 eggs per hen, as compared with a flock not force molted and not under lights. Repeating the test a year later, King and Trollope, recorded similar results: 66 vs. 90 eggs for an 8 months period. The returns above feed cost were proportionately increased and mortality was slightly less, while forced molting together with all-night lights apparently have a tendency to lower the hatching power of the eggs produced. The low production of the flocks involved and the fact that the tests did not cover a full year are some of the factors precluding definite conclusions.



"No wonder she looks so funny—lookit all th' eggs she's laid!!"

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In the minds of a few poultrymen, however, these questions about complete feeding remained:

1. Can body weight be maintained without a night feeding of grain?
2. Will a cropful of mash meet the feed requirements of a bird during a long winter night?
3. How can birds that are accustomed to eating grain be weaned away from their habit of waiting for the night grain feed?

These last remaining questions are now answered in one sweep by the development of the dry compressed Layena Checkers, to be fed with Layena Mash.

With a complete feed such as Layena, maintaining body weight depends wholly upon the bird eating sufficient feed. Some timid birds and some heavy layers do not always have time to fill their crops with dry mash before going to roost. In ten minutes' time these birds can eat as much Layena in the compressed Checker form as they would eat of dry mash in two hours. Feeding Checkers at night is much simpler than feeding moistened mash.

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Layena Checkers make the program of feeding birds accustomed to waiting for their evening feed very simple. Checkers are placed before the birds just before roosting time. The birds relish Checkers and quickly consume a cropful — in reality a double cropful of feed.

PURINA MILLS 819 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

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3 NIGHT—birds go to roost with a cropful of Layena Checkers, which will carry them through the longest and coldest nights.

NOTE: Layena Checkers are not sold west of Pennsylvania and Alabama

OCTOBER 1934

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

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It has been found that nicotine is the surest and safest material for expelling round worms (*ascaridia lineata*) from poultry. (The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture recognizes no material or combination of materials as being effective against all kinds of poultry worms. No treatment for tapeworms and caeca worms is accepted by parasitologists.)

How to best administer nicotine in sufficient quantity and strength to get the worms, and without harming the bird, have been big problems. These problems have been definitely solved in Dr. Hess Poultry Worm Powder. Because it is in combination with other elements its worm-expelling power is not released until it reaches the lower intestine, where the worms are. Because it is in powder form it can be given in a very small quantity of regular mash.

Dr. Hess Poultry Worm Powder has already been proved for you—has been proved in tests with thousands of birds. *In these tests, it was over 95 per cent efficient!* It does its work generally within 24 hours. It has not the slightest harmful effect on the bird. Does not throw a flock off production or affect feed consumption.

And another important point, the cost of using Dr. Hess Poultry Worm Powder is very small—about a cent per bird for the smallest flocks and a half-cent per bird for the larger flocks.

So see your local Dr. Hess dealer for Dr. Hess Poultry Worm Powder. He has it in various-size packages. Purchase the package that contains enough to dose your entire flock. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

NOTE If you prefer individual treatment to flock treatment, you can also purchase Dr. Hess Poultry Worm Tablets. They contain exactly the same material in every respect as Dr. Hess Poultry Worm Powder. Only difference is that the powder has been pressed into tablets for individual dosing.

DR. HESS

• POULTRY WORM POWDER

Through *the* Editor's Specs

Those Sexed Chicks—Judging from the amount of interest displayed in chick sexing at the baby chick convention in Cleveland and at various state poultry meetings now in progress, quite a few hatcherymen are going to dabble with sexed chicks during the coming hatching season.

What affect sexed chicks may have upon the poultry industry depends largely on what kind of a provision is inserted in the hatchery code governing their sale. If the code makes it necessary for a hatcheryman to deliver both the cockerel and pullet chicks to a customer, but separated as to sexes, there is no danger that there will be any great overproduction of pullets next season.

There'll be some who do a mighty fine job of sexing chicks. Others won't be so accurate. It is a knack not so easily acquired.

In our opinion, this sexed chick proposition is something that both hatcherymen and commercial poultrymen should approach with caution. It is nothing to get unduly excited about.

50-Cent Eggs?—Economists who try to determine just what the future holds for poultry raisers generally make a deep study of every bit of information they can obtain regarding the total egg production, cold storage holdings, egg consumption, feed prices and consumer buying power. If we analyze the present situation on the basis of those points, we will find the poultry outlook substantially sound.

Brightest spot in the picture is that farm flocks on September 1 were 4.5 per cent smaller than they were a year ago, 10.9 per cent smaller than the 1927-31 average for that date, and were laying 5 per cent less eggs than a year ago. The drought-hit states have shown the greatest reduction in size of flocks and egg yield, while the North Atlantic states have shown a slight increase. All this is reflected in egg receipts, which for August were the lowest in 14 years at the four leading markets.

Cold storage holdings in late spring had the prospect of becoming excessively large, but with reduced summer egg yield, eggs began to come out of storage much earlier and at a faster rate. Thus, the storage situation—considering both shell and frozen eggs—is better than it was a month ago and better than a year ago.

Feed prices are higher than a year ago, but they are offset to quite a degree by higher egg prices. The egg-feed ratio has fluctuated since early July, running favorable at times, then turning slightly unfavorable. We have reason to believe that it will turn favorable in October and remain so during the balance of the year.

Consumption is bobbing up and down, but it is practically the same as it was a year ago. Consumption should continue to hold its own, despite the artificially created unemployment brought about by strikes. It would show definite gains if strikes were ended.

If general business conditions show merely slight gains during the fall months, our guess is that New York quotations will reach 50 cents and that the price peak will come later than it has during the past two years. Prices of beef and pork are up. They should not furnish any competition to eggs and poultry.

A Fresh Egg Law That Is A Law—It is one thing to put laws on the statute books, but quite another matter to enforce them. In New Jersey, the fresh egg law which became effective on July 1 after poultry raisers of that state had waged a vigorous fight, is not one of those dust gathering laws.

Alben E. Jones, supervisor of poultry products marketing for the N. J. Department of Agriculture, reports that 5,000 retail stores handling eggs have been inspected since July 1. As a result of these inspections, nearly 100 retailers were found to be using "fresh" in violation of the law. They were summoned for hearings and fines totaling $875 have been paid.

Friendly Help—We get a great deal of pleasure out of the requests for sample copies which come to our office from poultry raisers who make such remarks as, "I hear a lot of talk about Everybodys," or "A friend told me about Everybodys."

We make no pretense of publishing a magazine which pleases every poultry raiser, but we do get some satisfaction in knowing that we have so many readers who think well enough of Everybodys Poultry Magazine to tell others about it. You can be sure that this friendly help is appreciated, and that we are always glad to send sample copies to Everybodys to folks who learn about us through our regular subscribers.

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It is like pouring water on the laying house floor if you do not follow the principles outlined in this article.

WET LITTER

By Carl H. Schroeder

IT'S like a temperance lecturer having his horrible example walk out on him, to read the conclusions of two experiment stations to the effect that it makes no difference to the flock whether the litter is dry or wet. The Iowa Station reports that moisture conditions, which ordinarily would be considered very bad, had apparently no detrimental effect on the flock. At the Nebraska Station a wide range of humidity did not appear to affect egg production, nor the hatching quality of the eggs.

Dampness and Health

Nevertheless, those of us who would rather be safe than too optimistic will continue to cling to the traditional assumption that wet litter isn't good for the flock. None of the reports to the contrary have been published in sufficient detail to tell whether the results could perhaps be interpreted differently. At any rate, it would be well to watch the scientific woodpile very closely for signs of dark-skinned life and to keep our fingers crossed.

The supposition that wet litter does not endanger the health of the flock would be equivalent to a complete denial of the indisputable fact that moisture is one of the conditions favorable to the development and multiplication of the causative organisms of a number of diseases, notably coccidiosis, blackhead, aspergillosis and moniliasis. In this connection one should not assume that coccidiosis is limited to immature stock and that, therefore, such a precautionary measure as provision of dry litter is of no significance in the management of the laying house.

No less an authority than the renowned winner of the Nobel prize, Dr. Leonard Hill, points out that feet and legs kept in a damp, cold environment cause vaso-constriction, resulting in a congestion of the nasal lining and a constriction of the respiratory passages, thus rendering the individual more susceptible to colds and kindred ailments. Pasteur's pertinent observation that chickens kept standing in a few inches of water were more susceptive to fowl cholera also can not be overlooked.

That it pays to keep the litter dry and clean is suggested by the graph on page 300, which illustrates the observation made by the late Homer Jackson at the Sunny Crest Farm. It is admitted that, in the absence of a check lot which would serve as a yardstick in making comparisons, this kind of data lacks scientific standing, but nevertheless the results are too striking to be ignored.

Last, but not least, to the conscientious poultryman wet litter has a nuisance value that can not be evaluated in dollars and cents.

Even on wet litter success may follow your flock, but more likely your flock will be gaining on it all the time and finally be out of sight with no chance for success to catch up. Until science and practice have knocked the conception that wet litter is not harmful into something even less sensible than the proverbial cocked hat, it is well to safeguard the flock against the dangers that damp litter might spawn. The chances are, on wet litter the flock's constitution will soon need amendments.

The ability to prevent or control such conditions as damp litter is elicited by an understanding of the fundamental causes. Let us, therefore, consider briefly how moisture comes into the hen house.

We carry water into the poultry house by pail or pipe-line. Every

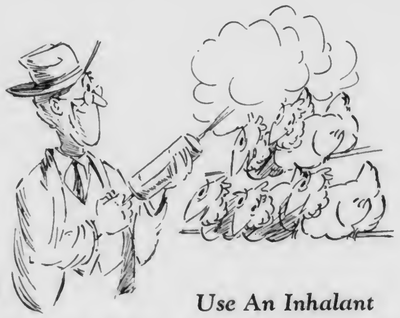
Please turn to page 300

Fighting Those Fall COLDS

Quick action in fighting colds as soon as they are noticed can generally avert serious and costly slumps in egg production. It is for this reason that we present these suggestions for fighting simple colds. Specific information on fighting roup, bronchitis and chicken pox, also remedies to use, are contained in Brieflet D-1, which can be had by sending a 3-cent stamp to our Subscriber Service Bureau.—Editor

Give Flock A Laxative

After you have disposed of the extremely weak birds which have their eyes plastered shut and have little chance to live, administer a laxative. One pound of Epsom salts dissolved in water and mixed with just enough mash that 100 layers can clean up at one feeding will do the trick. Removal of the litter is desirable after the treatment has taken effect. Feed liberally of greens to prevent further constipation. Have you wormed your flock this fall? Worm infested birds are usually very susceptible to colds. Do not crowd. Allow 3 to 4 square feet of space per bird.



Use An Inhalant

At the first sign of sniffling or sneezing, get on the job with the inhalant or "gas" treatment. The most common method of administering an inhalant is to spray it over the birds after they have gone to roost, but alternate methods of creating the vapors are suggested by most manufacturers. Best results are obtained in heated houses. Clean and disinfect drinking fountains daily. Use a recommended disinfectant in the water to prevent the spread of colds to other members of the poultry flock.

Watch Your Ventilation

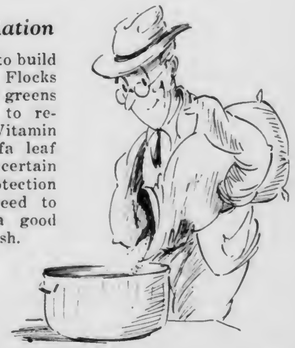
Don't close house too tightly at night. Allow plenty of roost space and see that there is a moderate movement of air around the birds at night, but guard against drafts. Poorly located ventilating shafts frequently cause trouble. If dampness is common, be sure to read article on opposite page. It suggests ways to overcome this condition.

Confine Sick Fowls

As soon as sniffling is detected in the flock, remove the affected birds from the flock and put them in a warm dry room. You can spot these birds easily after dark with a flashlight. The cheesy matter gathered around the eyes and nostrils can often be pressed out. Have plenty of disinfectant on hand when doing this. A daily moist mash feeding will help to pep up lagging appetites. Use an inhalant on the special "patients" too.

Feed Complete Ration

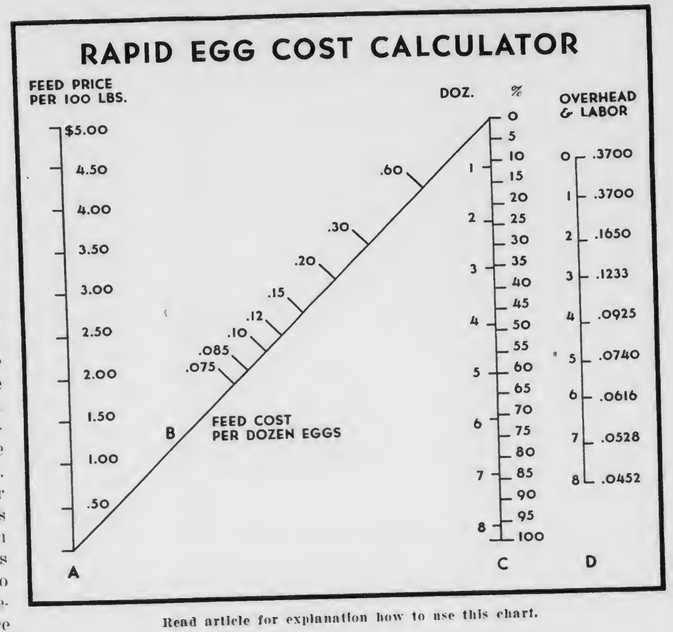
Good feeding helps to build resistance to colds. Flocks that are deprived of greens are very susceptible to respiratory diseases. Vitamin A as found in alfalfa leaf meal, yellow corn and certain fish oils, is good protection against colds. No need to worry if you use a good commercial laying mash.



What Do Your Eggs Cost?

This Chart Makes It Easy to Find Out

By Willard C. Thompson



Read article for explanation how to use this chart.

TWO New Jersey egg farmers chanced to arrive at my office at the same time one morning recently. Both had come in to discuss the present grain and egg prices and to find out if anybody knew just what was liable to happen during the coming year.

One man had his feed bills for the past year with him. He was worried because everything which he had to buy to feed his hens had cost so much money, and also because prices had varied so widely. He said, "I never know where I am at."

The other poultry farmer immediately agreed that he too, as one of the hundreds of egg farmers who have to depend largely upon purchased food stuffs, had wondered what was happening in the grain and feed business. The second man had brought along his pen records of daily egg yields and wanted me to go over them and tell him if his flocks had done as well as the average.

Three Things Affect Costs

I had been doing some figuring and drawing just the day before these men came into my office, and the drawing lay on my desk before me that morning. As they talked I pushed the drawing, which is reproduced on this page, out in front of them and said, "You've laid your fingers on two of the three controlling factors which determine the cost of producing a dozen of eggs, and, therefore, which in comparison with market prices for eggs determine the margin of profit in table egg production."

We discussed the matter a few minutes and then I asked, "Do either of you know, week by week, just what it has been costing you to produce your eggs, and would it not be a helpful guide in the conduct of your business if you could, even daily, determine what it was costing you to produce each dozen of eggs sold?"

At once they agreed that it might save them considerable money if they were aware week by week just what it was costing them to produce the eggs they were selling. "Well," I said, "that's what these pages of figures have been made for and what this queer looking drawing is for, exactly."

They were interested, and began to see a practical value attaching to that bit of research. It was pointed out, first of all, that the figures were not just made up out of thin air, but were based upon averages taken from many farms for many years. Their own feed cost figures and their own flock egg yield records were right there, and so for the next hour, we used them together with the drawing, and set down for each poultryman the story, in that case for each month because our time was limited, as to just how the cost of egg production has been affected during the past year by the cost of feeds, and the percentage of egg yield.

After that hour of calculations, every one of them simple, easy, and rapidly made, they sat back and viewed the results. The first man spoke up, "Well, I see three things very plainly. It makes all the difference in the world what prices I have to pay for poultry feed, what egg production I can get out of my birds, and what overhead I have to carry." The other poultryman immediately rejoined, "Yes, we've got to keep two of those things down, and the other up."

That hit the nail on the head! Unless we do stop frequently to check up on what it is actually costing to produce eggs, we are apt to go on, and fail to make the

Please turn to page 293

THE Poultryman who selects for layers only fully matured pullets which have big, sound frames and bodies is laying the foundation for stabilized production and a decided reduction in "laying house mortality."

Put your pullets on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. It is an assurance that they will produce their quota of large marketable eggs with sound shells.

The nutritious, careful composition of Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash provides for the maintaining of the laying hen in sound body weight and health as well as for producing the maximum number of eggs—high class eggs—eggs that will bring a good price. Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is a uniform, complete and clean feed. It gives results which produce profits.

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Everyone knows Nicotine is best for destroying round and pin worms—that Kamala gets the tape worms. But, government bulletins say—when given together these drugs interfere with each other and satisfactory results are impossible.

Pratts new N-K Capsule revolutionizes worming because it works by SPLIT-ACTION! First, by releasing nicotine into the intestines to kill large round and pin worms. Hours later—an **inside** capsule is crushed by the gizzard to release fresh, full-strength Kamala to destroy tape worms. In one operation, at one low cost, worms are cleaned out as thoroughly as though you had used two separate capsules.

Stop using treatments that the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture says get just **part** of the worms. Only Pratts N-K Capsules have "Split-Action". They cost no more. Get your supply now—to delay worming is dangerous!

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If dealer cannot supply, check the package wanted, enclose amount specified together with your name and address, and mail to

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No. of Capsules	Birds Over 3 lbs. (Adult Size)	Birds 3 lbs. and Under; (Chick and Pullet Size)
50	☐ $0.85	☐ $0.55
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1000	☐ 10.00	☐ 6.50

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PATENT APPLIED FOR

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How Long Is Peat Moss Good?

W. N. L., N. Y.—Not long ago I visited a poultry farm where the peat moss litter was about to be changed after being in the laying house for a year. The litter was dry and somewhat dusty, but did not seem to give off any strong odors. The length of time that peat moss can be used as litter in a laying house would depend largely on climatic conditions, number of layers in house, ventilation and the presence of any disease conditions. In cases of coccidiosis outbreaks, for example, cleaning would have to be somewhat frequent. Under average conditions, however, peat moss should be good for several months.

Double Yolk Eggs

T. B., Ill. — Double-yolked eggs are rather common occurrences. They generally occur when two ova are released from the ovary into the mouth of the oviduct at the same time. By the time the yolks have developed and moved along into the oviduct to the section where the white is added, the albumen or white that ordinarily surrounds one yolk surrounds both yolks because they are so close together.

Sometimes double-yolked eggs occur when a developing yolk stops in its progress through the oviduct until another yolk catches up with it. There is really nothing that can be done to avoid the production of double-yolked eggs other than to dispose of the hens laying these freak eggs.

Meaning of "R.C." and "S.C."

S. K., N. Y.—The letters "R.C." and "S.C." preceding the name of a breed of poultry such as White Leghorn refers to the type of comb. "R.C." indicates a rose comb, while "S.C." indicates a single comb. Rose comb varieties of poultry are claimed to be much less susceptible to frostbitten combs, which is probably very true, but the unusual popularity of Single Comb White Leghorns leads me to believe that comb type does not receive so much consideration when most folks select a breed of poultry.

Pullets Have Bald Heads

A. S., N. Y.—I am inclined to believe that lice and possibly feather mites are causing the bald heads on your White Leghorn pullets. Have you examined your pullets closely?

A very common method of treating chickens for lice, when you do not care to handle each bird, is to apply a thin stream of nicotine sulphate solution to the roosts about a half hour before the pullets go to roost for the night. The fumes generated by the body heat of the birds rise and penetrate the feathers, causing death of the lice. Several treatments may be required when the birds are heavily infested.

As an extra precaution, it might be well to put a drop of nicotine sulphate solution on the feathers back of the neck on each pullet. It will help to make the treatment more effective in getting rid of head lice.

Paint the roosts and all cracks and crevices around the roosts with a coal tar disinfectant, so as to destroy any mites that may be lurking there.

Who Breeds Black Breasted Red Malays?

H. W. K., Pa.—I regret that I am unable to locate the name of any breeder of Black Breasted Red Malays. Perhaps one of readers who sees this item can give me the information to pass on to you.

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

The poultry outlook for fall and winter continues good.

Egg production is still very much behind last year. August egg receipts at the four leading markets (New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia) were almost 14 per cent under August, 1933, and were the lowest in 14 years for that month. Receipts at these same markets for the first eight days of September were about 11 per cent less than a year ago.

Government figures compiled from information obtained by 20,000 crop reporters shows egg production per farm flock on September 1 about 5 per cent below that on the same day of last year, and 17 per cent below the five-year average for 1927 to 1931. The sharpest reduction occurred in the North Central States where production decreased 10 per cent from last year. The North Atlantic States are the only ones to show an increase in production and number of layers over a year ago.

The August advance in egg prices was the greatest in a number of years, but the rise was arrested and prices remained about the same for the first two weeks of September, when they began to rise again. Mixed standards were quoted at 25 cents in New York City on September 17 compared to 19-19¾ cents on the corresponding day of last year. Nearby and Midwestern hennery specials were quoted at 31-33 cents on that day compared to 30½-31 a year ago. Refrigerator standards brought 22-24½ cents in New York City on September in contrast to 17½-18½ a year ago.

August withdrawals of storage eggs came near being double the withdrawals of August, 1933, so the storage situation continues to improve.

Shell eggs in storage on September 1 totaled 7,936,000 cases, compared to 8,944,000 cases on September 1, 1933, and 8,568,000 cases for the five-year average on that date. The combined holdings of shell and frozen eggs on September 1 are 6 per cent less than a year ago.

Apparently, farm poultry raisers in the Midwest are still reducing their flocks. The receipts of poultry at 216 Western packing plants for the week ending September 1 showed a gain of 21.51 per cent over last year.

Storage holdings of poultry on September 1 were a trifle under a year ago, but in breaking down the holdings into the various classifications, we find an increase in the holdings of broilers, roasters and turkeys.

What Do Your Eggs Cost?

[Continued from page 290]

necessary changes in management and practice which might correct past errors and maintain a better margin of profit on egg production.

This article cannot aim to list the various points in management which were set down for those two poultrymen that morning in my office. Space does not permit. Rather, it is the purpose here to show my readers the chart which I showed to those men and which they took home with them to use throughout the coming year, as one of them put it, "to find out whether we're coming or going."

Explaining the Chart

The upright line at the extreme left of the chart, marked (A), refers to the feed price per 100 pounds. This price is the total cost of the ration, grain and mash.

The slanting line, marked (B), is the line on which one reads the feed cost of producing one dozen of eggs. Only a few values have been charted, because it is very easy for the user of the chart to guess quite accurately at values lying in between points marked on the chart—and it avoids a confusing mass of figures.

The second upright line, marked (C), serves a double purpose, it will be observed. On the left side of this vertical line are to be found the figures 1 to 8 inclusive, and these represent dozens of eggs per day per 100 layers — reading from the top downwards. On the right side of this same line will be found the per cent of egg yield per day per 100 layers—again reading from the top downwards.

The upright line at the extreme right, marked (D), refers to the daily overhead and labor costs per 100 layers. It shows at a glance the cost per dozen of eggs produced which must be added to the feed cost in order to determine the final actual total cost of producing a dozen of eggs.

Now, for the average egg farm, this last item, overhead and labor, may safely be assumed to be a cost figure which will not vary very much and which, therefore, may be taken to be a constant—that is the same at all times. It has been found that under average egg farm conditions this figure is 37 cents per day per 100 hens, and this includes such things as taxes, interest, insurance, and labor. If a poultryman knows his own overhead and labor costs to differ from this figure, he may easily change the values in the (D) column, by dividing his actual figure by 1, 2, . . . 8.

Usually the best way to get to understand a new chart is to use it in a case that is typical. Let me take the first example which one of my friends found in his own flock records. At the time in case, his actual feed

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offer labor-saving method of combating intestinal Coccidiosis

TEST after test during the past 3 years show that flocks of pullets going into the laying house with intestinal Coccidiosis, can be kept at reasonably high production by giving them Beacon Special Coccidiosis Mash. At the same time mortality can be held down.

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How to Feed

Laying pullets that have intestinal Coccidiosis, enteritis, etc., should be fed 3 to 4 pounds per 100 birds daily at noon. Continue feeding every day until the birds improve when CC pellets may be decreased or alternated with Fleshing Pellets. During this treatment, Egg Mash and Grain must be fed as usual.

Your Beacon dealer will gladly supply you with this feed.

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Also Poultry Worm Tablets Lederle.

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MAKES LAYERS OUT OF LOAFERS

Successful Grain Sprouter grows in week's time 3 bu. low cost egg making green feed from 1 bu. high priced grain. Get lowest summer prices now on Brooder Houses, Incubators, Stoves, etc., with small down payment, delivery later. Postal brings information. Specify which interests you mostly. Des Moines Incubator Co., 564 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa.

cost per 100 pounds was $3.00 and his average egg yield for the week in case was 24 per cent, or 2 dozen eggs per day per 100 layers.

Well, then, simply lay a ruler, or any straight edge, across the chart so that the edge is exactly over the point "$3.00" on the (A) line, and exactly over the point "2" on the left side of the (C) line. Then it is found that the straight edge passes over the line (B)—the slanted line—at a point marked ".30." This means that if he was paying $3.00 per 100 pounds for feed and was getting only 24 per cent production, the feed cost per dozen of eggs was 30 cents.

Then switch the straight edge around to pass over this point '.30' on the slanted line (B) and also through the point 2 on the righthand line (D). Add the .30 and the .1650, getting $.465. This means, then, that with feed costing $3.00 per hundred, and egg yield running at 24 per cent production, it is actually costing the poultryman approximately (and the figure is remarkably close to actual) 46½ cents per dozen to produce.

For the same week the second poultryman looked up his records. Incidentally, he came from a different part of the state. His feed cost had been $2.75 and his egg yield 64 per cent. By following the same procedure, in a fraction of a minute he determined that his feed cost had been 10 cents per dozen and his total cost $.168 (16 8-10 cents per dozen—do not neglect those tenths, for in a large amount of egg production they mean a lot).

And so my two friends went back over the year's records. One week the one would win out and then again the other would come out ahead. In the end, they agreed that they had been startled by the results and had been sold on the idea of keeping overhead, labor, and feed costs down to a minimum, and of doing everything possible to secure higher egg yields. They left me, determined to use the chart every two weeks at least, through the coming year, just as a check on their management.

Maybe my reader will find it interesting and valuable to do the same thing. The chart in this article may be cut out, stuck on a flat cardboard and used directly. For the moment, it doesn't make any difference where I, as a statistician, got that chart, or how I know that it is drawn right, and the lines are properly placed with regard to each other—and, of course, those things are what give it any value whatever. It is simply a device which has been made from actual observations on hundreds of farms where egg production is a major enterprise.

Waiter—"Did you ever taste any chicken soup like this?"

Diner—"Yes, a few years ago when I was taking a hot water cure."—New Bedford Standard.

PILOT BRAND NRA

Oyster Shell Flake is the safest and most productive Egg Shell material obtainable.

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

Mrs. C. H. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting eggs. She says:

"On Nov. 1st, our 150 pullets were not laying. I gave them Don Sung and got 364 eggs in the next 3 weeks; sold $75 worth in December, and $100 worth in January. The birds were strong and healthy all winter, and cackled like it was spring."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mrs. Wagner used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 187 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

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TRIPLES WINTER EGG YIELD

300 CANDLE POWER of brilliant, white light turns night into day. Every poultryman knows longer working days for hens means more eggs. Here's a wonder invention—a handy, portable, absolutely safe lantern—just right to light the henhouse. All the advantages of electricity at 1/10 the cost. Burns 96% air and only 4% fuel. Instant-lighting, simple, easy to operate. No danger. The most practical henhouse light ever invented.

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This Month With *your* Flock

Labor Saving Devices

The business poultryman of today must be on the constant alert to find methods that will reduce labor and enable him to care for a larger number of birds. Here are some labor saving methods.

1. Hopper feeding everything. Hopper feeding of grain in experiments at Kentucky, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and other places has been shown to be as efficient as hand feeding, and it certainly reduces the labor and eliminates the necessity of being on hand at certain hours every day for hand feeding. These experiments included the heavier breeds as well as Leghorns.

2. Running water. One of the biggest jobs around a poultry farm is carrying water, especially when the birds are laying heavily and drinking a lot. If at all possible water should be piped to each pen and hooked up with an automatic valve that will keep a fresh supply of good water available at all times with little or no labor. eliminate one of the big labor items.

3. Feed bins in each house. Another laborious task is carrying feed each day from some central place. If bins or barrels could be placed in each house, or each pen, and these filled weekly by hauling in a truck or wagon from the storage place, another laborious job could be eliminated. The feed hoppers could be filled as needed from these bins or barrels.

Temporary Houses

The poultryman who finds that he has more pullets and cockerels on hand than he can house conveniently should make use of his summer range shelters as temporary quarters. About all that is needed to turn a range shelter into satisfactory quarters during the fall and early winter is to cover the sides and back with insulation board or an asphalt lined kraft building paper which is now on the market. Range reared birds should be able to spend the next two months in such a shelter without suffering any ill effects.

Lights on Hens

Hens are pretty well down in production by this time. Their production can be held up, however, or possibly increased, by using lights. These lights can be continued until December

[Please turn to page 297]

1 out of 5 Pullet Layers DIE!

STOP THIS 20% LOSS

WITH PRATTS PLAN FOR 3 YEARS' EGG PRODUCTION

You can't afford to lose one-fifth your laying pullets every year. Yet government surveys show this high mortality is the rule rather than the exception. In feeding for egg production, don't forget the hen must live to pay you back. She needs Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash not only for greater egg production but also to build vigor, strength and resistance to disease. To feed today's highly-strung pullets, home-made, inferior, forcing or haphazardly balanced foods, is to openly invite ruin.

Poultrymen everywhere are hailing Pratts Plan for 3 Years of Egg Production. It assures strong healthy flocks without sacrificing egg profits. It's a plan that has been carefully developed by Pratt Food Company, who are not only leaders in the field of poultry feeds and medicines, but are noted for their own contest winning birds and the long life of their flocks.

Pratts have studied pullet layer mortality from all angles. They have built Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash to produce an abundance of vitality and reserve strength together with high egg yield. Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash is a special formula to build stamina, to promote growth while pullets lay—a formula that encourages normal glandular functions, which effect disease resistance, and a formula that produces a record yield of profitable eggs.

Pratts Plan for 3 Years of Egg Production is Free. Investigate it today. It's a proved plan. Tested on the Pratt Experiment Farm, it is bringing sensational results wherever tried. Go to your nearest Pratt dealer for your copy or write Pratt Food Company, Dept. 703, Philadelphia, Pa. It is sent without cost or obligation. Get your copy today.

NRA

PRATTS *Buttermilk Laying Mash*

Pratt Food Company, Dept. 703 Philadelphia, Pa.

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"I AM getting 86% egg production from pullets only six months old," writes an Indiana poultryman who feeds his birds yeast. "Through the winter I always get 75% so I am not taking a chance and not using yeast." Nor are any of the hundreds of other poultry raisers who have tried feeding mash fermented with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. "I have never seen anything like the way my yeast-fed hens lay and lay and keep on laying," writes one (Mich.). "My two year old hens are laying 65%," says another (Pa.). "Our hens are producing a larger and heavier egg since we put them on yeast," writes a third (N. Y.).

Try fermenting your regular mash with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam this fall and see how it gives you more eggs, heavier eggs, a longer laying season, healthier and more vigorous birds. It's a simple, easy, *proved* way to boost egg production just when prices are highest!

4-lb. box of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, enough for 300 lbs. of mash, only $1 at your dealer's. Or sent anywhere in U. S. A. on receipt of check or money order.

Write for free copy of new book, "Profitable Feeding Methods," which tells many other advantages of yeast feeding. Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. D, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

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Keeping Up Pullet BODY WEIGHT

By Harry R. Lewis

Mark 10 or 12 pullets with brightly colored leghands, weighing them at intervals of two weeks to detect any loss of weight.

THE natural tendency of all animals is to maintain a normal physical condition and a normal body weight before they will produce a product outside of their body. In the case of poultry we cannot expect pullets which are thin and below normal weight to produce many eggs, nor to produce eggs of normal size. To be a profitable producer a pullet must not only be well grown and vigorous with a good body framework, but she must be well fleshed, preferably with a slight surplus fat.

Weight Losses Dangerous

This problem of pullet body weight becomes extremely serious in the fall of the year, especially a month or two after the pullets are placed in their laying quarters. They may have grown well on the range, and when put into the laying houses they are well fleshed and in a properly weighted condition, but due to faulty feeding, increased production and a changed environment, many of them lose weight consistently which results in loss of feathers, decreased egg production and susceptibility to diseases.

A normal pullet, properly fed and cared for, has not attained her normal body weight when she starts producing in the fall, but should continue to put on weight gradually until she is about a year old, or until the following spring, at which time she reaches her hen or adult condition. Pullets which are induced through proper care and feeding, to not only maintain their initial weight but to gain weight gradually are usually well-feathered, vigorous birds, free from epidemic diseases and maintaining a satisfactory egg production of good sized eggs.

Too great emphasis cannot be put upon the importance of checking the body weights of certain birds in each pen every week or two. It is well to mark 10 or a dozen pullets in each pen when brought in off the range by a bright colored leg band, or by a spot of aniline dye on the wing or back of the bird. Any method of marking is satisfactory so that they can be quickly detected from the rest of the birds. This makes it possible to go into the pen, preferably when the birds are on the perch at night, and handle each of these especially marked birds and weigh them, keeping a record of their weight, remembering the initial pullet weight should be maintained and a slight increase noted.

But you ask, how can this body weight be maintained?

It can best be maintained by keeping a good well-balanced egg laying mash, dry, before the birds continuously and feeding them substantially of grains morning and night—a slight feeding in the morning and a heavy grain feeding late in the afternoon at such time that they can fill their crops before going on to the perches. Right here it is well to appreciate that every studious poultry feeder studies his birds continuously, watches their appetites and goes through the pens at night handling the birds, seeing if their crops are full and seeing if they are well fleshed, and in addition to this he studies the egg production record, watches the size of eggs and increases his grain feeding as the demands of the birds indicate the need for same.

Wet Mashing Helps

Where an all-mash plan is used, it is possible to increase the intake of feed by giving the birds a moist mash each day, preferably at noon. Several feed manufacturers have recently brought mash in pellet form on the market. The use of pellets, which is mash compressed into smaller space, makes it possible for the hen to increase her intake of raw materials with which to manufacture eggs and to avoid those losses in weight which result from heavy production.

It is also important to have plenty of feeder space. A good rule is to allow 1 foot of feeder space for every five layers. It is also important to keep the mash hoppers near the drinking water supply for by having them together the birds are induced to eat more mash through the ability to drink frequently while they are eating. We must remember that the cause of a great majority of early winter epidemics of disease, scabby looking flocks, poorly feathered and unsatisfactory egg production, both as to size and number, are due in the majority of cases to failure on the part of the poultryman to maintain the body weight of laying pullets. Just give this problem careful thought and study and you will find it one of the most profitable things you can do

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 295]

when they can be discontinued and the birds allowed to rest and molt if they are to be used as breeders.

If not to be used as breeders, the lights can be continued until later when molting will gradually take place anyhow. This scheme will give more high priced eggs in the fall and winter and fewer cheap ones in the spring and summer. All-night lights may be necessary to get a satisfactory late fall and winter production from hens.

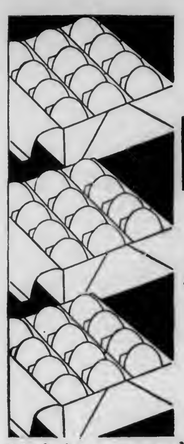
Pickout Control

"If you have prolapsus and cannibalism losses, don't say it is too bad and let it pass; do something," declares Roy E. Jones, Connecticut Agriculture College. He recommends the adoption of the following practices as aids in controlling cannibalism:

1. Tip beaks or use vent shields when pullets are housed.
2. If trouble occurs, stay in pen until offenders are identified.
3. Treat birds with tar or chick-repellant.
4. Spray fluff feathers with one part tar and two parts linseed oil.
5. Feed a higher protein ration.
6. Feed less corn and more barley, wheat and oats.
7. Allow at least 3 to 4 square feet of floor space.
8. Allow at least 2 inches mash hopper space per bird.
9. Keep pullets busy or turn them outdoors.
10. Darken nests and houses if necessary.

"What's your father's business, son?"

"Well, he's postmaster, Justice of the Peace, deals in real estate, sells Ford parts, incubators, chicken feed, poultry and eggs. I reckon you'd call his place a drugstore." — El Paso News.



Every Poultryman should consider these facts!

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NEPPCO Holds Record Meeting

Northeastern Poultry Producers Council Meeting Attracts Nearly 500—Egg Laws Urged—Report Racketeers Driven to Cover—Relief Egg Purchases Asked—More Statistics Wanted

By Wallace S. Moreland

POULTRYMEN in the northeastern states from Maine to Virginia have set a new high in regional co-operation that poultry producers in other sections of the country should try to emulate.

This lesson was outstanding among the many that were fruits of the fourth annual fall conference of the still young but lusty Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, which met last month at Rye Beach, N. H. In its less than four years of life, the Council had never gone so far north for an annual conference, and during that same period the Council has never put on a program that went across so successfully.

This meeting at Hotel Farragut, in attendance, in enthusiasm, in strength of program, and in entertainment transcended all past programs of the Council, as good as they have been. No small share of the credit for this achievement belongs to members of the New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Association, who, it should be added, were ably aided and abetted by their wives and the staff at the University of New Hampshire. Collectively, they arranged an educational and social program that attracted an attendance of nearly 500 from the Council territory. It was easily the most representative meeting of northeastern states poultry producers ever held within the territory. As such it proved, beyond a question of doubt, that the Council can and does fulfill its function of representing the interests of poultry producers in the northeastern area.

It was recognition of this fact that prompted James E. Rice, professor emeritus of poultry husbandry of Cornell University, Council Secretary Sidney A. Edwards, and others to express the belief that poultrymen in other sections of the country should follow the example set for them by the Northeast. The idea was expressed and freely endorsed that the organization of poultry councils on a regional basis — all patterned on the principles embodied in the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council—would provide the nation's poultry industry with a unity it now lacks and, through co-ordination of regional councils, enable the poultry producers of the country to speak with more power than ever before.

Program Covers Many Topics

The program at Rye Beach covered a wide range of topics. It ranged from the routine reports of committee chairmen (all loaded with needed information) to rackets in New York's live poultry industry and sharp practices of commission men in Boston and other important New England egg and poultry markets. It touched on the baby chick code, the AAA, fresh egg laws, poultry breeding, and the sexing of chicks. In a word, the program was strong, ably presented, and closely followed.

F. R. Hazard of Sanderstown, R. I., who has served continuously as president of the Council since the organization meeting in New York in December, 1930, resigned his office because of the increasing pressure of business at home. James E. Rice was elected president to serve Hazard's unexpired term, which means until early next year.

Retiring President Hazard, in opening the conference, said "it would be almost an impossibility" to develop a satisfactory basis for making eggs and poultry basic commodities under the AAA. The fact that the poultry industry is made up of a great multiplicity of small units was given as the chief reason for this belief. He urged that the poultrymen be "let alone." Encouragement in the outlook was to be found, Hazard said, in the reduced pullet numbers. He also referred optimistically to the baby chick outlook for 1935, asserting that "New England particularly and the Northeast in general can expect to reap rewards of the years of poultry breed improvement work that has been done in the past."

Egg Laws Needed

Harry R. Lewis, Rhode Island Commissioner of Agriculture, in reporting as chairman of the Council's legislative committee, emphasized the need for added legislation in northeastern states to "prevent widespread fraud in the sale of alleged fresh eggs to consumers."

F. R. Hazard (center) retiring president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council is shown here congratulating Leroy Peterson, live poultry code administrator of New York City, for his efforts in driving poultry racketeers under cover. J. E. Rice (right), newly elected president, looks on in approval.

That fraud is being practiced has been shown by a survey conducted by his committee, Lewis asserted. After deploring this situation as one which injures both consumers and producers, Lewis suggested that all states not having effective fresh egg laws on their statutes should plan to enact them. The Council is now prepared in drawing up a model fresh egg bill that can be introduced in the legislatures of the various states. New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, in the Council area, do have fresh egg laws.

Alben E. Jones, poultry marketing specialist for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, appeared on the program to report on the results of the law as it is enforced in his state. He contended that both New Jersey producers and consumers have benefitted from the law. "The practice of verbally selling non-fresh eggs as 'fresh' has virtually been eliminated," he reported.

Harry Lewis also flayed "crooked" commission men during the conference, charging that in many instances there are commission men who act as receivers, buying outright on a rising market in a manner that cheats the shipper. The solution, in Lewis' opinion, is to enact "fair commission merchant's laws."

W. D. Termohlen of the AAA told the conference that the "poultry industry is its own worst enemy." This came during references to the work in the past year of the poultry section of the AAA, in which it was reported that "if we had gotten the support of the industry more would have been accomplished, but group attitudes and selfishness cropped out." Listed as notable exceptions, however, were the Council and the International Baby Chick Association, both organizations being praised for their co-operative spirit.

Among the achievements of the AAA in poultry work as reported by Termohlen included the purchase of 15 million dozens of surplus storage eggs for relief distribution, aid in developing the baby chick code, development of a national poultry improvement plan, and aid in developing live poultry codes for New York's metropolitan area and other cities.

Racketeers Driven to Cover

Leroy Peterson, supervisor of the live poultry code in New York City, came to the Council to report that poultry racketeers in that city "have been crushed and driven to cover." For this report, he was enthusiastically applauded by the assembled poultrymen.

Peterson, in his report paid special tribute to Walter L. Rice, special assistant attorney general in the Department of Justice, who has put several of the leading poultry racketeers behind the bars.

Relief Egg Purchases Urged

In another resolution the Council urged Federal officials to buy heavily of eggs this fall for relief purposes as a means of avoiding "extreme declines" in egg prices.

The Council also resolved that "the secretary of agriculture should be authorized to designate poultry products as basic for the sole purpose of preventing shifts into further production of poultry by producers of other basic commodities under voluntary agreement to restrict production;" that Japanese and others from foreign countries should not be brought into this country to sex chicks since already there are enough experts in this field to meet the needs of poultrymen and hatcherymen of the United States; that there should be no increase, as proposed, in present freight rates on grain from Ogdensburg, N. Y. to Boston; that additional studies be made in the Northeast to obtain more complete and more accurate date of the poultry industry of this area, and that a statistician be assigned to the area to develop reports on the poultry industry that may become a part of the crop reporting service of the U. S. D. A.; that uniform grade standards be used throughout the area as recommended by the Council.

Resolutions also were adopted praising retiring President Hazard for his "efficiency and effectiveness," and members of the New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Association for their work and effectiveness in planning and carrying out the program.

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It is amazing how quickly Group-Over ends colds in poultry. A few drops in the nostrils usually banishes every symptom over-night—while a little in the drinking water, as a preventive, guards the whole flock. For a liberal supply, send 50¢ (or $1 for the extra large size) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 525 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Group-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try.

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Some extra good pedigreed breeding hens and February hatched pullets for sale now for foundation stock. High record, large egg breeding. Also R.O.P. Cockerels and Yearling Males with official records 225 to 317 large eggs. Very reasonable for superior quality. Chicks and hatching eggs in 1935. (Code No. 355)

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Wet Litter

[Continued from page 288]

pound of feed contains a certain percentage of moisture; so does the litter. The air brings moisture into the pen. Moisture in appreciable amounts is given off by the hen through the respiration system. One hundred Leghorn hens exhale about 10 pounds of water every day. If the building is improperly constructed or poorly managed, moisture comes into the hen house through the roof, the floor or window openings.

How Moisture Leaves the Hen House

We carry water out of the hen house with the egg-basket and the litter we remove. A large amount of moisture is or should be removed in evaporated form through the ventilating system. The late A. B. Dann calculated that in addition to the 10 pounds of water vapor exhaled by a flock of 100 Leghorns, 20 pounds of moisture from the litter and droppings must be evaporated and carried out of the hen house every day.

Now let us examine somewhat more closely the causes of and remedies for dampness in the hen house.

Atmospheric Moisture

When the weather is foggy and misty and the air is laden with moisture, damp litter is almost inevitable. Ventilation alone will be of little help. As Wm. C. Sanctuary expresses it: "The circulation of a lot of damp air through the house does not make the house dry." In sections where atmospheric moisture is a more than temporary problem, provision of artificial heat is the most effective remedy. Restricting ventilation in such manner that the temperature in the hen house will be built up and consequently rendered capable of absorbing more moisture will afford some relief.

A straw loft does not make the hen house dry by absorbing the moisture in the air, as is sometimes stated. A straw loft only makes the house warmer in winter and cooler in summer than it would be without ventilation.

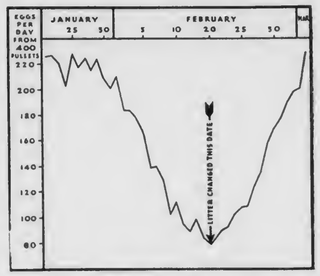
Moisture from the Ground

Seepage of moisture through the floor sometimes causes damp liter. For this and several other reasons, dirt floors are to be condemned. Those who should know tell us that moisture may be raised by capillary action 7 or 8 feet in sandy or gravelly soil, and 15 to 25 feet through heavier soils. A generous layer of coarse cinders under the cement floor helps to break up the capillary action. Before putting on the finishing coat of cement the floor should be covered with a coat of moisture proofing paint or a layer of tar paper.

The hen house should, of course, be appreciably higher than the level of the surrounding land to prevent drainage water from entering the house. In any event, the surrounding land should be properly drained. Putting tile drain around the foundation walls is good practice.

Other Factors Causing Wet Litter

With open front houses, when ventilation is regulated by the manipulation of the window opening, it is generally difficult to prevent some rain or snow from beating into the house during stormy weather, but proper construction of the curtains and windows and overhangs on the outside of the house, above the openings, are usually of considerable help.



This chart shows how egg production went up after changing the litter.

Water fountains should be so constructed that spilling by the birds will be reduced to a minimum. There are a number of watering devices now available which meet this requirement. At least, wire covered frames should be used underneath the watering utensils or surrounding them.

Anything which tends to increase the amount or liquidity of the droppings contributes to the dampness of the litter. This explains why the litter becomes wet so quickly in overcrowded pens.

Heavy production goes with heavy feed consumption, which means an increase in the amount of excreta and consequently the amount of moisture in the litter. For the same reason there is also a relationship between damp litter and the aggregate body weight of the flock. Time and again, the writer observed that pens or houses which were dry when occupied by a certain number of Leghorns, presented a real problem from the standpoint of dampness when occupied by the same number of Reds or Rocks.

Feeds or feeding methods which increase the water intake of the hen or cause a looseness of the bowels also make for increased dampness of the litter. Under this heading come: Feeding of liquid milk; dosing with Epsom Salt; administration of the milk-flush; feeds containing molasses; excessive consumption of green feeds or wet mashes, and — quoting the Massachusetts Experiment Station—the use of all-mash rations.

In most cases damp litter is the result of condensation moisture. This phenomenon finds its explanation in the fact that the capacity of the air to hold moisture decreases with the temperature. For instance, a cubic foot of air at 80 degrees Fahrenheit can "sponge up" more than three times as much water as the same air at 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Of course, the air does not always contain as much moisture as it is capable of holding. The percentage it really contains is known as "relative humidity." Thus, a relative humidity of 50 per cent means that the air is only half saturated.

However, if the temperature continuously drops, it will reach the point where this 50 per cent of humidity will be all the air can absorb. This point is called the dew point. If the temperature goes still lower, the moisture which the air can not hold any longer begins to condense in the form of tiny droplets of dew. The moisture then settles in the litter or causes "sweating" of the ceiling, walls or windows.

During cold weather the air above the cold floor is cooled down to a point where it can not hold all the moisture it previously absorbed, and as a result, the litter becomes wet. The principle is precisely the same which causes a glass of cold water to sweat when brought into a warm room. The air immediately surrounding the glass is cooled down and its moisture holding capacity is correspondingly reduced. When the dew point is reached, the glass starts "sweating."

Proper Floor Construction

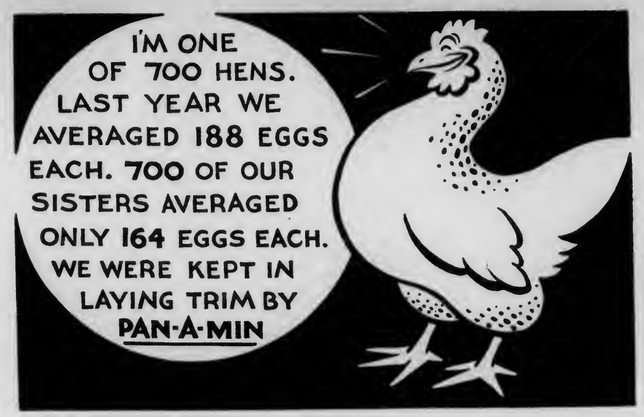
Proper insulation of the hen house floor will usually reduce such differences in temperature to an appreciable degree. This contention is borne out by the fact that the upper floors of a multiple story hen house are rarely troubled with wet litter due to condensation. The pens below function as insulation, so to speak.

Wooden floors are notorious for the damp litter conditions they create. Installation of an insulated double floor about 4 inches above the original floor has often proved successful. It is questionable, though, whether the results warrant such expense. With concrete floors the previously recommended generous layer of coarse cinders is about as far as one can afford to go. The use of hollow tile as a floor material, as it is sometimes recommended, is admittedly approaching the ideal, were it not so expensive.

Heating Most Effective Remedy

The use of artificial heat is the most effective means of keeping the litter dry. In fact, Miller, Bearse and Cushing, who studied the factors affecting wet litter, concluded from their recent careful experiments that litter can be kept dry by application of heat, but not by either slow or rapid ventilation.

Under most conditions, it would hardly be economical to apply heat to the commercial flock solely for the



SHORTAGE of feed crops will raise the cost of producing eggs. Now, more than ever, it is essential to get the maximum return from every pound of feed.

That's where Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min comes in. It means keener appetites, better digestion and elimination, proper mineral balance. That is "laying trim." Now is the time to put your flock on Pan-a-min. See your local Dr. Hess dealer, or write direct to

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"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE

"Black Leaf 40" kills adult body lice and feather mites. It has plenty of nicotine in stable form and there will be enough on the roosts to kill newly hatched lice for days. Under normal conditions, "Black Leaf 40" gives a thorough clean-up. . . A drop on the birds' necks kills head lice. . . Sold by dealers everywhere.

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Please Mention Everybodys When Writing Advertisers

Poultry Health

By DR. J. E. SALSBURY
Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases

OCTOBER Like every other poultry raiser, you are now looking forward to making some real money, due to higher egg prices. For that reason, you should take no chances on worms reducing the egg production of your flock. You will want to be sure of putting your hens in a healthy, vigorous condition, so that they will lay heavily and steadily.

Worming Absolutely Necessary

To do this, poultry-raising experience shows that worming is an absolute necessity, even though you have raised your chickens under almost ideal conditions. Wormy birds are constantly being robbed of the feed needed for egg production. They also become so badly run down that they easily contract and succumb to colds, roup, bronchitis, fowl pox, cholera, typhoid, etc. So, between light production, frequent outbreaks of disease and perhaps a high death loss, there is little chance of making money on a flock that has not been wormed.

Use Correct Preparations

The most important factor about worming is the use of the correct preparation. Makeshift preparations, for which great claims are usually made, sometimes are the most expensive, because of their failure to do a thorough job. A correct and scientific treatment is the cheapest in the long run. This is why it will pay you to investigate Dr. Salsbury's line of worm caps.

For the elimination of round worms, government authorities recommend Nicotine as the most effective drug, and Kamala as most effective in removing tape worms. Dr. Salsbury's line of Worm Caps provides these proved drugs in the scientifically correct amounts; and the caps are properly coated to preserve the strength of the ingredients.

Make sure of doing a thorough worming job this year, by going to see your local Dr. Salsbury dealer. He has the complete Dr. Salsbury line of caps in stock and will be glad to advise you what caps to use. Note the low prices listed below. At the same time you do your worming you can easily vaccinate your birds against Roup and Colds with Dr. Salsbury's Mixed Bacterin. These diseases interfere so seriously with egg production that it will pay you to prevent them now.

Ask for the above mentioned preparations by name at your local chick hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply, or general store. Dr. Salsbury's Chick Size Worm Caps: priced from 60c to 90c per 100; Adult Size: priced from 90c to $1.35 per 100; larger quantities at even lower prices. Dr. Salsbury's Mixed Bacterin, 60 c. c. bottle, $1.50. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

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KILLS LICE OR YOUR MONEY BACK

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☐ Pint . . . . . 1.25 ☐ Gallon . . 6.00

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Please send samples of your Egg Cartons
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purpose of keeping the litter dry. However, there is a good deal of evidence suggesting that some relationship exists between temperature control and egg production. Practical poultrymen who have used heat in the hen house seem to feel that such practice is profitable. Some flock owners use the ordinary brooder stove, others have installed more pretentious hot water pipe systems, locating the water pipes either along the walls or imbedding them in the cement floor. Since moisture control goes hand in hand with temperature control, the latter will automatically take care of the damp litter problem.

Enough Heat, But No More

Right here it is perhaps well to caution those who use heat, not to abuse it. One illustration supporting this warning may suffice: At Cornell University a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit maintained by artificial heat, injured the health and condition of the flock and failed to improve production. The hen house should not be heated in the sense that dwellings are heated. Just enough heat to keep the litter fairly dry is all that is necessary and desirable.

When artificial heat can not be applied, efforts should be made to build up the room temperature by restricting the ventilation, and thus conserving some of the heat given off by the birds. As a result, the cold air will be warmed up a few degrees and thus becomes capable of absorbing more moisture. Ventilation should never be completely shut off in an endeavor to make it more "comfortable" for the hens. The cold, fresh air which comes into the hen house, warmed by the heat generated by the birds, has a pronounced drying effect on the air already in the hen house. Efforts to produce a greater amount of animal heat by crowding the flock will defeat their own purpose, as previously explained. Such attempts are to be condemned also for other reasons which space does not permit to discuss.

Severe and abrupt fluctuations in the temperature of the hen house should be most carefully avoided. A hen house that is quite warm during the day, but cools off rapidly at night, is bound to have condensation trouble. This is most often the case with houses that have an excessive amount of glass windows. Glass radiates heat three to four times as fast as wood. As a consequence, poultry houses with many glass windows heat up very rapidly on sunny days and with the rising temperature the air absorbs more moisture.

After sundown, the same principle works the reverse way. The warmed-up air escapes very rapidly from the hen house through the glass, the temperature drops, and the air is no longer capable of holding its moisture. Condensation is the result. The proper manipulation of the curtains and windows or of the ventilating system will go a long way in correcting this kind of dampness.

Ventilation Cannot "Scoop" the Dampness Out

Sometimes the advice is given to correct dampness by ventilation. Ventilation in the sense in which most folks use this term, won't keep the litter dry any more than buying a large belt will make a person fat. Even the best ventilation system can not "bail" the water out of the litter; it must first be vaporized by increased temperature before the ventilating system can carry it out of the house.

Proper ventilation may improve conditions to some extent, but it will not eliminate the damp litter problem. Keeping the windows open during the day effects some improvement, not because of "ventilation," but because such practice tends to reduce the temperature fluctuations which we discussed before. In other cases, keeping the windows open freezes the dampness and, thus makes it less noticeable. The moisture is there, but it is ice-olated.

Deep Litter Aggravates Dampness

The depth and character of the litter is of importance. Good litter should not only have a high water absorption capacity, but it should give off quickly at higher temperature the water it has sponged up. In houses afflicted with the wet litter trouble, deep layers of litter material are not desirable because the entrained water-vapor can not readily be released. Under such conditions it is much better to use comparatively little litter, not to exceed two inches in depth, but to change it more frequently. A scantier supply of litter has the advantage of being turned over more thoroughly by the scratching hens, a condition conducive to dryness.

When dampness exists, diagnose the cause accurately and apply the correct remedy. An inaccurate diagnosis and the application of the wrong remedy will prove as futile in correcting the trouble as the effort of the old hen to hatch out a doorknob or a couple of corn cobs. Letting the flock wade in damp litter may constitute to some folks a sort of new deal for the old hen, but the writer has a healthy suspicion that it is not a square deal. The chances are that a card or two are missing from the deck.

"Mabel's terribly timid. Why, she will only eat the white meat of a turkey."

"Forheavensake! Why?"

"She says she's afraid of the dark." —Octapus.

Teacher—"Willie, what is gender?"

Willie—"Why, er-er—gender is a geese's husband." — Battle Creek Moon-Journal.

Stay-At-Home: "If you see anything of a handsome Leghorn rooster named Harry, ask him to write home. He left here six months ago, and nary a word from him since!!"

Operation for Crop Bound

Many busy poultry raisers do not consider themselves competent to perform even the simplest operation, which would save the lives of valuable birds which otherwise are lost.

Crop bound is a common ailment and, of course, if the fowl is of no particular value, it might be better to kill the bird than to attempt anything beyond the simple emptying of the crop through the throat and mouth. But when the bird is one of your first prize winners, it is worth while to operate when the lump cannot be dissolved by massage sufficiently to remove it through the throat.

First soften the mass by putting oil or water through the mouth and working the crop to get it mixed with the contents. Then hold the head down and pour out of the mouth all that will come. Also rinse the crop with soda water to sweeten it. Then work the lump which cannot be dissolved up near the throat and pluck out the feathers around it. Sponge the skin with alcohol or other sterilizing agent. Sterilize also your hands and tools.

With a sharp knife cut a slit an inch or less in length, and use a button-hook or other such instrument to pull the lump through the opening. Then with a needle and white silk or cotton thread, sew up first the crop and then the skin, taking three or four stitches in each. Make surgical stitches, that is, cut the thread after each stitch and tie the ends. Do not give any food or drink for 24 hours. Then give soft feed at first, also a drink of soda water.

I have had excellent success with this method and the bird is as well as ever in a very few weeks.—Walter E. Davey, Mich.

Rye for Poultry

Rye can be substituted for corn in laying rations without hurting egg production or hatchability, provided sufficient alfalfa is used to supply vitamin A, according to experiments conducted by J. G. Halpin and C. E. Holmes at the University of Wisconsin.

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No product can justify its continued manufacture over a period of years unless it has successfully passed the Test of Time.

To measure merit or goodness, by sales alone, may be misleading—for, unless they, too, are time-tested, they are more or less fickle . . . here today: gone tomorrow.

The same principal applies in livestock feeds. "Corn and water" feeding practices have been tested and discarded. Then came "mixed feeds," representing a decided step forward in livestock feeding. But too often, as discovered by poultrymen and dairymen, these feeds, shovel-mixed on the barn floor, lacked that guarantee of time-tested effectiveness and integrity which is one of the outstanding qualities of *branded commercial feeds.*

In brief, *branded feeds* represent the difference between risk and known results . . . between profits and possible loss. They are scientifically blended . . . balanced with high quality ingredients . . farm tested on a wide scale. They represent years of research, tremendous plant investment and milling experience, which combine to insure uniformity . . . always.

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Writes L. E. Sands

"My N. H. Red Hens last season, fed on Kasco Mash and Scratch were never below 60% production, and the eggs averaged 75% Hatchability"—thus comments L. E. Sands, a practical poultryman of Hawley, Pennsylvania, who depends on his chickens for a livelihood.

In the chief centers of the East and Middle West, Kasco Feeds are being chosen by business poultrymen for their quality and economy. It has taken years of research to develop and perfect them. We invite you to try Kasco Feeds.

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No chicks until January, but you can become acquainted with Leader quality by writing now for catalog.

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Leg BANDS $5.00 Per 1000

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SURE CLINCH. Aluminum—embossed numbers. Individual size or adjustable	$.75	3.00	5.00
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ORDER NOW—State Breed and Sex—FREE CATALOG

NATIONAL BAND AND TAG CO., INC.
Dept. 924 NEWPORT, KENTUCKY

Magazine Bargains on Page 307

The Laying Tests Summarized

High Pen Each Breed to Sept. 1—(335 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	2889.00	2740	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	2878.50	2743	Florida
3	James Dryden	Bd. Rk.	2526.20	2487	Cent. N. Y.
4	Red Mount Farm	N. H. R.	2468.65	2346	Penna.
5	Kalerok Farm	Wh. Rk.	2381.00	2313	Maine
6	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	2245.50	2125	Penna.
7	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	2030.10	1977	Vineland
8	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	1893.00	1935	Long Isld.
9	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	1850.00	1733	Maine
10	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	1791.95	1724	Penna.
11	H. L. Day	Exch. Leg.	1767.75	1790	Florida
12	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	1759.00	1791	Florida
13	Ward's Plty. Fm.	Bf. Leg.	1757.20	1754	Oklahoma
14	Erikson's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	1664.25	1717	Texas
15	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	1440.80	1156	Florida
16	Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	1369.00	1342	Long Isld.
17	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	1311.00	1216	Long Isld.
18	C. W. Pevehouse	Br. Leg.	1307.35	1280	Oklahoma
19	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	1120.00	1122	Maine
20	Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp.	1038.75	1006	Texas
21	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	1017.00	1026	Maine
22	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	672.00	717	Maine

High Hen Each Breed to Sept. 1—(335 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	330.00	306	Maine
2	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	321.45	302	Penna.
3	Oakland Farm	Bd. Rk.	313.95	295	Rhode Isld.
4	Highland Plty. Fm.	N. H. R.	304.30	280	Penna.
5	E. A. Hirt	Wh. Rk.	286.00	266	Maine
6	P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	270.75	263	Penna.
7	Overbrook Farm	Austr.	260.05	270	Oklahoma
8	Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	254.00	234	Maine
9	John W. Kennady II	Wh. Wy.	250.85	231	Penna.
10	H. L. Day	Exch. Leg.	246.25	251	Florida
11	Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	234.05	224	Texas
12	Ward's Plty. Fm.	Bf. Leg.	225.95	209	Oklahoma
13	Erikson's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	225.60	254	Penna.
14	Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	223.00	211	Long Isld.
15	Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	221.00	233	Maine
16	Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	219.00	206	Long Isld.
17	Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	206.60	191	Long Isld.
18	L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	188.25	172	Florida
19	Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	186.60	177	Maine
20	S. E. Raymond	Lamona	183.00	198	Maine
21	C. W. Pevehouse	Br. Leg.	154.70	161	Oklahoma
22	Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp.	149.75	146	Texas

High Pen for August in Each Standard Test

Rank	Owner	Breed	Total August Points	Total August Eggs	Contest
1	R. W. Colman	Wh. Leg.	266.60	248	Cent. N. Y.
2	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	261.60	251	Michigan
3	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	261.15	253	Florida
4	W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	258.15	245	West. N. Y
5	Kauder's Fed. Leg.	Wh. Leg.	253.00	236	Georgia
6	Willgerodt Bros.	Wh. Leg.	251.10	248	Pass., N. J
7	Max Johnson	Wh. Leg.	249.00	242	Arizona
8	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	248.00	228	Maine
9	Kwality Farm	Wh. Leg.	243.35	226	Vineland
10	Ben W. Jacobs	Wh. Leg.	241.60	224	Penna.
11	Sunbeam Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	239.70	236	Hunt., N. J.
12	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	230.00	218	Long Isld.
13	Red Mount. Farm	R. I. R.	228.60	212	Rhode Isld.
14	Erath Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	209.95	203	Texas
15	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	172.75	166	Oklahoma

High Pen to Sept. 1 in Each Standard Contest—(335 Days)

Rank	Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
1	Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	2889.00	2740	Maine
2	Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	2878.50	2743	Florida
3	Guy A. Leader	Wh. Leg.	2770.75	2709	Penna.
4	Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	2765.30	2611	Rhode Isld.
5	W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	2715.80	2579	West. N. Y.
6	J. P. Pirkle	Wh. Leg.	2667.00	2517	Georgia
7	Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	2648.50	2603	Michigan
8	Erath Egg Farm	Wh. Leg.	2615.05	2519	Texas
9	Kerr Chickeries	Wh. Leg.	2547.00	2470	Cent. N. Y.
10	Max Johnson	Wh. Leg.	2508.00	2423	Arizona
11	Louis Schaible	R. I. R.	2456.80	2424	Hunt., N. J
12	Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	2442.75	2115	Oklahoma
13	Louis Schaible	R. I. R.	2417.60	2404	Vineland
14	Kwality Farm	Wh. Leg.	2368.00	2247	Long Isld.
15	Scherer Bros.	Wh. Leg.	2349.40	2366	Pass., N. J.

Avg. Production to Sept. 1 in Each Standard Test

Rank	Contest	Number Competing Birds	Avg. Points Per Bird To Date	Avg. Eggs Per Bird To Date
1	Arizona	290	214.61	208.63
2	Western New York	680	211.80	206.52
3	Georgia	760	207.72	207.06
4	Pennsylvania	960	207.25	205.64
5	Hunterdon Co., N. J.	500	206.29	205.07
6	Central New York	610	201.30	201.81
7	Rhode Island	500	201.88	196.28
8	Florida	820	199.04	199.59
9	Michigan	690	195.80	196.11
10	Vineland, N. J.	500	191.41	192.95
11	Oklahoma	450	190.07	190.28
12	Maine	760	188.89	186.94
13	Texas	510	188.08	189.05
14	Passaic Co., N. J.	490	184.32	184.79
15	Long Island	610	183.98	181.44

As the hens in the Standard Contests swing into their last month of production the race for the nation's highest ranking pen has developed into a bitter duel between a pen of Rhode Island Reds at the Maine contest and an entry of White Leghorns at the Florida test. At the end of August, the pen of Reds owned by Lord Brothers found that their 21 point lead over the Leghorn pen representing Dixie Poultry Yards had shrunk to a mere 11 points.

The outstanding Rhode Island Red pullet entered at the Maine contest by George B. Treadwell continues as the leading individual scorer in the United States. The nation's White Leghorns are paced by a hen entered by Foreman Poultry Farm at the Pennsylvania contest.

R. W. Colman's pen of White Leghorns at the Central New York test took pen-of-the-month honors by averaging 26.6 points and 24.8 eggs per bird during August. One pen of White Leghorns at the Michigan contest and another at Florida, both owned by Foreman Poultry Farm, took second and third monthly honors by averaging 26.1 points and 25 eggs per bird for the same period.

At the end of the eleventh month of production, the Arizona contest continues to show the highest average production per bird, with Western New York ranking second. By maintaining its lead over Pennsylvania, the Georgia test remains in third place.

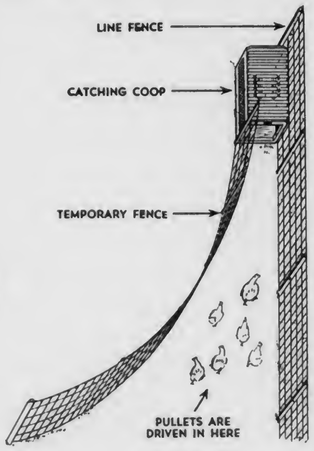
Sectional honors are held by the Southeast where two contests average better than 203 points per bird. The seven Middle Atlantic contests show consistent performance in their average of 199.7 points per bird for the same period of eleven months.

Treadwell Leads Storrs

At the end of the tenth month at the Storrs contest, a pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by George B. Treadwell continues to hold the advantage over all competitors. Irving Kauder's White Leghorn entry remains at the head of the Leghorn list. The highest scoring hen at Storrs is a White Leghorn owned by Guy A. Leader. A Rhode Island Red hen sponsored by Globus Poultry Farm leads the heavyweight field. In August, a White Leghorn pen from Egg & Apple Farm repeated its performance of the previous month by turning in the highest pen score of the contest. The 1,000 competing hens at Storrs have averaged 192 points and 189 eggs per bird during the first ten months of their laying year.

Catching the Pullets

Five or six years ago the job of rounding up the pullets on Trexler Farms, Lehigh County, Pa., to bring them from the range into the laying quarters was anything but pleasant. It took lots of climbing around on tall step ladders after dark to get the nature loving pullets out of the trees. Besides being risky work, it took much time.



Now, however, it is a simple job to take the pullets off the range, and it is a day-time job. The accompanying diagram shows how a corral is made by erecting a temporary fence adjacent to the regular line fence, so as to form a funnel-like arrangement. A catching coop is placed at the small end of the "funnel" to receive the pullets as they are herded into the corral.

Druggist — "Which prescription shall I make up first—for your husband or your sick rooster?"

Mrs. MacTavish — "Gie mae the stuff for the rooster. If Sandy dies, Ay could get another husband; but Ay'm nae sure aboot gettin' anather such rooster."

Native—"One of your hens has a nest under my house."

Missionary—"Is there anything in the nest?"

Native—"Yes. The hen has pups." —Phila. Bulletin.

INFORMATION Worth Having

There are many choice, profitable ideas on poultry raising in the booklets and bulletins listed below and offered by advertisers in EVERYBODYS. Unless otherwise stated, these bulletins are free. Ask for each booklet by the title printed in bold face type, and WRITE DIRECT TO ADDRESS GIVEN after each booklet.

Feeding

SarDilene for Vitamin D and A—Review experiments showing how sardine oil economically supplies vitamin D, prevents rickets, increases egg production, and results in more rapid growth of chicks.—F. E. Booth Co., Dept. B, Farley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Ful-O-Pep for Laying Hens—An entirely new 32-page booklet which tells how to feed and manage for winter eggs, explains the value of grain, hard grit, oatmeal and molasses in the laying ration, shows how to prevent fall molts, outlines plan for producing broilers, and other facts.—The Quaker Oats Co., Dept. 4-J, 141 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Profitable Poultry Feeding—A 40-page booklet discussing feeding for egg production, improving hatchability, finishing the pullets, culling methods, brooding and growing of chicks, preparation of fermented mashes, feeding of turkeys, etc. — Northwestern Yeast Co. Dept. D, 1750 No. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sprouted Oats As Cheap Feed—A pamphlet telling just how to sprout grains in order to provide your flock with a cheap, succulent feed throughout the winter.—Des Moines Incubator Co., 564 Third St., Des Moines, Ia.

Pratts Plan for 3 Years of Egg Production—Tells why it is profitable to keep layers more than one year. Outlines feeding and management program to follow. Gives pointers on putting flock through molt.—Pratt Food Co., Dept. 703, Philadelphia, Pa.

How to Feed Kraco—A circular telling how to feed Kraco milk sugar feed to chicks, growing stock and layers. Tells why poultry must have vitamin G.—Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp., Dept. D, Chicago, Ill.

Kasco Poultry Book—A 40-page book covering the essentials for success in the poultry business. Housing, ventilation, equipment, sanitation, culling, breeding, feeding for eggs, feeding chicks, prevention of coccidiosis and the production of quality eggs are some of the subjects discussed. Sent east of Ohio-Indiana line only.—Kasco Mills, Inc., Waverly, N. Y., or Toledo, Ohio.

Stop Losses from Anemia—Tells how to avoid those pale, sallow, light weight pullets which never amount to good producers.—The Park and Pollard Co., 352 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Housing

Roof Repair Manual—Complete directions for making repairs to roofs of poultry houses, dwellings, and other buildings. Shows how to stop leaks at gutters, around chimneys, valleys, etc. —The Ruberoid Co., Dept. EP, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Plans for 20 by 20 Combination-Roof Laying House, also 14 by 20 Shed-Roof Laying House, with complete specifications.—Agasote Millboard Co., Dept. 15 Trenton, N. J.

Housing

Plans for 2-Story Laying House—Complete plans for 30 by 30 pen down to small details. Also includes plans for dark nests. Sent only to poultry raisers in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.—Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.

Equipment

Manual on Hydraulic Water Rams—A 12-page booklet showing how any poultryman having a creek, spring or artesian well with a flow of 2 gallons per minute and a fall of 3 feet can have running water the year around without any operating expense. Ask for catalog B.—Rife Ram & Pump Works, Waynesboro, Va.

Spray Booklet — Describes in detail spray equipment especially constructed and adapted for high pressure spraying to control diseases and insure riddance of all vermin in poultry houses. — The Campbell-Hausfeld Co., Dept. E, Harrison, Ohio.

Pedigreeing

Inside Information on Successful Trapnesting and Pedigree Hatching—A 16-page booklet outlining essentials of trapnesting and pedigreeing, including a sample set of all forms and records necessary. Send 10 cents to cover mailing cost to National Band and Tag Co., Dept. 916, Newport, Ky.

Diseases

Worms in Poultry—Tells how to treat for roundworms and tapeworms, using individual or flock treatment. Enlargements of microscopic views show how worms damage intestines. — Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 414 Jackson St., Charles City, Ia.

Poultry Disease Booklet — Covers the important poultry diseases, especially those that cause heavy losses in fall and winter. — Fidelity Laboratories, Inc., 862 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Sanitation—A folder describing methods for preventing or controlling diseases like roup, fowl pox, bumble foot, common diarrhea, coccidiosis, scaly leg, mites, gapes, roundworms and others.—Desk K-53-K, Animal Industry Dept. of Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Infectious Bronchitis Vaccine — A circular describing the symptoms for infectious bronchitis, method of vaccinating for this disease, when and where to vaccinate, and how to recognize the reaction. — Vineland Poultry Laboratories, Box 248-C, Vineland, N. J.

Facts About Iodine—Discusses the use of iodine in the control and treatment of worms and coccidiosis. The feeding of iodine to chickens and turkeys is also described and explained. Booklet contains 16 pages.—Merck & Co., Inc., Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Rahway, N. J.

BABY CHIX

BRENNER *Leads* Barred Rocks at Pennsylvania Laying Contest

The Brenner pen is leading the Barred Rock division at the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest, now in its eleventh month. The fine showing Brenner's birds are making in their first public demonstration is not surprising when you remember that they have more than 25 years practical breeding behind them. Brenner's Chicks have been leading men and women to larger poultry profits for nearly a quarter of a century.

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BRENNER'S POULTRY FARM
CARLISLE, PA.

Popping questions at the Mount Whitney hen battery plant.

Through New England on the Pennsylvania Tour

EDITORIAL NOTE: Everybodys Poultry Magazine was represented on the Pennsylvania Poultry Tour into New England by Roland C. Hartman and R. B. Alleman. This is an account of their trip.

THE skies were hazy as we looked out of our hotel room window at Albany, N. Y., early on the morning of September 12, and we hoped that rain wouldn't spoil the Pennsylvania Poultry Tour of New England. After a hasty breakfast, we checked out, crossed the Hudson to Rensellear, N. Y., and headed East for one mile on State Highway 43 where the tour party was to assemble.

Apparently, most Pennsylvania poultry raisers are early risers, for there were about 22 automobiles pulled up alongside of the road as we drew into line. First familiar face to catch our eye was F. S. McComb, Montoursville, member of the tour committee. No one could forget him. Claims he is the largest poultryman in Pennsylvania. If you doubt it, he'll just step on a scale, and after the indicator goes above 300 pounds, you have to admit that his claim is just.

John Vandervort and D. C. Henderson, poultry extension specialists of Pennsylvania State College, were hurrying around from car to car to find out how many wanted to make reservations for lodging and meals at various stops. At 8:27 the line of cars began to move, and we were on our way to Mount Whitney Farm, Stephentown, N. Y.

We Visit Hen Battery Plant

Mount Whitney Farm proved interesting, for in a remodeled dairy barn, 5,000 S. C. White Leghorns are housed in individual laying cages. After parading through the building, we gathered outside, and Mr. Wilhelm, the manager, answered the questions that were being popped. Yes, the pullets were entirely battery reared. One man and one woman did all the labor in caring for 5,000 hens and 600 pullets. No hen that fails to reach the 200-egg mark in her first year is kept over. Mortality for the year is 15 per cent. Culling is continuous and averages 3 per cent a month. Chicks are started throughout the year to provide replacement pullets. September hatched chicks were most profitable; they gave a bigger percentage of pullets. Two eggs a day from battery confined hens is common. All eggs and broilers sold right at the door.

Leaving this interesting hen battery plant, the caravan of autos moved on, heading for Mt. Hope Farm at Williamstown, Mass. We arrived in time to partake of a luncheon served by our Mt. Hope hosts. After the luncheon, the tables were removed from the dining hall, the chairs grouped in the center of the room, and we listened to Dr. Goodale, genticist of world wide fame, tell us that the aim of Mt. Hope Farm was to improve livestock by breeding, that they had worked for a long time on size and numbers of eggs, and that the special breeding problem now being pursued concerned livability of layers.

Some 3,000 hens are carried on this plant. Average egg weight is obtained by weighing the 10 eggs laid, beginning with the 50th egg, the 10 eggs laid starting with the 200th egg, and then obtaining an average. Male birds are held over from season to season by caging individually. Peanut hulls are used for litter in the laying houses.

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A. J. O'DONOVAN, Jr. Katonah, N. Y.

A 5-Story Laying House

Following the scenic Mohawk Trail for some distance, we finally branched off to Colrain, Mass., to stop at the 8,000-bird accredited R. I. Red farm of C. T. Avery and Son. Very interesting was the dairy barn that had been converted into a 5-story laying house. An elevator was used to lift feed and litter up to the upper floors. All-mash plan followed all the way through. No green feed fed. A wet mash was fed daily at noon on top of the dry mash. All chicks range reared.

The next stop was just a few hundred yards down the road to H. R. Donelson and Son, a 3,500-bird certified-accredited R. I. Red plant, where we saw another remodeled barn. The shelters on range made a pretty sight. Hopper feeding of grain practiced.

Not much of the day was left when we headed for Amherst, Mass., for our overnight stop. We were too late to see anything of the poultry plant of Massachusetts State College, but after putting away a substantial meal, we hurried out to the poultry department building to hear Dr. Gibbs tell us of the vast amount of research that he had done before discovering that it was possible to immunize chickens against infectious bronchitis.

From 114 Eggs to 235 Eggs

Prof. W. C. Sanctuary told of the breeding work at the college. The college flock of Reds in 1913 had a yearly average production of 114 eggs and 90 per cent of the birds went broody. Without the introduction of any new blood, careful breeding brought the average yield up to 235 eggs, and less than 10 per cent of birds now go broody.

Lord Jeffrey Inn, where most of the party stayed, had a full house, and some tourists were lodged in private homes. We retired on standard time, went full swing into our snoring contest, and woke up in the morning to find that the tour schedule had been shifted to daylight saving time. There was a lot of scrambling to get our bags packed, getting down to our car just in time to see the last of the cars in the line turn the corner, and we hurried after it . . . with very empty stomachs.

We See a Roadside Market

First poultry stop for the day was at Littleton, Mass., where Harold Caldwell operates a unique roadside market. His 13-acre farm carries 1,800 layers. No layers are kept over one year. All are sold as roasters, and each customer is given instructions for preparing a roasting fowl. Not bothered with competition. Most customers are salesmen. He was getting 50 cents for large eggs, 40 for mediums, and 30 for peewees, while double yolked eggs brought 60 cents.

The chief point of interest at Sunnybank Farms, Littleton, Mass., was the 3-story laying house built to specifications of Massachusetts State College. The house was completely insulated. The insulation board was applied to the outside of the studding, followed by a strip of lath and then the regular lumber siding. The construction cost per bird was only $2.25.

Noon found us far behind in our schedule, and the caravan wound its way to historic Wayside Inn, made famous by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, now restored by Henry Ford. With the afternoon half gone after dining in this historical setting, most of the party decided to skip the last poultry stop and visit the Concord and Lexington Battlefields instead. Those of us who have Pennsylvania battlefields right at our back door, went on to Kalerok Farm, a White Rock breeding farm operated by Thomas W. Caless at West Concord, Mass.

So few large flocks of White Rocks are to be seen as compared to White Leghorns, Reds, and Barred Rocks that it was pleasing to see this attractive flock which has been giving a good account of itself in the egg contests. Here, too, we saw a barn that had become a multi-deck laying house. The barn basement is now the incubator cellar. No cockerel is used in matings or sold until trapnest records have been obtained on its sisters with respect to rate of production, egg size, shell color, and shell texture.

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Hightstown, N. J., Sept. 10—Wh. Fcy. 40½-42½; Wh. Fcy. Med. 35-38¾; Wh. Grade A 38-40¾.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 11—Wh. Fcy. 44¾-48¼; Wh. Grade A 42-47; Br. Fcy. 42-45.

Bucyrus, Ohio, Sept. 13—Wh. Ex. Lg. 32¾; Wh. Ex. Med. 29; Wh. Std. Lg. 30.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 13—Wh. Spec. Lg. 38-43; Br. Lg. Spec. 37½-43; Wh. Lg. Ex. 35-40.

Flemington, N. J., Sept. 14—Wh. Fcy. 44½; Wh. Fcy. Med. 37¾; Wh. Grade A 37½.

Vineland, N. J., Sept. 17—Wh. Fcy. 37-39½; Wh. Grade A 36-38; Br. Grade A 35½-40.

Center Point, Pa., Sept. 17—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 38¾; Br. Fcy. Lg. 38½; Br. Ex. Lg. 38¾.

Derry, N. H., Sept. 17—Br. Spec. Lg. 38¼-42; Br. Ex. Lg. 40¼-40½; Wh. Spec. Lg. 36¼-36½.

Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 17—Wh. Ex. Lg. 31¾; Wh. Prod. Lg. 29½; Spec. Pack Ex. 33.

Brockton, Mass., Sept. 17—Br. Spec. Lg. 41¼-46; Br. Ex. Lg. 40-43½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 40¾.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 17 — Wh. Spec. Lg. 39; Br. Spec. Lg. 39¼; Br. Ex. Lg. 38.

Doylestown, Pa., Sept. 17—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 40¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 40½; Wh. Std. Lg. 39½.

Coatesville, Pa., Sept. 17—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 39; Wh. Ex. Lg. 38; Br. Fcy. Lg. 38½.

Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 18—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 36¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 39¼; Wh. Std. Lg. 36¾.

Central Islip, N. Y., Sept. 18—Wh. Blue Label Lg. 40-43; Wh. Red Label Lg. 39-42; Br. Blue Label Lg. 41.

Butler, Pa., Sept. 18 — Wh. Fcy. Lg. 36¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 35½; Wh. Std. Lg. 35¼.

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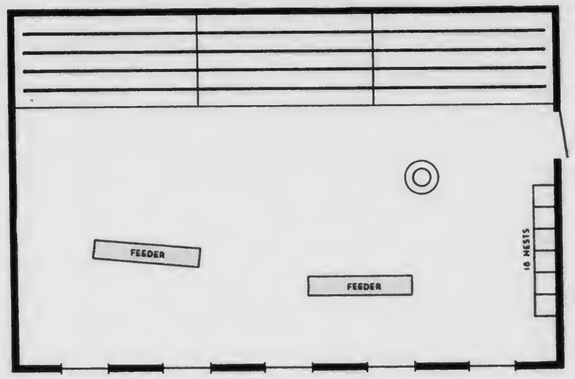
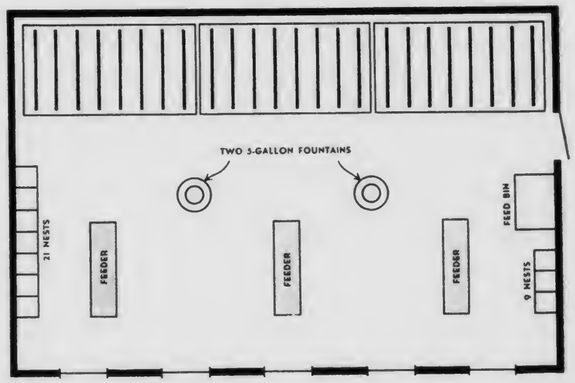
Is Your Laying House

Properly Equipped and Arranged?

Sufficient equipment of the right kind and properly arranged is important in getting a laying flock to perform at its best. The diagrams below represent laying pens 30 feet long and 20 feet deep. A pen of this size will easily accommodate 175 Leghorns or 150 Plymouth Rocks without crowding. The recommendations given apply to a flock of 150 birds.



WRONG— Droppings boards are against back wall, retarding circulation of air around the roosts. This is important in both winter and summer. Not enough feeder space for 150 layers. These two 5-foot feeders, accessible from both sides, provide 20 feet of feeding space. This allows only 1 foot of feeder space for each seven layers. The rule is 1 foot of feeder space for each five layers. Feeders should not be parallel to the windows, for some of the hens will be standing in their own light when eating mash. One 5-gallon fountain is insufficient. Not enough nests at present. Should have one nest for every five layers.



RIGHT— Droppings boards are 6 inches away from back wall with roosts at right angles to back wall, resulting in better circulation of air around roosts. Three 5-foot feeders, accessible from both sides, provide 30 feet of feeding space, or 1 foot of space to five birds. Feeders are fully lighted as a result of being placed at right angles to the windows. Two 5-gallon water fountains are sufficient, but two automatic waterers would be better. There are 30 nests—one to every five layers. The feed bin, filled from the outside, saves many steps and much time.

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How many square feet of floor space should be allowed for each layer?
What is the comparative value of insulation board and ordinary wood?
What is the right amount of window or glass substitute space to allow for poultry houses of various sizes?
What 12 different diseases have lameness or paralysis as one symptom?
What diseases are often indicated by a greenish or yellowish diarrhea?
How can one determine for certain that his flock is infested with worms?
What are the proper things to do to control roup, colds and bronchitis as quickly as possible?
Why should a concrete poultry house floor be slightly sloped to the front?
What are the fundamental differences in ventilating a shed roof and gable roof poultry house?
How can contamination of water be prevented on range?
How many inches of roost space are needed by a Plymouth Rock?
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Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

New Age Turkey

Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys are expected to be the best ever, but to drop into a country hotel and be served broiler turkey the middle of August is eating turkey at a new age. Last Sunday this was my experience and what delicious meat!

The market reports show that broiler turkeys are slow in the city markets and that is that. But could a local trade be stimulated or created, now that the birds are fleshing up, six weeks in advance of the Thanksgiving trade? The argument is, why sell at an early date when in another month or so the gain will be sure and steady. The reply to this could be that selling turkeys every month in the year is the aim of all turkey producers, and when once the broiler turkey has been given a trial, there will be an increase of orders next season.

Turkey breeders are passing through the molt at this date and are not in prime condition for slaughter. Young birds when large enough to slice off the breast are mighty choice food. Then, too, this new deal will bring in cash just when we have the longest pull to provide full mash hoppers for the flock.

Warning

Fall is the danger time for turkey flocks if the range is not carefully guarded. Grain fields seem to be the worst enemy. The fallen grain sprouts and becomes a very succulent food as it lies on the ground. However, it has a fermentation quality that plays havoc when stuffed into a turkey's crop. Attempts at opening filled crops are not 100 per cent successful. It is a trial and may or may not cure the bird.

The best plan is to eliminate all possible trouble by keeping the flock away from the grain fields. As it grows cooler, a wise act is to feed a moistened mash (note I do not say wet mash), before releasing them for the day's range. This will take the edge off their appetites and they will not go pecking at every frozen or dried grass stem and the hangover seeds lying about.

The fall days are their last free ones of the year and they enjoy the mid-day sunshine, so do not coop them up until weather conditions force them indoors. By supplying cabbage, apples or a shock of corn to be torn apart, they will have exercise and not too much to eat beside the well filled mash hopper. Whole grains should be a part of the evening meal as October rings in cooler days.

Fall Shelter

Not too early to provide a shelter feeding house or place. Here the mash hoppers are protected from rain and freezing also the grit cans should be on the job out of the moisture. One of the popular spots at the State Wild Turkey Farm was the dust and home burnt charcoal box in the corner of each wire enclosure. With rain and mud around the loafing range, a dry place for dusting soon becomes the merry go round of a turkey shelter yard.

Those Late Turkeys

When a mother turk walks into the barnyard with a flock of 10 or 15 turkeys beginning to look for the mash hopper, do not run for the hatchet and cut their heads off. After reading various opinions about the terrible crime to hatch late turkeys, calling for death and destruction on any turk that sticks its head out of the shell after May 30, the hatchet impulse is only natural, but restrain from action.

Today I read of one turkey grower who purposely hatches turkeys in September to supply an Easter market. They weigh about nine and a half pounds and make a delicious Easter Sunday roast. Here again comes the warning that should be emphasized—Know Your Trade. Then your whole flock can be disposed of when you raise them to order.

Fall Plowing of Range

"Do not overlook the preparation of the range for next season's flock of pullets," suggests J. C. Taylor, N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station. "Immediately after the pullets have been placed in the laying houses, the range should be limed, plowed and seeded in preparation for another year."

Things are apparently returning to normalcy. We note the question is again being asked, if it's good etiquette to eat chicken with the fingers.—Atlanta Constitution.

"Talk about streamline transportation! No wonder she married that drake!"

Get the Pullets Inside

All pullets should be housed by October first except possibly very late ones which will not come into production until November, or later. And with these late ones, it is probably safer to get them in now because with range houses, cold fall rains very often cause colds and roup which may hang on over a long period and result in the birds getting into production much later than they otherwise would.

March, April, and May pullets should be housed immediately if not already in. They are, no doubt, beginning to produce some, the amount depending on when hatched, breed, feed, etc., and the heavier the production when moved, the greater the setback as a rule.

Quite often moving birds in heavy production results in a complete molt lasting a couple of months and right now that means during the highest prices for eggs. If they must be moved now, the utmost care should be given in catching and handling them. It can be done at night generally with the least shock to the birds.

For the first few days in the house, care should be taken not to unduly frighten them and every effort made to get them eating immediately because if they start right off to eat, not much trouble will be experienced. On the other hand, if they are scared and refuse to eat for several days, look out for trouble. As a matter of fact, most setbacks, or slumps in production are caused by something that stops the birds eating for a few days such as moving, cold snaps, fright, hot weather, etc.

Mortality Causes

A survey by O. B. Taylor of North Carolina State College on the causes of death in 4,440 chickens revealed that the diseases causing these deaths were distributed as follows:

	Per Cent
Diseases of digestive tract	15.9
Intestinal parasites	11.6
Respiratory diseases	9.0
Tumors	8.4
Germ borne diseases	7.0
Glandular organ diseases	6.9
Constitutional diseases	6.5
Genital	6.5
Abdominal	5.4
Protozoan	5.4
Nervous diseases	4.0
Accidental deaths	3.6
Circulatory system	1.3
Skin diseases	.5

"Mother, Bobbie broke a chicken-house window."

"Gracious, Betty! How did he do it?"

"Well, I threw a stone at him, and he—dodged." — Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

Mrs. Rock — "I hear that you hatched a lot of ugly ducklings. Shame on you!"

Mrs. Leghorn—"Well, after those monstrosities the dove of peace has been hatching, lately — I should worry!"

POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

Oct. 3-5, Indiana State Poultry Association Meeting, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Oct. 9-11, New Jersey Hatchery-Breeder Institute, N. J. College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

Oct. 22-26, Poultry Short Course and semi-annual meeting of Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, State College, Pa.

Oct. 23-25, First annual Poultry Nutrition School, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Nov. 13-15, Cornell Incubation School, Ithaca, N. Y.

Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, Rochester Fanciers' Assn. Show, E. G. Jones, Secy., P. O. Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 1-5, Boston Poultry Show, Albert C. Rau, 327 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Jan. 8-12, New York Poultry Show, 14th Street Armory, New York City, Fred Otte, Peekskill, N. Y., Sec'y.

Dr. Salsbury to Hold Two Eastern Poultry Disease Short Courses

Because of the numerous requests for poultry disease schools in the East, the faculty of Dr. Salsbury's Two-Week School of Poultry Diseases, Charles City, Ia., will pick up its entire laboratory equipment and move East to conduct two schools at Lancaster, Pa., the first of which will open October 1, and the second, October 15.

Each student at a Dr. Salsbury School learns first of all how a normal chicken appears inside, where its organs are located, and the function of each. He is then ready to study diseased specimens. Each disease, its causes, symptoms and post-mortem appearance, is studied individually. The lectures are supplemented by laboratory work which includes post mortems, vaccination, surgery, and handling of a microscope.

Full particulars regarding the school can be had by writing immediately to J. H. Fisher, Paradise, Pa.

150 Homestead Males to Illinois Hatchery

Exactly 150 approved R. O. P. Rhode Island Reds are to be shipped November 1 from Homestead Farm, Rt. 1-E, Newtown, Conn., to the Illinois Hatchery for flock improvement purposes. High livability as demonstrated in the Storrs Egg Laying Contest and R. O. P. work since 1929 is stressed in the new cockerel booklet issued by Homestead Farm.

Cornell Nutrition School

Cornell University will hold its first annual poultry nutrition school October 23 to 25 at Ithaca, N. Y. Such topics as feeding and egg quality, feeding for hatchability, mineral requirements, vitamin D and G requirements, and protein requirements are scheduled. The complete program and an application blank can be obtained from E. Y. Smith, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.

Acme Scale Used at World Fair Contest

All eggs laid by the hens in the 1933 and 1934 Century of Progress Egg Laying Contest at Chicago have been weighed on the Acme Egg Grading Scale, which was selected as the official scale by the management. According to the Specialty Manufacturing Company, makers of this automatic springless scale, more than 100 state institutions as well as the U. S. government employ the Acme egg grading scale.

Health Products Has Unique Campaign

Health Products Corporation, Newark, N. J., manufacturers of Clo-Trate, a vitamin A and D concentrate used in many poultry feeds, is conducting a unique campaign calling attention to the value of buying branded poultry feeds. The firm's current advertising states: "Branded feeds represent the difference between risk and known results...between profits and possible loss."

Finds Barred Rock Interest Grows

Already, R. Walter Bishop, Box 136, Guilford, Conn., has received many orders for R. O. P. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels offered in his annual cockerel sale. These cockerels listed in the sale come from hens which have records of 225 to over 300 eggs in one year. Bishop finds a decided growing interest in Barred Rocks.

17 Speakers on Pennsylvania Program

Seventeen instructors are listed for the fourth annual poultry short course and semi-annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, State College, Pa., October 22 to 26. The association meeting will occur on the last two days.

Earl Mack, commercial poultryman, is to talk on "Solving Our House Construction and Heating Problems," and "Feeding 8,000 Laying Birds." R. M. Bethke, Ohio Experiment Station, will discuss, "The Mineral Feeding Question of Poultry." H. C. Demme, New Jersey poultry breeder, is to talk on "Our Breeding Program" and "Rearing Range Management." J. A. Hannah, managing agent of the National Breeder and Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee, is slated for two talks.

Write D. R. Marble, Poultry Dept., State College, Pa., for a copy of the complete program.

250 at Kauder Field Day

Despite several days of rainy and dreary weather, the second Leghorn Breeders' Field Day at Kauder's Pedigree Leghorn Farm, New York, attracted 250 breeders from New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. One party came 450 miles.

Purinaman Meade Summers, as "master of ceremonies," introduced the speakers in his usual peppy style. He also described the changes in feeding which have taken place along with the progress in breeding for egg production.

Dave Warner, Connecticut Agricultural College, explained how the average egg production in laying contests has been stepped up because of breeding and various changes in management. H. A. Bittenbender, Buckeye Incubator Co., talked on "Modern Incubation."

Irving Kauder told his visitors of the fundamental principles followed in his breeding program and which resulted in such remarkable average egg yields.

Purina Mills and Buckeye Incubator Company co-operated with Mr. Kauder in staging the field day.

Hatchery Code Hearing Held

An emergency price fixing clause in the hatchery code as a means of preventing destructive price cutting on baby chicks was requested by members of the co-ordinating committee at a hearing on proposed changes in the hatchery code held before NRA and AAA officials in Washington, D. C., September 19. Government officials, however, were of the opinion that arbitrarily fixed prices generally become the maximum price and thus tend to lower the general level of chick prices.

An increase in working hours from 40 to 48 hours per week and a reduction in the wage rate for hatchery workers from 37½ cents an hour to 32 cents were requested.

As a means of overcoming haphazard setting of eggs without regard to orders on hand, a rule was requested to prohibit the setting of more than 2½ eggs to each chick of resulting hatch sold, prior to March 10 and after May 20. There would be no restrictions between those dates.

A vigorous plea was made for a provision that would require all containers in which chicks, poults or ducklings are sold to contain a label giving the name of the hatchery and place and date of hatch. This was aimed at hatcheries which have been dumping chicks on auction markets and demoralizing the price situation.

USED 6 YEARS at Alabama Egg Laying Contest

Prof. G. A. Trollope, Head of the Poultry Husbandry Dept. at Alabama Polytechnic Institute writes from 6 years' experience.

Prof. Trollope says,"..... poultry raisers measure results by growth, egg production and mortality. In our opinion Iodine Vermicide Merck is one of the most practical and satisfactory products for the control of intestinal parasites of poultry."

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Magazine Bargains on Page 307

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OFFICERS—C. N. Myers, President, Hanover, Pa. Jas. T. Huston, Vice-president, Hanover, Pa. R. B. Alleman, Secretary-Treasurer, Hanover, Pa.

DIRECTORS—C. N. Myers, Hanover, Pa.; Jas. T. Huston, Hanover, Pa.

STOCKHOLDERS HOLDING ONE PER CENT OR MORE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK—C. N. Myers, Hanover, Pa.; Jas. T. Huston, Hanover, Pa.

We have no bondholders, mortgages or other security holders whatsoever.

R. B. ALLEMAN, Secretary-Treasurer

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, a notary public, in the County and State aforementioned, on September 21, 1934.

C. M. GARRETT, Notary Public

My commission expires March 6, 1935.

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Pep's Idea of the Market

From the Cackler, house organ of the Pacific Egg Producers Co-operative: "Except for temporary periods of a few weeks or so, egg prices march along, either up or down, with other competitive food prices. Inasmuch as the latter appear to be headed higher for the next few months, we look for eggs to move ahead somewhat faster than the usual seasonal advance and to recede less rapidly.

"Besides this influence of competitive foods, egg prices should be further strengthened by virtue of the rapidly shrinking size of storage holdings and by production which we expect to see continue at a relatively low rate in all important producing areas."

Farm Price Index Up

The index of prices received by farmers stood at 87 on August 15, an increase of 7 points from July 15. This placed the index 15 points higher than a year ago and the highest level recorded since April, 1931, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Beltsville Research Center"

The Government's farm research activities at Beltsville and Bell, Md., 15 miles northeast of Washington, D. C., have been designated as the "Beltsville Research Center of the Department of Agriculture" by Secretary Wallace. The area comprises 4,500 acres. It is here that the Bureau of Animal Industry conducts its extensive poultry research.

Redbird Pen Leading Class

On July 31, exactly 304 days after the start of the New York State Egg Laying Contest, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y., a Redbird Farm pen of Reds ranked first in its class with 2007 points and 1898 eggs; first in its class with an average egg weight of 25.15 ounces per dozen. Redbird pullet No. 43-B was high Red pullet with 261 points and 241 eggs to date.

25 Pens of Hens in Vineland Contest

The Vineland Egg Laying Contest, open in past years to pullets alone, will house 25 pens of hens when it opens October 1. All hens must have legbands showing that they were previously in some egg contest. The purpose of this contest is to obtain full life records of production and livability.

Century of Progress Laying Contest

The 10 high pens for June, July and August in the 1934 Century of Progress Egg Laying Contest at Chicago, and the number of eggs and points, are as follows:

		Eggs	Points
Kerlin's Pl. Fm., Pa	W.L.	704	731.80
Schwegler's Hat., N. Y	W.L.	674	698.60
Creighton Bros., Ind.	W.L.	681	689.10
Miller Hatchery, Ill.	W.L.	681	686.90
Dryden Pl. Fm., Cal	W.L.	656	683.85
Schwegler's Hat., N. Y	W.L.	675	680.70
Red Bird Fm., Mass	R.I.R.	659	679.00
Sunny Rilke Fm., R. I	L.B.G.	673	672.75
Oakdale Pl. Fm., Ind.	W.L.	662	671.31
Mrs. N. B. Gosnell, Ohio	R.I.R.	631	671.20

Prof. Rice to Speak at Zellers School

Prof. J. E. Rice, retired head of the Cornell University poultry department and now president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, will be one of the speakers at a three-day short course on poultry management and diseases to be given November 6 to 8 by the Zellers Laboratories, Reading, Pa. The course will consist of lectures, clinical work and moving pictures. Registration is free and blanks may be obtained direct from Zellers Laboratories.

New York Egg-Feed Ratio

The New York egg-feed ratio is compiled each week by the New York State Department of Agriculture. It shows the dozens of eggs necessary to purchase 100 pounds of the laying ration.

	1933	1934
August 16	7.8	7.8
August 23	6.995	7.073
August 30	7.3	7.6
September 6	7.0	7.5
September 13	6.0	6.9

"Yoo Hoo Boys—I've got a bear!!"

Pratt Develops New Type Worm Capsule

To the research workers in the laboratories of the Pratt Food Company came the problem of developing a worm treatment for round worms and tape worms which could be administered at one time. Government tests have shown that nicotine, which is used for round worms and pin worms, and kamala, which is used for tape worms, are ineffective when administered together.

A thorough study of the life and habits of poultry worms resulted in the development of a so-called "split-action" worm capsule, actually a capsule within a capsule. The nicotine in the outer capsule begins its work against round and pin worms almost at once after being administered. Several hours later the inner capsule is crushed in the gizzard or dissolved by intestinal juices, releasing kamala in the intestines where it begins its fight against tapeworms.

F. F. A. Boys Visit Roselawn

Roselawn Poultry Farm of Ohio recently played host to the members of the Wayne County, W. Va., Chapter of the Future Farmers of America. Last season these boys used thousands of chicks from Roselawn Farm for use in their poultry projects, and they stopped over while enroute to the World's Fair to see the parent stock from which their White Leghorns had come.

G. T. Klein to Massachusetts

G. T. Klein, poultry extension specialist for Kansas State College since 1925, became professor and poultry extension specialist of Massachusetts State College on September 1.

New Jersey Hatchery-Breeder Institute Scheduled for October 9-11

Instructions in sexing baby chicks will be featured at the New Jersey Chick Association's three-day hatchery-breeder school at New Brunswick, N. J., October 9 to 11.

Other subjects to be stressed are advertising chicks, cost accounting, co-operative advertising, disease control, the hatchery code, incubation and poultry nutrition.

Full information on the institute can be obtained from W. H. Allen, N. J. State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

Wooster Auction Eggs Go East

During July 71.7 per cent of Wooster Eggs were sold to buyers retailing in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, while 28.3 per cent remained in Ohio.

Revive Madison Square Garden Show

Plans are afoot to revive the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show the second week in December with D. Lincoln Orr as general manager and E. G. Himmelberger, Westfield, N. J., secretary and treasurer. Six single birds are to constitute a display.

Conducted by Aunt Sally

Everybody's Home Page

Everybodys Patterns

All patterns price 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

No. 632—Slimming Costume Slip. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 637—Smart for Matrons. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

No. 729—Charming Little Dress. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 692—Youthful Blouse. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2⅝ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 785—Darling One-Piece Pajamas. Designed for sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material with 2 yards of ruffling.

Our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine is 15 cents a copy, but may be obtained for 10 cents if ordered same time as pattern.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

Hanover. Penna.

Leghorn Mountains

The county attorneys looked wide-eyed last night when the dinner plates of their annual banquet were placed before them. The menu called for a spring chicken half, and here it was covering a mound of light, well seasoned red-hot filling. "A perfect mountain" one guest ventured, and proceeded to tear down the mountain side. They were Leghorn broilers that dressed about two and a half pounds. They were filled and roasted in large aluminum roasters with tight lids. When served they looked a delicate brown with the skin broken just enough to let the juicy white meat shine out.

Men, you know, like to be stuffed and this was the main stuffing. Possibly more expressions of compliment were heard from this affair than is the rule, and I attribute it to the Leghorn halves that "looked like a mountain."

School Bells

School bells are ringing around the world and the lunch worry is mother's ever present bugaboo. A little prepardness might relieve the anxiety and delight the child. A nicely colored lunch box is the first requisite. Nowadays everything must be in gay color, and a 5-cent can of paint will redecorate the lunch box like a new one.

Every child's lunch ought to have a hearty sandwich, a fruit or raw vegetable and a sweet, also a drink, if the water supply is not the best. Wrap the foods so that they will be separated and not become unwrapped by the time the school is reached. A small layout and you can have waxed paper—the box kind that has the cutter on the side, paper napkins and straws in place of a cup. The colored containers for stewed fruits, etc., can be had, in unbreakable material.

Pack the food in the order in which it will be eaten and then it need not be stirred around to find the first thing first. On the top have the napkin which can do service as a towel in case none are provided at the school. This will give sister a real tidy feeling, and even sonny will give his lips the once over with the napkin when he takes the last bite.

Dinner Pancakes

October is the month poultry folks need not go as sparing on eggs for pumpkin pies and other cool weather dishes, as their city cousins. Fruits and vegetables now give way to a pancake feast, and so few of us eat them for breakfast, so let us try the French recipe for either noon or evening. It not only suffices for the dessert, but makes up a substantial part of the meal.

Boil and mash potatoes while warm. To each three-fourths cupful of cooled mashed potatoes, add three-fourths cupful of flour and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of four eggs, add equal quantities of the potato broth and evaporated milk until there is one and a fourth cups of liquid including the beaten egg yolks. Now mix this lightly in with the dry ingredients, pressing out any flour lumps rather than beating them out. The secret of the pancakes being to use the beaten eggs as the raising element. Now fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites and there you are.

The syrup for these rolled up pancakes is after the French style who evidently know not of our delicious maple syrup. Four tablespoons melted butter to one cup warmed honey and a dash of nutmeg and cinnamon. Pour over the nicely browned pancakes, roll and serve on a hot plate.

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Size Rim	Tires	Tubes	Size Rim	Tires	Tubes
29x4.40-21	$2.15	$0.85	30x3	$2.25	$0.65
29x4.50-20	2.35	0.85	30x3½	2.35	0.75
30x4.50-21	2.40	0.85	31x4	2.95	0.85
28x4.75-19	2.45	0.95	32x4	2.95	0.85
29x4.75-20	2.50	0.95	32x4	2.95	0.85
29x5.00-19	2.85	1.05	34x4	3.25	0.85
30x5.00-20	2.85	1.05			
28x5.25-18	2.90	1.15			
29x5.25-19	2.95	1.15			
30x5.25-20	2.95	1.15			
31x5.25-21	3.25	1.15			
28x5.50-18	3.35	1.15			
29x5.50-19	3.35	1.15			
30x5.50-18	3.40	1.15			
31x5.00-19	3.40	1.15			
32x6.00-20	3.45	1.25			
33x6.00-21	3.65	1.25			
32x6.50-20	3.75	1.35			

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Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
32x4½	3.35	1.15			
33x4½	3.45	1.15			
34x4½	3.45	1.15			
30x5	3.65	1.35			
31x5	3.75	1.45			
33x5	3.95	1.55			

HEAVY DUTY TRUCK TIRES

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x5	$4.25	$1.05	36x6	9.95	3.95
34x5	4.25	2.00	34x7	10.95	3.95
32x6 (8)	7.95	2.75	36x8	12.45	4.25
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Lady Beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks

Winners of BEST DISPLAY at New York 7 Straight Years

At the 1934 New York Show, "The Imperial Show of the World," Lady Beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks won Best Display for the 7th consecutive year. Our first Dark Cockerel was named Best Bird in the Show. They won as follows:

DARK LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 1-2-3-4-5 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

LIGHT LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 2-3-4 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

We offer Eggs for Hatching in season and stock for breeding or exhibition. We sell no baby chicks. Catalog and prices on request to parties interested in the best Barred Plymouth Rock blood available. We invite you to call personally and inspect our farm and birds.

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A famous hotel with all New York at your door. Light, airy rooms with RCA radio and deep-slumber beds. Quiet and rest when you want it. An atmosphere of real friendliness.

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Grow Mushrooms in your cellar or shed. Exclusive new process. Bigger, better, quicker crops. More money for you! Enormous new demand. Write for Free Book. American Mushroom Industries, Dept. 773, Toronto, Ont.

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Everybodys Poultry Magazine
Hanover, Pennsylvania

Service Brieflets

The following brieflets can be obtained from the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., by listing those wanted and sending the amount indicated in stamps.

D-1. **Respiratory Diseases.** 3-cent stamp.
D-2. **Fowl Paralysis.** 6 cents in stamps.
D-3. **The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry.** 3-cent stamp.
D-4. **Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide.** 6 cents in stamps.
H-20. **The New Jersey Collapsible Summer Shelter.** 3-cent stamp.
H-21. **Moisture-Proof Floors for Poultry Houses.** 3-cent stamp.
H-23. **Built-Up Roofs.** 3-cent stamp.
H-24. **Plans for Construction of a Poultry Incinerator.** 3-cent stamp.
G-40. **Plans for a 10-Acre, 1500-Hen, One-Man Poultry Farm.** 3-cent stamp.

Poultry Breeding

BY
MORLEY A. JULL

Senior Poultry Husbandman, Bureau Animal Industry U.S.D.A.

The number of eggs per bird is the most important factor affecting economic returns. "Poultry Breeding" tells how to develop a high laying strain, good egg size, how to secure good fertility and hatchability and how hatchery operators can get better results and improve the quality of their chicks.

376 Pages Price $3.75

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Box 286 Hanover, Pa.

BIG MONEY RAISING FROGS

BIG PROFITS IN "NUFOND GIANTS." Breeder lays 10,000 eggs each year. Bullfrogs sell $8.00 doz. No experience necessary. Backyard pond starts you. Raised in any climate. FREE, illustrated book "A Fortune in Frogs" explains everything. Write today! **AMERICAN FROG CANNING CO. (170-T), New Orleans, La.**

SCIENCE *Marches on!*

The Human Factor in Farming and its relation to returns has been studied by the University of Minnesota. The conclusions apply not only to farming in general, but to poultry farming in particular. The authors of the survey, Wilcox, Boss, and Pond, come to the conclusion that intelligence, interest and ambition of the operator are the master keys for farm success. There is no substitute for them. The wife's co-operation is a very important consideration, but the presence of children of helping age gives little, if any, advantage.

Farmers who inherited their property made lower earnings and showed lower ability, as a group, than those who had no property left to them. It merely demonstrates that the farm operator's earnings are usually the result of his own ability as a manager. The survey also proves that "somewhat greater financial earnings are within reach of most men and those who seriously want to better their condition have no reason for feeling they have an insurmountable handicap in the way of lack of family help, lack of capital, lack of schooling or any other discouraging situation."

It is interesting to note the reasons given by the operators for not following recommended practices. The reasons were either "Operator's Choice" or "Did not get to it." "The last reason is essentially an admission of lack of will power to put into practice that which they knew it would pay them to do." There is a wealth of philosophy and truth in this latter statement.

* * *

Heating the hen house increased winter production by 27 per cent, according to reports published in the "Austrian Poultry Industry."

* * *

Time of hatch and subsequent production has been surveyed by Dr. Roemer and W. Helmers. The details published in the German Poultry Press give the following average yearly production per bird for the various hatches: Feb. 238; Mar. 207, Apr. 204; May 227. During the second year the same flocks produced 159, 147, 148, 155 eggs respectively. No culling took place at any time. In general the second year production amounted to about 70 per cent of the first year production. The flocks which laid best in the first year also tended to lay correspondingly well during the second year. This latter statement applies, with comparatively few exceptions, to individual birds and groups, too.

* * *

Inbreeding is likely to increase "dead in shell" during the last three days of incubation. That crossbreeding reduces the death rate during this period of incubation, also has been demonstrated by Dr. T. C. Byerly and co-workers at the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

* * *

Bicarbonate of soda causes lesions of gout, when fed to chicks. Reporting the results of his investigations in the Alumni Quarterly of the Ohio State University, Dr. Dellaplane describes the lesions as follows: "Chalky deposits in the mesentery, liver capsules, air sacs, over the pericardial sac, and over the peritoneum. The kidneys were very much enlarged, light gray in color, and showed deposits on the surface. The ureters were greatly distended with a chalky mass."

No such lesions were produced when calcium carbonate, sodium phosphate, potassium bicarbonate, sodium hydroxide or sodium chloride were fed.

* * *

Blue ointment, a traditional and effective remedy against lice, should "not be used on breeding stock during and probably two or three months previous to the breeding season," according to Deakin and Robertson. Tests at the Dominion Experimental Farm have shown that eggs set under hens treated with mercurial ointment die before the third day of incubation.

* * *

Brooder temperature influences the death rate to a marked degree, of both, chicks free from and infected with pullorum disease. Investigators at the Michigan State College (Mallman, Moore and Arnold) produced evidence which strongly suggests that the hatchery is apt to be blamed for losses due to the conditions over which they have no control and for which the brooder operator is solely responsible.

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BABY CHICKS

CLOVER VALLEY CHICKS. The best you can buy. Always dependable. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 46, Ramsey, Indiana. tfbam

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS SPECIAL PRICES

Comp. Cert. 592	100	500	1000
Bd. Rks. & R. I. Reds	$6.50	$32.50	$65
N. Hampshire Reds ...	7.50	37.50	75

Chicks for sale every Monday & Thursday. Breeders blood tested, stained antigen method for B. W. D. Reactors removed. $1 with order, bal. C. O. D. **MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, Box E, McAllisterville, Pa.**

DUBOIS COUNTY Chicks New Hampshire Reds, Barred, Buff, White Rocks, White, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds $7.40, Buff, White Minorcas, White Rhode Island $7.65. White, Black Giants $9.00. White Leghorns, Anonas $6.50. Heavy Mixed $6.30. Prepaid. Dubois County Hatchery, Box 530, Huntingburg, Indiana. 12

OCTOBER CHICKS–Heavy breeds pure bred, $7.50 hundred. Mixed $6.50. Write for prices Baby Cockerels, Baby Pullets. Sunshine Hatcheries, Box E, Corydon, Ind. 12

QUALITY CHICKS 100

White Leghorns and Heavy Mixed	$6.30
N. Hampshire and R. I. Reds	7.00
White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks	7.00

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BABY CHICKS for Broilers: We can make prompt shipment of following breeds: Barred, Buff, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds $7.45-100. New Hampshire Reds $7.95. White Giants $9.45. English White Leghorns $6.95. Heavy Mixed $6.50. We pay postage and guarantee chicks for 14 days. All chicks hatched in new electric Smith Incubators. Davis Poultry Farm, Route 13, Ramsey, Ind. 12

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FOR SALE—Interesting Speckled Sussex Bantams at $3.50 a pair or $5.00 a trio. Golden Seabrights at $5.00 a pair and $7.50 a trio. G. H. Hubbard, Lock Haven, Pa. tff

DUCKS

CLOSING OUT SALE—Wild Mallards. Write Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Indiana. 12

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"HIGHEST QUALITY." Illinois Department Agriculture Accredited and Pullorum Tested (U. S. Stained Antigen Method). Marcy Farm Strain Jersey Giants (White and Black). Permit 197. Sex guaranteed. Day-old-Cockerels, Day-old-Pullets. Beautiful Young Growing Cockerels, Pullets, Trios, Pens. Bargains. Compliance Certificate 2097. Descriptive literature. The Maples, Box 1835, Pittsfield, Illinois. 12bm

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WHITE CORNISH Cockerels, reasonable. L. J. Smith, Deep River, Conn. 12

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4000 EXTRA CHOICE White Minorca Pullets. Write for prices. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Indiana. 12

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PULLETS—Barron White Leghorns 4 and 5 month old. Bishops Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio. 12bam

TURKEYS

TURKEYS—By A. C. Smith. A 136-page book covering turkey raising from start to market. Outlines the famous Minnesota plan. 50 cents, postpaid. Order from Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa. tff

BRONZE, NARRAGANSETT, White Holland, and Bourbon Red breeding stock. Reasonable. Sheckler's Turkey Farm, Nevada, Ohio. 12

POULTRY SHOWS

WRITE FRED OTTE, Peekskill, N. Y. for Premium List covering the great New York City Poultry Show. 13

AUTO SUPPLIES

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES! Radios! Bankrupt Stocks! World's Lowest Prices! Reconditioned AC Spark Plugs 29¢! Hot Water Auto Heaters $3.98! House Radios $12.85! Paint 95¢ gallon! Seat Covers 98¢! 1000 Bargains! Free Bulletin! Standard Liquidators, 1361-D Gratiot, Detroit.12bam

BOOKS

FREE—BROWER'S NEW 50¢ Poultry Doctor Book explains the cure and prevention of some 100 Poultry Diseases. Free on request. Brower Mfg. Co., Box D10, Quincy, Illinois. 12bam

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WRITE FOR FREE Catalog showing Brower's latest, improved Battery Brooders. 15 different sizes and styles. Largest line in the world. Extremely low priced. Now is your opportunity to make real profits on broilers. Brower Mfg. Co., Dept. D12, Quincy, Ill. 12bam

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DON'T BUILD!! Buy Potter Redybilt laying and brooder houses. Nests, roosts, 100 sizes. Lowest prices. Save dollars. Buy world's best poultry equipment since 1905. Thousands of satisfied customers. Potter & Co., Box 934, Downers Grove, Ill. 13bm

HELP WANTED

WANTED FARMERS, age 18 to 50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, commence $105-$175 month. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 411, St. Louis, Mo. 14bam

BIG MONEY—treating and vaccinating for worms and Poultry diseases. Representatives wanted. Beebe Laboratories, St. Paul, Minnesota. 12bam

CASH—Gathering Common Weeds. Details Dime. Moyer Supply, Milton, Pa.tfbm

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UP TO $50.00 paid for Indian Head Cents, Half Cents $250.00; Large Cents $2,000 etc. Send dime for list. Romanocoinshop, Dept. 136, Springfield, Mass. 12bam

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WRITE FOR BROWER'S New Big Poultry Supply Catalog and Guide—showing largest line of poultry equipment and remedies in the world—over 425 items—at low prices. Brower Mfg. Co., Dept. D11, Quincy, Ill. 14bam

USED INCUBATORS

GUARANTEED USED INCUBATORS. Smith 47,000 all electric—Newtown 12,000 double deck, Bundy 28,000— three No. 10 Lowers—also Buckeyes and Blue Hens, located in eastern Penna., and vicinity. Reasonably priced. Write for particulars. M. S. Duckworth, 209 E. Ross St., Lancaster, Pa. Eastern Representative for Robbins Incubator Co. 12bm

DEPENDABLE USED INCUBATORS

All standard makes. 2500 egg capacity and upwards. Prices the very lowest. Terms most liberal, two and three years to pay. You can depend on used incubators bought from us. All machines are complete, thoroughly cleaned and revarnished. Broken or damaged parts are replaced. Send for prices on machine near you.

THE SMITH INCUBATOR COMPANY
3208-H W. 121st St., Cleveland, Ohio

WANTED—EGGS, DRESSED POULTRY

PROMPT PAYMENTS for your fancy eggs White or Brown, large or medium. Dressed Turkeys, Capons, Roasting Chickens, Pullets, Broilers, Squabs, Guinea Hens any quantity. Reference any prominent N. Y. poultry house. U. L. Meloney, Inc., (Dept. G), 869 Washington St., N. Y. City 14

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WANTED! Common weeds by steady buyers! Details 10c coin. International Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio. 12bam

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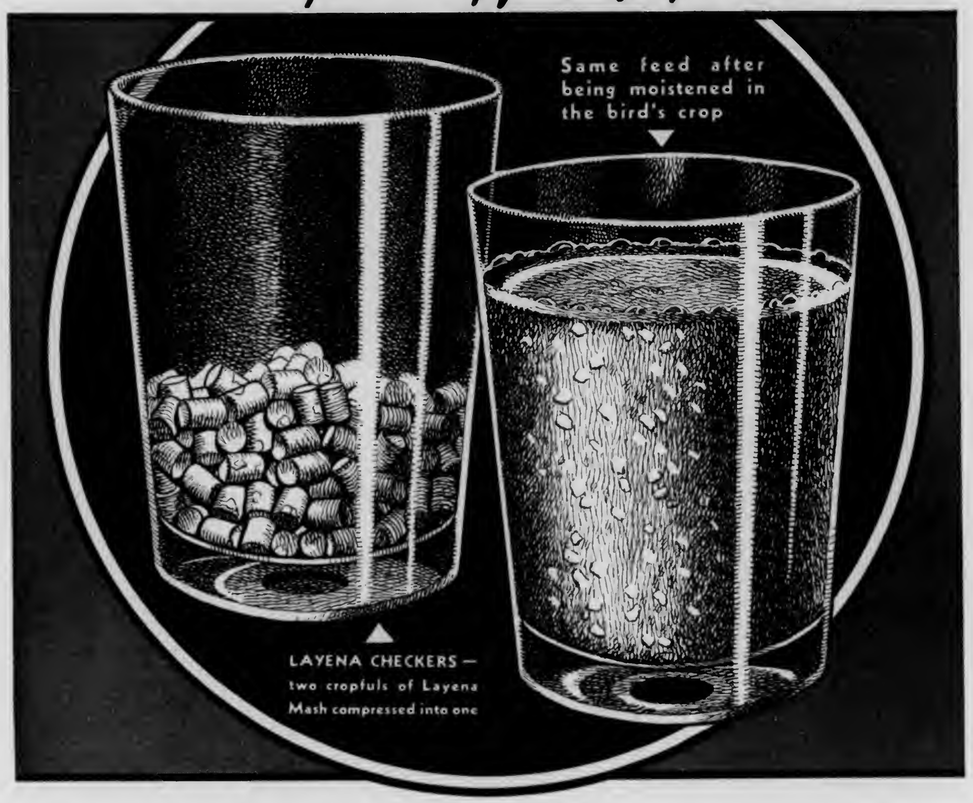
Prevention Costs Less

It is more economical in the long run to prevent worm infestation than to go to the expense of getting an outbreak under control.

How to guard your flock against round worms and tape worms through careful sanitation and systematic prevention is clearly described in Brieflet D-3, "The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry." You can obtain it by sending a 3-cent stamp to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

One Cropful of LAYENA CHECKERS *makes Two Cropfuls of Feed!*



TAKE an ordinary water tumbler. Fill it half full of Layena Checkers—about a cropful of Checkers. Pour water over the Checkers and let them stand for a half-hour. You'll find that the dry compressed Checkers have expanded until they occupy twice the space that they did before they were moistened. That's just what happens in the bird's crop. By eating a cropful of dry Checkers before they go to roost *they actually get two cropfuls of feed*—enough to carry them through the longest and coldest night.

Layena Checkers supplement Layena Mash, the complete feed for layers. They eliminate the bother of feeding wet mashes and make it possible for the bird to consume plenty of feed to hold up body weight. Because Layena Checkers are exactly the same feed as Layena Mash, except for form, they give poultrymen complete control over egg quality and egg production.

Write today for the new full-color folder giving complete information about the Layena control plan of feeding. *It's free and you're under no obligation.*

PURINA MILLS 819 Checkerboard Square St. Louis, Mo.

Note: Layena Checkers are not sold West of Pennsylvania and Alabama.

LAYENA FEEDING PLAN

1 DAY—keep hoppers full of Layena Mash at all times.

2 EVENING—spread Layena Checkers over mash in hoppers before birds go to roost. Feed what the birds will clean up in 30 minutes. This is approximately from 5 to 7 quarts daily per 100 birds.

3 NIGHT—birds go to roost with a cropful of Layena Checkers, which will carry them through the longest and coldest nights.

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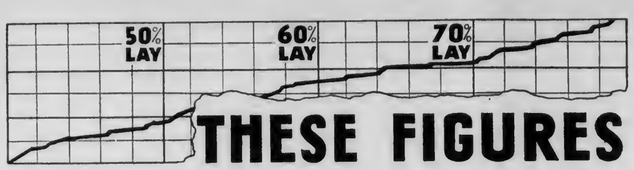
NOVEMBER 1934

EVERYBODY'S POULTRY MAGAZINE

A-3:37-01828

10 CENTS

Which Breed of Poultry Is Best? -- Page 321



THESE FIGURES TELL THE STORY OF *INCREASED EGG PROFITS*

We wonder if most poultrymen realize just how fast the feed cost per dozen of eggs goes down as percentage of lay goes up. Suppose, for example, you are feeding a ration costing $2.50 per hundred pounds.

If you are getting a 50% lay, feed is costing you 13½¢ per dozen eggs.

If laying could be increased to 60%, your feed cost would drop to 11¢ per dozen eggs.

If laying could be increased to 70%, feed cost would drop to 9½¢ per dozen eggs.

It readily can be seen, therefore, that the sure road to poultry profits is to increase flock averages. And when this can be done *without increasing feeding costs,* your profits will be that much more.

B-B Vitamized Laying Mash is guaranteed to give you ***more eggs per feed dollar or your dealer will refund your money.*** With egg prices steadily climbing, there is no better time to give B-B a trial than right now. The extra eggs which B-B will give you will surely add to your profits!

Maritime Milling Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

For those who prefer one complete ration, we recommend B-B All-Mash Laying Ration, also guaranteed to give most eggs per feed dollar.

BULL BRAND **B-B Vitamized LAYING MASHES.**

Registered U. S. Patent Office

A "Baby Grand" Incubator with Record of Performance

Hatches Averaged 84.5% of Fertile Eggs

All users of 1934 American Electric 3192-Egg Incubators were invited to submit reports of results. Over half of these users reported. An analysis of these reports showed that customers hatched an average of 73.1% of all eggs set, 84.5% of all fertile eggs. Current consumption, as indicated by data submitted by the Virginia Electric & Power Co., was only 0.2 KW hours per chick hatched.

This Baby Grand American Electric Incubator is especially adapted to the requirements of the breeder who wishes to hatch his own eggs.

Write for complete report of 1934 Performance, Catalog and Prices.

Makers of the Well Known Wishbone and American Hot Water Incubators and American Hot Water Battery Brooders

3192 Egg Capacity

AMERICAN ELECTRIC INCUBATOR CO., Dept. E, New Brunswick, New Jersey

EXTRA CASH

Extra cash will be yours for introducing Everybodys Poultry Magazine and taking renewals in your community. Representatives wanted in New England, N. Y., N. J., Del., Md., Pa., Va., and Ohio. Write Circulation Manager, Box 286, Hanover, Pa.

This Month With *your* Flock

Take Chill off Water

These frosty nights become more frequent as we get into November, and unless something is done to protect the drinking water, we are just as likely to come out in the henhouse some morning and find a thin cover of ice in the drinking pan.

If anything can throw a monkey wrench into egg production in a hurry, it's a lack of water. An egg is approximately 65 per cent water; so it doesn't take long to slow up a hen's egg machinery if she is deprived of water for any length of time, or if the water is so cold that it jars her system every time she drinks a little.

The best way to keep the layers drinking water freely throughout the winter is to see that the chill is taken off or that it is slightly warm. Most poultry raisers are familiar with the thermos type of fountain which has been in use for many years. Then, of course, there are the fountains that are heated by means of oil lamps.

One type of heater that has become very popular in the past year is an immersion type electrical heating unit. It really is very economical to operate, for the current goes on only when the temperature of the water falls below 50 degrees.

Keep Out the Rain

Here is an idea that was picked up on the Pennsylvania poultry tour into Massachusetts. It will interest those poultry raisers who have had trouble with the rain coming into the house through the window openings at the front.

Instead of using poultry netting to cover these openings, F. G. Woodworth of Sunnybank Farms, Middlesex County, Mass., uses half-inch mesh hardware cloth over these openings. The effect of this small mesh is to break up the force of a driving rain, and thus greatly reduce the amount of wet litter which is generally found near the front of the pen after a sudden shower of rain.

If you don't want to go to the expense replacing all your poultry netting fronts, try the half-inch mesh hardware cloth on one pen and observe the results.

Insulation Pays for Itself

"One or two winter seasons like last year will more than pay the cost

[Please turn to page 327]

Through *the* Editor's Specs

Egg Prices Advance—During October egg prices at more than a half dozen eastern egg auctions touched or passed the 50-cent mark on one or more occasions. Not very many eggs, of course, brought 50 cents, but it is just an indication of increasing strength in the egg market.

The effect of the demand for auction eggs has been to cause New York receivers to bid more strongly for nearby eggs, with the result that quotations there are now 3 and 4 cents above what they were a year ago. Unless consumers develop a strong resistance to higher prices and switch to the cheaper grades of eggs, there is a good chance that we may see a 50-cent wholesale quotation on the New York egg market before the end of November. Much, however, depends on the weather we have in November.

We Need Organization—If the poultry industry is being shabbily treated on matters which affect its well-being, we need only look around to find that the trouble is right at our own doorstep. Most industries and a few branches of agriculture are well enough organized to set up a howl when adverse forces threaten them. Group organizations in the poultry industry have accomplished much in the past, but on frequent occasions, our industry is handicapped on major problems by the fact that we have no organization representing all of the different groups and activities which enter into the makeup of our industry.

As for problems, they are many. Prof. James E. Rice, recently retired head of the Cornell University poultry department and now president of the lusty Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, recently listed 16 major problems facing the poultry industry.

Among these problems is the defense of the tariff rates on poultry and eggs from possible action of the President of the United States making import concessions to secure export business on other products; fair consideration of the poultryman's particular conditions by government finance and credit agencies; safeguarding the poultry industry against the effects of processing taxes on other commodities under A.A.A.; promotion of egg grades and their enforcement; state legislation for protection against chicken stealing; support of a program to advertise the food value of eggs; proper allotment of relief funds for the purchase of eggs; proper financial support for poultry shows and egg laying contests.

"The first essential," Professor Rice states, "is the development of a poultry industry consciousness which recognizes the fact that however important is each state or region, that the whole is greater than its parts and that we therefore have a national responsibility even greater than our regional and state responsibilities."

Any one of the problems which Professor Rice has listed is of sufficient importance that poultry raisers, under good leaders, should quickly rally to the support of associations that set out to work for a solution of these problem. It remains for poultry leaders in the various states and communities to develop this industry consciousness and "to build upon the sound foundation of local units and then weld these together into state, regional and national units.

License the Chick Sexers— The more we think about this chick sexing proposition, the more we feel that something ought to be done to protect the buyer of sexed chicks against poorly trained chick sexers. Numerous private chick sexing schools have been held in the past year, but from what we hear, some of these schools seem bent upon collecting the enormous tuition fees rather than to train efficient chick sexers, and the certificates of training are handed out without much regard for accuracy.

No matter what anyone claims, chick sexing is not an art that can be acquired in a few hours or in a few days. Speed and accuracy come only after weeks of intensive training and the handling of thousands of chicks.

Unless some method of licensing is adopted to weed out the chick sexers with the "lick and promise" sort of training from the skilled individuals, there'll be trouble ahead. It looks to us as though this licensing of chick sexers would logically fall into the lap of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Some hatcheries will do an exceptionally good job of sexing chicks. They will be those plants, however, having a big enough chick volume to maintain a force of highly trained experts who will do nothing but that work throughout the hatching season.

From the standpoint of helpfulness to poultry raisers, our December issue promises to be the best in years. You'll not want to miss it.

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If Disease Should Strike . . .

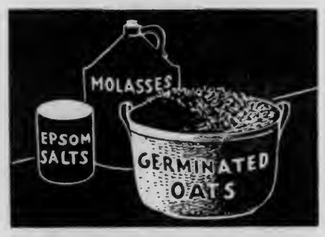
Put These Emergency Practices Into Effect At Once

By Harry R. Lewis

1 *Make a diagnosis immediately to determine type of disease*

2 *Confine sick birds to separate quarters away from flock*

3 *Use measures to prevent the spread through the water*



4 *Promote a laxative condition in flock, but do not overdo*

A HEALTHY flock is a profitable flock. Birds which are suffering from disease, no matter how severe, cannot build body weight or produce eggs efficiently.

Poultry disease is without question the greatest problem with which the poultry keeper of today must contend. Disease not only causes loss of producing birds through direct mortality, but it greatly reduces the production of affected birds which do not die, and it creates a most unsatisfactory condition about the plant, resulting in a discouraged, unhappy poultry keeper.

It is true that prevention is worth a pound of cure, and although this article concerns itself with what to do after disease has become present, I cannot pass to that phase of the problem without emphasizing very forcefully the fact that disease should be kept out of the flock by using every possible means of prevention, such as, thorough sanitation, rigid quarantine to keep diseased birds as well as people or equipment, which might carry disease, away from the flock. Clean housing, clean feeding and clean birds, coupled with the practice of preventive vaccination and a well-developed program of disease eradication are the normal safeguards which every poultryman must practice.

Quick Action Necessary

In spite of all these precautions and preventive measures, one must keep ever alert and be on the lookout for any evidence of disease, for it is a well-known fact that if taken in its early stages it is much easier to check an epidemic of disease than it is to stop it after it has once become well established. In other words, watchful waiting should be the plan which should be followed until such time as the first evidence of disease is detected. When disease is detected, one should put into effect immediately a rigid program of control involving the following steps:

First: Make a diagnosis immediately to determine the nature of the disease. This diagnosis may be made by the poultryman himself, if he is qualified and has had sufficient experience. If there is anything unusual about the symptoms which make diagnosis difficult, live birds should be sent or taken immediately to the State Poultry Disease Laboratory, where an immediate and complete diagnosis can be made. The diagnosis should include not only a post mortem and an anti-mortem examination, but it should include possible sources of infection, and the probable extent of the spread.

Check the Spread

Second: The second step which should be taken immediately is to isolate sick birds, if only a few are affected, or isolate sick pens unless the disease is general throughout the entire flock. Isolation means placing the birds under such conditions that they will not come in contact with healthy birds, either directly or through equipment, or through the medium of care-takers passing to and fro. Isolation serves two valuable purposes. It tends to check the spread of disease from infected birds to well birds, and it serves a further purpose of concentrating the birds which require special treatment, thus reducing the labor and cost.

The next important step is to practice a most rigid sanitation. Be sure that every utensil, pails, pans, tools of all kinds, used about the plant, are thoroughly disinfected after each using, thus tending to check the spread of the

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Which Breed?

A Sensible Answer to An Old Question

By Carl H. Schroeder

HOW much money is there in the poultry business?" and "Which is the best breed?" are the two questions beginners ask most often. Obviously, a direct, specific reply cannot be given any more than the defendant, who never abused his better half, can answer with a straight "Yes" or "No" to the judge's query "Have you stopped beating your wife?"

Of course, the initiated know that there is no best breed which is superior to all others for all purposes and under all conditions. The term breed, as used in this discussion, refers to breed as well as variety. The reader probably remembers that shape determines breed; color or comb determines variety.

What the beginner generally has in mind, is some sort of cross between a Bantam, a herring and an ostrich that will eat like a Bantam and will lay as many eggs as a herring, the eggs and dressed carcass approaching ostrich size. Naturally, "there ain't no such animal."

As size of the bird increases, cost of maintenance increases. Thus, a Bantam is the most economical producer of eggs. On the basis of a production of 8 dozen of eggs, a Bantam produces on the average 6.4 pounds of eggs for every pound of body weight while the corresponding ratio for Leghorns is 3.5 to 1, for the dual purpose breeds 2.5 to 1 and for the heavy breeds, such as Cochins 2 to 1. Furthermore, high egg production and heavy meat production do not go together. The heavy producing hen is just like the cow that does things in milk production: sparse in flesh, small in bone and nervous in disposition. As we have the Jersey and Guernsey for butterfat, the Holstein for large quantities of milk and the Shorthorns for beef, so do we have different breeds of poultry for different purposes.

This brings up the point that should receive first consideration in the selection of the breed: Suitability to the purpose in mind. If the production of market eggs is the chief objective, the selection at once simmers down to the so-called light or egg breeds, such as Leghorns and their Mediterranean kin: Anconas, Minorcas and Andalusians or to one of the production bred strains of the American breeds: Reds, Rocks and Wyandottes.

Considering Market Demands

The whims of the market also have to be considered. Certain localities have a definite preference for brown eggs, while elsewhere a premium is paid for white eggs. Those who plan to supply the white egg market are limited in their selection to the Mediterranean breeds, while the American breeds meet the requirements of the brown egg market. However, these market prejudices are by no means insurmountable if shrewd and aggressive merchandising methods are used. Those who retail their eggs direct to the consumer will find that even in localities notorious for preference for a certain egg color, there are always some folk who want the other kind or who have no preferences or prejudices.

Those who want to specialize in a combination of market eggs and table fowl will find that the American breeds and their English cousins, Orpingtons, Dorkings and Sussex, will serve their purpose. These breeds attain good size and are suitable for the production of broilers, roasters and capons. Some strains of these breeds, notably Rocks and Reds, have been systematically bred for egg production for many generations and, therefore, deserve their popular

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It Takes Feed to Make Eggs

A Few Simple Suggestions on How to Encourage the Layers to Eat

By Edward H. Johnson

FEED consumption means egg production. In other words, maximum egg production depends upon maximum feed consumption. If a bird is bred to lay and if she can be induced to eat all the feed she is capable of eating, she will lay a large number of eggs as a natural consequence. But if she only eats enough to maintain her body she will lay no eggs, regardless of how many she is inherently capable of laying. The problem, then, is to induce or stimulate feed consumption, and this should be one of the chief objects in the daily management of a laying flock. The object should be to induce each bird to eat that additional amount of feed that is used to manufacture the egg.

First, Well Balanced Feed

In dealing with feed consumption, the first thing to consider is, of course, the feed. It must be a well balanced ration for egg production. That is, it must contain every single ingredient for manufacturing all parts of the egg; yolk, white and shell. For instance, if a bird is fed grain only, no matter how much she consumes she will lay few eggs, because the other egg making ingredients are missing.

Probably second in importance to the feed itself is palatability, which means that the feed must be appetizing. A bird will eat large quantities of feed if she likes it, but will eat very little if she doesn't. In the latter case she only eats it because she has to. But most well balanced feeds are palatable, and therefore this does not present much of a problem. It is true, incidentally, that birds do not always like a new feed at first, as all poultrymen who have changed feeds know, but they soon learn to like it.

Given a well balanced, palatable ration, the problem of feed consumption is only half solved, so to speak, and this brings us to the question of stimulating feed consumption; bearing in mind, always, that feed consumption equals egg production. This is simply repeating what was said above, but it is important enough for repetition. In fact, in managing a laying flock, nothing is more important than inducing the birds to consume more feed than they would if they were left alone. This is one case, at least, where it does not pay to let nature take its course.

Stimulating Feed Consumption

To place the feed in the hoppers and then forget about it till it is time to refill them is not enough. It must be kept fresh, or have the appearance of freshness. After a hopper is filled, the feed becomes unappetizing after the birds have "messed it up" by eating from the top. We know the feed underneath is still fresh, but the birds do not, and the very appearance of "messiness" causes the birds to eat less. The remedy is to stir the feed often, or occasionally, at least. Try this, and watch your birds begin eating more. The feed must also be kept dry, of course, and clean. Birds do not like filthy feed any more than we do, and will eat much less.

Have Feeders Well Lighted

Another simple, but important way to induce feed consumption is to see that there is plenty of light on the feed during the day, especially in the early morning and late afternoon. The doors and windows should be opened early, and should not be closed till the birds are on the roosts. The birds are usually eating very early and late, and if they do not have enough light, it will affect egg production. In other words, this extra feed consumption may cause the bird to lay next day, and if she does not get this extra feed she may not.

Extra Eating Time

That extra 10 or 15 minutes of feed consumption may mean one or several dozen more eggs the next day (depending upon the size of the flock), or the difference between profit and loss for the

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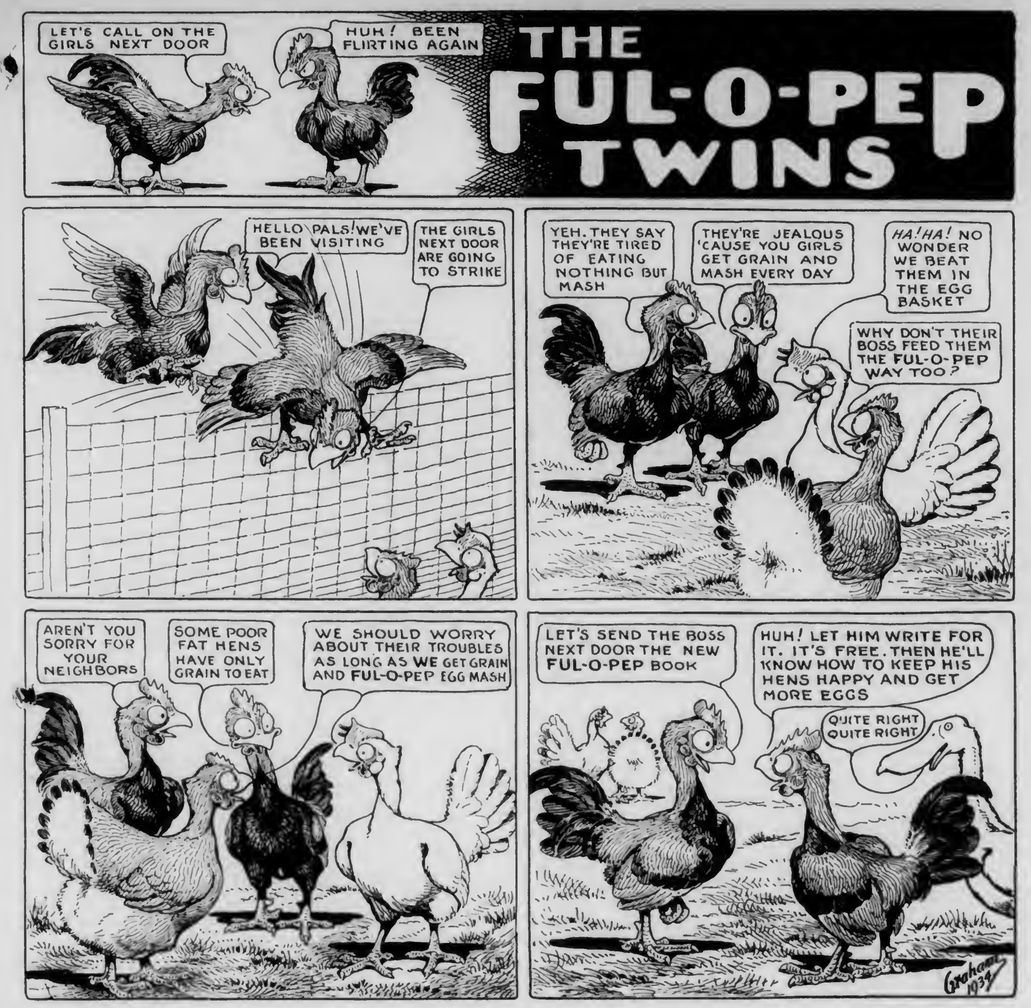

IF HENS could only talk they would tell you that they can produce more and better winter eggs if they are fed on grain as well as egg mash.

This feeding method not only supplies those things required for making eggs, but keeps the heavy producers in good body weight, healthy and vigorous.

This is the Ful-O-Pep way—a feeding method that is used and endorsed by leading breeders and commercial poultrymen. It provides for the use of Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash, which contains the nutritious elements that maintain sound health in layers under high production and produces bigger and more marketable eggs of better shell texture and quality. It is the best and most economical egg producing mash to use.

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How Many Layers
Must You Expect to Lose?

Keep Mortality Down to Avoid That "Idle Plant" Expense

By Willard C. Thompson

IN my September article, I recounted the visit of two Jersey egg farmers to my office, and told of their interest in our scheme for determining the actual cost of producing a dozen eggs. One day last week one of them again chanced to be in New Brunswick, and so he again dropped in to see me. He showed me his plans for keeping a weekly check-up on production costs during the coming year. He was getting his pullet layers into winter quarters on the first of October.

In the course of his remarks he said, "I am going to follow your suggestion and allow a full 4 square feet of working floor space for every pullet I house this fall, for I think crowding had something to do with the excessive mortality which we experienced last year. If we could only keep our pullets alive, healthy, and laying, the chances of making money this winter would be reasonably good, in spite of high grain prices." We talked that matter over for a while, and then he asked what another chart, which I happened to have on my desk, meant by "the idle plant."

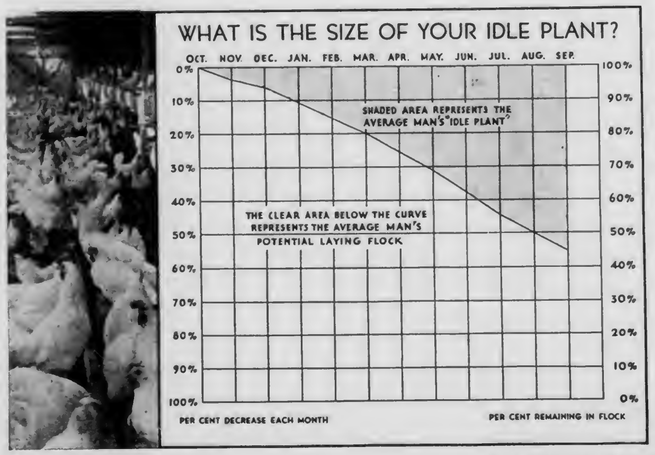
What May We Reasonably Expect from the Pullet Flock?

Month	Eggs per pullet	% 1sts	% Med	% Small	% Mort	% decreases Culls	due to Total
October	10	12	28	60	0	0	0
November	16	17	38	45	1.2	2.5	3.7
December	18	35	35	30	1.1	2.5	3.6
January	16	45	35	20	1.0	2.5	3.5
February	16	55	35	10	1.4	3.5	4.9
March	22	60	35	5	1.2	4.0	5.2
April	20	60	35	5	1.1	4.0	5.1
May	18	60	35	5	1.0	4.0	5.0
June	15	60	35	5	1.0	6.0	7.0
July	10	60	35	5	1.0	5.0	6.0
August	7	60	35	5	1.0	5.0	6.0
September	4	60	35	5	1.0	4.0	5.0
Total	172				12.0%	43.0%	55.0%

Now, he brought up another matter of vital importance to the present-day poultryman, namely, the economic significance of keeping as many of the pullets which are housed this fall alive, healthy, and productive as may be possible. In the brief space of this article one cannot attempt to discuss the probable causes of laying flock mortality, for they are many and varied. But, I wish to point out here just what effect "the idle plant" does have on the poultry farm income.

We fill the laying houses to capacity as October comes, allowing, as did my friend, one bird for each 4 square feet of floor space. The laying house becomes the plant in which egg production is to take place. It starts off 100 per cent filled with producers. As soon as a bird dies or is removed, its space is vacated, and under usual conditions cannot be filled again. That space becomes a part of the "idle plant." It is space which is not needed for the live layers remaining. It is simply wasted. And yet, that same vacant space costs something to maintain and manage. It is an expense, but it yields no income.

The illustration at the bottom of this page shows the gradually increasing idle plant which takes place through the year when mortality is simply what might be termed "normal," since it is not brought about by epidemics or special causes, but only through the operation of the agencies which are at work in every flock and are to some extent at least unavoidable. Of course, culling of non-layers as well as mortality, month by month, creates the full decrease in flock populations, or "the idle plant."



How Many Eggs to Expect?

My poultry farming friend asked, "How many eggs does the average White Leghorn pullet, coming into laying maturity about October 1st, and managed under a 13-hour artificially lighted winter day, lay? Have you some idea which would tell me whether or not my pullets are as good as the average man's, poorer, or better? And how many of their eggs, month by month, will probably be salable as first? And how many birds will I lose? And how many will drop out of production and become culls? You see, I want a lot of information this morning."

Fortunately, I could haul down some records from over a period of more than ten years and quickly show him what happens in the average man's flock of average well-bred, carefully managed White Leghorn pullets. He took his pencil in hand and copied down the table which is presented at the top of the first page of this article. He also drew out the normal decrease chart, showing the idle plant which he must expect.

He laid his pencil down, and scanned the writing which he had done for a moment. "My flocks did not do that well last year, and I lost more than that. I lost nearer 20 per cent of my birds by death."

He, unfortunately, was probably not alone in that experience, but, on the other hand, there were plenty of poultrymen who did just about this average. He asked me to go a little farther and show him just what my "increased idle plant" meant in dollars and cents.

This is the example we worked out. Follow it carefully, as it gives the idea very forcibly. I should point out that in the table the percentage figure used is applied each month to the number of birds in the flocks at the beginning of the year (October 1). It is arranged that way because of ease of using such figures.

Now, then, my friend had 1,800 White Leghorn pullets housed on or about October 1 a year ago. Let's see what income he would have had, in eggs, if he had experienced "normal decreases," and average production—for the month of January, for example. His flock would have decreased by 10.8 per cent during the period between October 1st and the end of January, and 3.5 per cent of that took place during January. On the average, then, he would have had decreases in layers in his flocks of none for October, 67 for November, 65 for December, and 63 for January, or a total of 195 birds less on hand at the end of January than he had when the year started on October 1. We figure, then, that he had 1,605 potential layers for the month of January, and if each, according to the standard, laid 16 eggs the total egg income from that flock was 25,680 eggs, or 2,140 dozens of eggs.

But the notebook which he had brought with him revealed that instead of the 10.8 per cent decreases, he probably had considerably more, for his egg income actually was 19,880 eggs, or 1,656.6 dozens. He

[Please turn to page 340]

Larro

proved right EGG MASH *made right*

I'm awfully glad you brought my Larro eggs this morning, Mr. Harris. I was all out and we don't like anybody else's. What makes yours taste so much better?

It's the feed, Mrs. Martin. My flock gets nothing but Larro. That's the best you can buy—made of clean, wholesome ingredients—always the same. It costs more but it's well worth the extra price. The eggs are so much better that people are glad to pay a premium price for them.

I wouldn't have dreamed that feed could make so much difference in the flavor.

Lots of experienced poultrymen don't realize it either, Mrs. Martin. They go right on buying cheap feed year after year and wondering why they never make a decent profit. If they would just give Larro a real trial, as I did, they'd soon change their minds.

I suppose their hens would lay more eggs, too.

I should say they would. And they'd be healthier. There's much less mortality in a Larro-fed flock. The birds are stronger and more vigorous. They get through the molt quicker. You have better hatchability. Better young stock. And even that doesn't satisfy the people who make Larro. They're still trying to find ways to improve their feeds.

Do they have a farm of their own?

Yes, indeed. It's called Larro Research Farm. That's where they develop all their formulas and make all their tests. It is the leading institution of its kind in the country. I just received a Larro booklet called "Feeding Poultry for Profit" that tells all about it. The next time I call I'll leave it with you. I think you and Mr. Martin will enjoy reading it.

Write for your copy of the Larro booklet: "Feeding Poultry for Profit." It is free to all poultrymen living in Larro territory (Michigan and all States lying east or south of Toledo, Ohio)

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for Laying Hens

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A 100-lb. bag of PILOT BRAND will give the best and safest eggshell material for 50 laying hens for a whole year at a cost of less than 3¢ per hen for a year.

You must always get PILOT BRAND to be safe. Substitutes for oyster shell may contain impurities dangerous to the health of poultry.

PILOT BRAND Oyster Shell is always dependable, and all useable. Keep it before your flock all the time. It is the cheapest and safest eggshell material obtainable. It contains no poisonous matter, no waste, is easily and quickly assimilated.

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EVERYBODYS POULTRY PARTNER

Potatoes for Poultry Feeding

J. T. A., Calif.—The Ohio Experiment Station, several years ago, found that cooked potatoes could be used in the poultry ration at the rate of 6 to 10 pounds of potatoes daily for each 100 layers. The potatoes should be boiled, mashed and then mixed while hot with an equal amount of the laying mash, so as to make a moist but crumbly mixture. It should then be fed as a warm mash at noon, allowing just enough so that the birds will clean it up within 15 or 20 minutes. Four to five pounds of cooked potatoes are said to be equal to one pound of grain for poutry feeding.

Crossing Leghorns and Reds

A. F. H., Va.—The cross mentioned by Carl H. Schroeder in his article in our February, 1934, issue employs White Leghorn males and Rhode Island Red females. The offspring resulting from this cross will be predominantly white, but there will be some red spotting. This applies to both males and females.

This type of cross, using a Leghorn male and females of a heavier variety, is known as the rate-of-feathering cross. It is possible to detect the female chicks at hatching time by their well developed wing feathers. The male chicks have no wing feathers, or if any, they are very short.

Since you have a White Leghorn flock, this cross would not be of any practical value to you. To my knowledge, no satisfactory hybrid crosses, using White Leghorn females and making it possible to separate sexes at hatching time, have been produced. I believe that this fact accounts in part for the strong interest in the modified Japanese sexing method at the present time.

Circulars With Egg Recipes

A. F. B., Ill.—The Institute of American Poultry Industries, 110 No. Franklin Street, Chicago, Illinois can supply you with circulars on egg recipes at a very reasonable cost for use in connection with your egg route. I would suggest that you send for some samples of this literature. Some of the commercial feed concerns supply literature of this nature to poultrymen using their feeds.

Capital Needed for Poultry Farm

E. D., Pa.—I believe that I can best answer your questions regarding the amount of capital needed to start in the poultry business and the approximate income by reproducing a table summarizing the results of poultry farm surveys made over a period of three years by the farm management department of Cornell University.

	1930	1931	1932
Number of farms	123	108	103
Number of fowls including males and new pullets added	1,427	1,483	1,281
Average capital			
Real estate	$14,251	$13,335	$11,700
Livestock	3,129	2,801	2,470
Equipment	1,547	1,523	1,553
Other	24	40	—
Total	$18,916	$17,699	$15,723
Receipts			
Increase of capital	$ 250	$ 200	$ 170
Crops	446	405	278
Livestock sold	2,609	2,049	1,484
Milk products	289	196	482
Eggs sold	5,768	4,577	3,628
Miscellaneous	290	298	315
Total	$ 9,652	$ 7,725	$ 6,357
Expenses			
Decrease of capital	—	—	—
Livestock purchased	$ 298	$ 244	$ 271
Farm expenses	6,820	5,544	4,538
Total	$ 7,118	$ 5,788	$ 4,809
Farm income	$ 2,534	$ 1,937	$ 1,548
Interest at 5%	945	879	786
Labor income*	$ 1,589	$ 1,058	$ 762

* Labor income is the money a farmer has left over as pay for his own time after he has deducted from his total receipts all the cash expenses of the farm business, the value of unpaid labor of his family and the interest on his average investment. An increase in capital adds to and a decrease subtracts from the labor income.

The 103 New York farms involved in the 1932 survey had an average egg yield of 148 eggs per bird. The investment per bird on 59 of those farms not selling chicks was $12.11. The poultry building investment was $2.89 per bird. The per cent production on these same 59 farms for the year was 40.9 per cent, and only 29.5 per cent for the October to December period. If the rate of production had been better in those months of high egg prices, the total income probably would have been considerably better. Mortality for the year averaged 25.9 per cent, which was rather high.

On a commercial egg farm of this size, one man should be able to handle all of the labor, but the survey shows only 561 fowls per man, which is not very good labor efficiency.

Service Brieflets

The following brieflets can be obtained from the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., by listing those wanted and sending the amount indicated in stamps.

D-1. **Respiratory Diseases.** 3-cent stamp.
D-2. **Fowl Paralysis.** 6 cents in stamps.
D-3. **The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry.** 3-cent stamp.
D-4. **Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide.** 6 cents in stamps.
H-21. **Moisture-Proof Floors for Poultry Houses.** 3-cent stamp.
H-23. **Built-Up Roofs.** 3-cent stamp.
H-24. **Plans for Construction of a Poultry Incinerator.** 3-cent stamp.
G-40. **Plans for a 10-Acre, 1500-Hen, One-Man Poultry Farm.** 3-cent stamp.

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

Although egg production began to show some gains in late September to the extent that New York receipts for several weeks were heavier than a year ago, the September receipts at the four leading markets (New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia) were about 9 per cent below September, 1933, and were the lowest September receipts for any of the past 14 years.

Egg prices showed very little fluctuation during September, and it was not until October that they began to advance gradually. The highest New York quotation was 44-45 cents on October 19 for "resale of premium marks." Nearby white specials on that day were quoted at 35-41 cents compared to 33-36½ cents on the same day a year ago, indicating a much stronger position on this grade than we were able to show last month.

Standard mixed colors on October 19 were quoted at 25½-26½ cents compared to 21-23 cents a year ago.

Withdrawals of eggs from storage in September were about 14 per cent less than in September, 1933. Shell eggs in storage on October 1, 1934, totaled 6,803,000 cases compared to 7,466,000 cases on October 1, 1933, and 7,338,000 cases for the 5-year average on that date. The combined storage holdings of fresh and storage eggs are between 4 and 5 per cent under a year ago.

Consumption continues to lag, the trade output at the four leading markets for the four weeks ending October 13 running 12 per cent behind the corresponding period of a year ago, but market men are taking a more optimistic attitude as the weather becomes cooler.

While you're at it – GET THEM ALL

KILL LICE and FEATHER MITES

It pays to be thorough. Constantly repeated applications to kill lice are costly. When spread on the roosts, under normal conditions, "Black Leaf 40" gives a complete clean up—kills all body lice and feather mites.

Kill Young Lice As They Hatch. Young lice usually hatch in a week to ten days. "Black Leaf 40" kills adult body lice and has plenty of nicotine in stable form. There will be enough on the roosts to kill newly hatched lice for days. A drop on the back of the birds' necks kills head lice.

● "Black Leaf 40" is sold by dealers everywhere. Insist on factory-sealed packages to assure full strength. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40"

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

Mr. Jos. Burkhart, R. 1, Aspers, Pa., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting eggs. He says:

"This past winter, our 150 hens were hardly laying at all. We got only 7 or 8 eggs a day. Then I started feeding them Don Sung, and I am now getting between 100 and 110 eggs a day. Don Sung is surely worth its weight in gold."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mr. Burkhart used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 186 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

NEW WICKLESS LANTERN TRIPLES WINTER EGG YIELD

300 CANDLE POWER of brilliant, white light turns night into day. Every poultryman knows longer working days for hens means more eggs. Here's a wonder invention—a handy, portable, absolutely safe lantern—just right to light the henhouse. All the advantages of electricity at 1/10 the cost. Burns 96% air and only 4% fuel. Instant-lighting, simple, easy to operate. No danger. The most practical henhouse light ever invented.

HOME TRIAL—30 days at our expense. Will pay for itself in short time. Write today for special introductory offer and how to get yours FREE.

The Akron Lamp & Mfg. Co. 481 Lamp Bldg., Akron, Ohio

BUSSEY'S BOOK of WIRE FABRICS and PARTS for POULTRY BATTERIES Now Ready··Sent FREE to Poultrymen.

Write for Catalog No. 17

BUSSEY PEN PRODUCTS CO.
1800 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. or 132 E. 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

All Parts for this BROILER BATTERY COMPLETE ONLY $17.50

This Month With Your Flock

[Continued from page 318]

of insulation for the laying houses," declare the Elder brothers, commercial poultrymen of Baltimore County, Maryland.

And in saying so, they are thinking of that time last winter when egg production in flocks all around them took a nose dive at the same time the temperature did, but the Elder flock of Leghorns wasn't the least affected by the sudden drop in temperature. They were snug and contented in the well insulated laying houses that you would find if you were to visit the Elder Farm.

Eggs With Dark Circles

"Have you ever inspected eggs displaying dark circles under their eyes and looking as though they had been out late the night before?" asked S. S. Wurtzel recently of a group of egg men.

These dark rings of dirt and grime often appear at the point where the eggs rest on dirty flats. Mr. Wurtzel explained that this practice of using second-hand packing material for egg cases for clean fresh eggs frequently costs the poultryman from one dollar to a dollar and a half per case. It is impossible to tell by casually looking at the second-hand packing materials whether or not they are dirty enough to soil the eggs.

Less Broken Eggs

Thin-shell eggs that break very easily are most numerous during the winter months. Sometimes you'll find an occasional hen that will continue to lay thin-shell eggs, no matter what changes are made in the feeding plan. Such hens should be discarded. Most thin-shell eggs, however, are due to a lack of shell-making material and a vitamin D deficiency.

Shell material can best be supplied by feeding a good brand of oyster shells or high grade limestone. If you are feeding a commercial mash, it is best to follow the directions of the manufacturer. Some feeds are so balanced that they already contain the shell material and do not require the feeding of anything additional.

The purpose of vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin, is to help the hen convert the lime into egg shells. The direct rays of sunlight represent the cheapest source of vitamin D, but with confined flocks, it is best to add cod liver oil, sardine oil or one of the vitamin D concentrates to the ration.

Willie—"Ma wants a dozen eggs just exactly like she bought here, yesterday."

Grocer—"Why must they be the same?"

Willie — "Because Dad's relatives are coming to visit, and Ma doesn't want 'em to come again."—The Open Road.

Watch this tiny tablet take up moisture. It quickly dramatizes the characteristic moisture-absorbing property of Emblem-Protected Peat Moss.

You Can Make Your Laying House Free From Dampness, Snug & Warm and get your money back

● **Before Winter threatens, insure the health and production of your flock by covering and insulating your floors with Emblem-Protected Peat Moss. This poultry litter saves labor, reduces offensive odors, prevents the spread of disease, promotes exercise, absorbs body and atmospheric moisture, and eliminates cold, damp floors.**

Besides, when you are ready to clean out your houses, Emblem-Protected Peat Moss is of even greater value—a complete and much-desired fertilizer that readily sells for as much as 50 cents per bushel. Emblem-Protected Peat Moss is sold under various trade names, but the triangular inspection certificate on each bale guarantees these advantages:

1. **Matchless in quality—comes from the world's finest peat bogs.**
2. **Completely aged—Nature's contribution to better absorbency.**
3. **Proper density that insures long life—does not dust quickly.**
4. **Expertly refined, carefully inspected for uniformity, shipped in tightly pressed bales.**

Get our booklet giving full facts why you should use Emblem-Protected Peat Moss — the superior poultry litter. You will find this valuable booklet interesting and instructive. Clip and mail the coupon for your copy today.

PEAT MOSS

This triangular inspection certificate protects you against inferior peat moss.

FREE THESE VALUABLE BOOKLETS

PEAT IMPORT CORPORATION
155 John Street, New York, N.Y.

Please send your free booklet, "Quality Peat Moss Poultry Litter." I am also checking other Peat Moss folders that particularly interest me.

☐ How to sell your Peat Litter for Fertilizer.
☐ Peat Moss for Winter Mulch.
☐ Peat Moss for Lawns and Gardens.
☐ Facts about Peat Moss. E.P.-11-34

Name_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____

EVEN LAZY HENS WILL LAY!

INCREASE PROFITS QUICKLY

Hens don't loaf because they are lazy. They fail to lay as they should because minerals and food meant for egg production go for increased weight and feathers. It won't do much good to increase their food but egg yield will increase if you feed this concentrated tonic of rare blood building minerals and imported herbs to stimulate the body functions.

Just add two pounds of Pratts Poultry Regulator to 100 pounds of mash. You'll see the difference at once. Your flock will have more pep, combs will brighten, moulting will be shorter and your egg production and profits will jump. Only two cents a day will put new life into 100 hens.

Here's Pratts Guarantee:—If you do not begin to see results within 15 days your money will be refunded without question. See your dealer. If he cannot furnish, send coupon below.

PRATT FOOD CO., Dept. 734
Philadelphia, Pa.
I enclose $1.00 for a generous trial package of Pratts Poultry Regulator, sufficient to regulate 125 hens for 30 days. Postage paid.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR

IMPROVED ACME EGG GRADER
Now only $2.35 (Postpaid)
MORE EASILY READ. Indorsed and used by U. S. Govt. —official scale World's Fair egg laying contest—at new low price! Sturdily built of aluminum — no springs, weights, or adjustments . . . shows grade instantly. Guaranteed.
THE SPECIALTY MFG. CO.
2363 University Ave.
St. Paul, Minn.

Send for ACME Today
Money back guarantee
Quick — Automatic
Accurate — Easily Read

LOWER FEED COSTS

Dellinger single and double crusher roll mills with miracle force-feed, machine-cut plates grind a better quality feed, crack corn, etc., faster and with less power. One H.P. and up. Also Feed Mixers, Feed Cutters, Hammer Mills for poultrymen. Write for catalogs.
A. M. DELLINGER, INC.
749 North Prince St. Lancaster, Pa.

The Winners of Our $100 Egg Quality Contest

This is the $25 First Prize Letter

Written by J. F. Morris, Wyandot County, Ohio

When given good wholesome feed in unlimited quantities, the hen manufacturers a high quality product. In order to help the hen along, we keep dry mash before her, in open hoppers, at all times. In addition to this, grain is fed both morning and evening and fresh water is supplied several times daily. By keeping the hens confined until noon, they are induced to consume more mash and to lay in the nests provided instead of outside in nests of their own choosing.

As cleanliness is essential to high quality, the nests are kept supplied with clean straw or hay and the roosts are covered with heavy wire netting to keep the hens out of the droppings. Fresh litter is supplied when needed. These things given attention, it is then up to the hens. As soon as they deliver the goods we start gathering, gathering three times daily and four times on extremely hot days. The eggs are taken to the basement of the dwelling where they are spread out on wire covered trays to cool. As the basement is damp, we have not found it necessary to furnish any additional moisture. The egg cases are also kept in the basement, as placing cooled eggs in a hot dry case would undo all that had been accomplished by cooling.

After the eggs are cooled at least 24 hours, they are graded and cased. Although care has been taken to keep the eggs clean, a few need cleaning. This is done by rubbing with coarse steel wool. From thus co-operating with the hen, we have a case of fine quality eggs ready to market. Where shall we market them? No time to delay, as every day of delay means loss of quality.

Early this summer the Bucyrus Co-operative Poultry Association was formed at Bucyrus, Ohio, with auctions twice each week. Just the place to market quality eggs, so away they go, twice each week, to the auction.

As proof of both quality and returns for quality, we quote from a recent grading and settlement report. In settlement for 24 dozens we received a check for $6.02, making a net price of 25 cents per dozen, while locally ungraded eggs were quoted at 18 cents. The fact that 23 dozen and 2 eggs graded U. S. Extras or better proves that it pays to co-operate with the hen to preserve quality. As these figures are taken from returns on pool eggs, the premium is not quite so much as it would be from the sale of a full case. There is still room for improvement, as we have neither topped the market nor made the grade of 100% U. S. Extras or better.

TO J. F. Morris, Wyandot County, Ohio, goes the honor of first prize with a cash award of $25 for the best report in the $100 Egg Quality Contest conducted by Everybodys Poultry Magazine during the past summer. Although competition was keen for the major awards, the judges concluded that the letter submitted by Mr. Morris contained the best all around description of the methods followed to produce good eggs and to preserve their goodness.

Mr. Morris maintains a flock of 300 layers, and he markets his eggs through the Bucyrus Egg Auction which began operation last summer. He was able to point to very substantial gains on the returns for his eggs.

$15 Prize Winner Has 1200 Layers

The second prize of $15 goes to Chas. H. Huggins, Perry County, Pa., who keeps a flock of 1200 layers. He grades all of his eggs, packs them in cartons and sells the best grade to customers on a retail egg route at a premium of 7 cents a dozen, the second grade to a roadhouse at a 2-cent premium, and the third grade to a local store at the regular wholesale price.

Mr. Huggins gathers eggs four times daily, places them on cooling trays for several hours, then grades and packs the eggs, after which they are held in a cool underground room. He changes litter frequently, has the droppings boards wired so that the layers cannot get their feet dirty, and uses a darkened nest.

Third prize, which carries a cash award of $10, goes to Mrs. E. N. Rowell, Madison County, N. Y. She maintains a flock of 400 layers. Some eggs are sold locally, but most of them are shipped direct to a commission house in New York City, which pays the price quoted for "Special Pack, including premiums."

"Our nests are so arranged as to be completely covered in front, and with openings at each end," says Mrs. Rowell, in explaining one of her stunts to produce clean eggs. "The passage in front of the nests is a trough containing lime through which the hens walk, cleaning their feet and helping to produce cleaner eggs."

The Winners of $5 Awards

Prizes of $5 each were awarded to the following: Mrs. Elizabeth Oplinger, St. Joseph County, Ind.; Kenneth G. Shupp, Polk County, Mo.; R. L. Culley, Oklahoma County, Okla.; James M. Cummings, Greene County, Ind.; and Leonard Jennings, Northampton County, Pa.

The Winners of $1 Awards

Prizes of $1.00 each were awarded to each of the following poultry raisers, 25 in all:

John C. Perry, Hunterdon County, N. J.; J. H. Richter, Fayette County, Penna.; David B. Dugan, Nassau County, N. Y.; John W. Norrish, Hamilton County, Ohio; Fred D. Humphrey, Barber County, Kans.; Raymond B. Ladd, Fairfield County, Conn.; Robert S. Wheeler, Hunterdon County, N. J.; Otto C. Cope, Jay County, Ind.; W. A. Smith, Erie County, Penna.; G. Calvin Potts, Du Page County, Ill.; Mrs. John L. Evans, Jackson County, Ohio; Mrs. Geo. O. Shanks, Athens County, Ohio; Mrs. Ray T. Kern, Hancock County, Ohio; Edgar F. Moyer, Pinellas County, Fla.; Hans Drechsel, Bergen County, N. J.; Mrs. Ruth Loomis, Baxter County, Ark.; John Whitney, Summers County, W. Va.; Willard C. Morr, Wayne County, Ohio; Mrs. Wm. Anshutz, Will County, Ill.; Abraham Kleban, Cumberland County, N. J.; E. A. Stephenson, Upton County, Texas; Alfred G. Wenkenbach, Philadelphia County, Penna.; Mrs. C. R. Baumgardner, Hancock County, Ohio; Mrs. John P. Taylor, Greene County, Ill.; L. Leonard, Story County, Iowa.

Everybodys Poultry Magazine feels well repaid for its efforts in conducting the $100 Egg Quality Contest. Its purpose was to create greater interest in the production of quality eggs, and to show poultry raisers that it is profitable to go to the extra effort to do so.

The contest was not confined to the readers of Everybodys Poultry Magazine, but it was open to poultry raisers everywhere in this country. To reach the non-subscribers, more than 150,000 entry blanks were distributed through feed dealers. Many thousand copies of the booklet, "How to Produce Better Eggs," were mailed to poultry raisers who filled out the preliminary entry blank.

Each contestant who submitted the letter required had to fill out a questionnaire describing his or her methods. These questionnaires were numbered, and the numbers were transferred to the letters which contained no other marks of identification. The judges were thus able to consider the letters without being influenced by location of the contestant or other factors.

Excerpts from the prize winning letters will be published from time to time in future issues of Everybodys.

Jimmie (day after Thanksgiving)—"We had th' whoppin'st turkey, yesterday!"

Jane—"So'd we. Mom said we're gonna have turkey all week."

Jimmie — "That's nothin'! We're gonna have hash, too!" — Wheeling Register.

"Rastus, I done heah yo's gone inter business."

"Yassah, dasso; Ah's raisin' chickens an' sellin' 'em."

"What's de mattah? Has yo' los' yo' appetite?"—Boston Transcript.

JUST THIS EASY

TO WORM YOUR BIRDS WITH

A SINGLE DOSE of the new Dr. Hess Poultry Worm Powder, given in mash, gets the round worms—and does it in 24 to 36 hours.

Dr. Hess Poultry Worm Powder is a nicotine product. That's what knocks the worms. It is combined with other elements which carry it down to the lower intestines before the nicotine is released. That's where the worms are. That's where the undiluted nicotine does its work.

Because the nicotine is not released until it reaches the intestines, it is non-toxic to the bird. No interference with egg production. No harmful effect on young birds.

Dr. Hess Poultry Worm Powder is odorless and tasteless. It does not affect feed consumption. It is given in either wet or dry mash, just as you prefer. No starving before or laxative after treatment.

Easy for you, yet even easier for the bird.

The cost of using Dr. Hess Poultry Worm Powder is very small. Only a half to one cent per bird, depending upon the size of your flock.

If you prefer individual to flock treatment, get Dr. Hess Poultry Worm Tablets. Same ingredients pressed into tablet form. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

DR. HESS POULTRY WORM POWDER

Expels Round Worms from Poultry

BOSTON POULTRY SHOW

January 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—"Featuring Every Phase of the Industry"

America's Most Comprehensive Poultry Exposition

NEW FEATURES—LOWER ENTRY FEES

but—THE SAME OLD BOSTON SPIRIT!

BETTER BE AT BOSTON

Premium Lists and Information from

ALBERT C. RAU, Manager 327 Park Square Building Boston, Mass.

See Your Local . . .
DR. SALSBURY Dealer

About WORMING, VACCINATING NOW!

THESE two poultry health measures are so important that it will pay you to get the most dependable advice, and to use the most dependable products.

You will find Dr. Salsbury dealers well qualified to help you get best results. Thousands of them have attended our Annual Short Courses, our sectional Dealer Schools, and our School on Poultry Diseases. In addition, latest information on how to recognize and combat all poultry diseases is sent to all dealers, each month.

You can also depend upon Dr. Salsbury's Line of Caps and other preparations. They are compounded in our new laboratories where every facility is provided for accuracy and purity. Because of large quantity production, prices are extremely low.

Plan to worm and vaccinate your birds now. See your local Dr. Salsbury Dealer; he may be your local hatcheryman, feed dealer or druggist. Ask for these products by name. **Dr. Salsbury's Line of Worm Caps:** Chick Size: priced from 60c to 90c per 100; Adult Size: priced from 90c to $1.35 per 100; larger quantities at even lower prices. **Avi-Tabs**, 200 for $1.75; **Avi-Tone**, 5 lbs. for $1.75. **Mixed Bacterin**, 60 c.c. bottle, $1.50. **Fowl Pox Vaccine**, 100-dose pkg., $1.00. **Cholera-Typhoid Bacterin**, 60-dose bottle, $1.50.

DR. SALSBURY'S Laboratories
CHARLES CITY, IOWA, U.S.A.
"A NATION WIDE SERVICE"

YOU CAN'T GET EGGS FROM LOUSY HENS
JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS TO KILL LICE OVERNIGHT

Lice keep layers upset, sleepless and unproductive. Rid your flock of lice without handling birds. Paint roosts with Pratts Roost Paint. The only 100% active roost paint—costs about half as much as nicotine-sulphate. 40%. Guaranteed.

FREE BRUSH WITH EVERY CAN
Half pints $ .75 Quart . . $2.00
Pints . . 1.25 Gallon . . 6.00
If your dealer can't supply check size needed. Mail to Pratt Food Company, Dept. 746 Philadelphia, Pa.

Pratts ROOST PAINT

SEX GUARANTEED CHICKS DAY OLD HYBRID PULLETS-MALES

Greater profits from day-old pullets. Much more vigorous. Fast growing, early maturing, large size heavy layers. Buy all MALES, for broilers and capons—make biggest profits this new way. Finished broilers quicker at less cost.
HUNDREDS of HIGH EGG RECORD PEDIGREED MALES from R. O. P. breeders in this year's pure bred matings at LOW PRICES. New blood—greater vigor—greater egg production—lower mortality. **Big type leghorns and all leading breeds.** Special discounts on early orders. **Free catalog** tells all. **Send postcard today.** CCC 116. **SUPERIOR HATCHERY Box 110 WINDSOR, MO.**

PIKGARD'S PREVENT PICKING
ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE
J. E. LAYTON
BOX 3247. SEATTLE, WASH.

It Takes Feed to Make Eggs

[Continued from page 322]

day. In managing a flock, we should remember that what and how we feed today determines how many eggs we will get tomorrow.

It goes without saying that the feed hoppers should be located in the light, and that there should be plenty of windows for this purpose.. Birds cannot eat in the dark, and will eat less in dark corners of the building. Therefore, feed consumption will depend largely upon the amount of light on the hoppers at all hours of the day. The object is to serve "meals at all hours," and keep the birds eating every possible moment.

Even Water Aids Consumption

Aside from the fact that the egg is about 65 per cent water, and that arge quantities is necessary for production, water also stimulates feed consumption, and the lack of it will cause a slump in production for this reason. A thirsty hen wants water, and not feed, and she will eat very little or none till she gets it. Therefore, to stimulate feed consumption have plenty of water of the right temperature for the season or weather available at all times. Any poultryman who has studied the habits of his birds knows how important water is. When a bird has eaten a certain amount of mash, she wants a drink, and she must have it. Otherwise she is through eating for the day, or until the water is supplied, and tomorrow's egg will not be laid.

There are, of course, several other ways of stimulating feed consumption, such as artificial lights, feeding a moist mash, etc., but these are well known and we shall not deal with them here. Our purpose has been to point out a few of the more simple, everyday methods. Although simple, they are very important.

Ration Increases Vitamin B and G Content of Eggs

Although attempts to increase the vitamin B and G content of milk by feeding a ration rich in these vitamins have failed, J. G. Halpin and associates at the University of Wisconsin have succeeded in raising the vitamin B and G content of egg yolks.

The eggs from hens receiving a regular ration of grains, milk powder and meat scraps were compared in their vitamin B and G content with eggs from hens receiving a similar ration fortified with 3 per cent of yeast (rich in both of these vitamins). The vitamin B content of the yolk of the yeast fed hens was increased about 100 per cent, and the vitamin G content, 50 per cent.

An egg on the plate is worth two on the vest.—Winnipeg Free Press.

TAYLOR'S Leghorns
Special Sale of Individually Pedigreed
R. O. P. COCKERELS
Thirteen years of continuous trapnesting are back of the males we are offering this fall. Mothers' Records 240 eggs up weighing 24 ounces or better. Pa. State Bloodtested for Pullorum Disease by agglutination method. Culled by state inspectors for standard disqualifications. Write for special cockerel folder.
WELSBRET FARM
TAYLOR BROS., OWNERS
Newtown Bucks Co. Pa.

Anthony
- *Single Comb White Leghorns*
- *Production Bred Chicks*
- *Pa. State Bloodtested* (Slow Tube Agglutination Method)
- *Write For Free Catalog*

George M. Anthony
BOX E, STRAUSSTOWN, PA.
Located on U. S. Route 22, midway between Harrisburg and Allentown. Visitors are welcome.

BECK'S WARM FLOOR BROODER
Build it Yourself—Broods 150 chicks. FEW CENTS weekly runs it. Plans. Heater $4.25. CIRCULAR FREE. R. L. BECK, Box 44, SULLIVAN, WISCONSIN

Chicks That Live
Kerr's Blood-tested Chicks
For Fall and Winter Broilers
Tested by tube, aggl. method for B.W.D.
Write for prices and particulars. C.C. No. 6266.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Box 15 Frenchtown, N. J.

RAISE FROGS
BIG PROFITS IN "NUFOND GIANTS." Breeder lays 10,000 eggs each year. Bullfrogs sell $3.00 doz. No experience necessary. Backyard pond starts you. Raised in any climate. Our FREE, illustrated book "A Fortune in Frogs" explains everything. Write today! AMERICAN FROG CANNING CO. (170-W). New Orleans, La.

FREE BOOK
HOW TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT
Explains the methods of Harry M. Lamon, famous poultry authority; tells how he trains you to be a scientific poultryman; how to make bigger profits; how he has helped hundreds to get more eggs, higher prices, breed select flocks, cut feed bills, raise chicks to quick maturity, avoid losses. You learn at home quickly and easily in spare time. Money-back agreement protects you. Write for Free Book today. The National Poultry Institute, Inc., Dept. 1511, Adams Center, N. Y.

We Offer EMPLOYMENT
Earn good money, full or spare time representing us in your community. Write to Circulation Manager, EVERYBODYS, Box 286, Hanover, Pa., for proposition.

Egg Auction Summary for Third Quarter

Prices at the Pennsylvania and New Jersey egg auctions made substantial increases each month during the third quarter of 1934, according to the figures compiled by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. The prices given in the following table represent the average of the four top grades at each of the markets.

Market	July	Aug.	Sept.
Doylestown	26.35	31.12	37.71
Tri-County	27.30	31.68	37.04
Lehigh Valley	26.19	30.29	35.75
New Holland	24.25	28.47	34.78
Coatesville	25.66	29.93	36.07
Butler	24.90	28.64	34.24
Philadelphia	18.82	22.24	24.86
Flemington, N. J.	27.41*	32.49	38.46*
Vineland, N. J.	27.14	32.66*	35.62
New York	21.22	25.18	28.09

Pickout Preventers

We haven't seen any flocks where these new pickout preventers, which are attached to the beaks of the layers, are in use, but we understand that they are being used with success on the Pacific Coast where they were originated and that thousands of these little devices are being shipped to eastern poultrymen who have been having their troubles with pickouts.

"Dear Editor:" penned a poetic party to her favorite paper, "Please explain the meaning of that old verse — 'The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen'?"

"Probably, synthetic chicken hash," interpreted the editor.

"I'm a father!" crowed the proud young Shanghai rooster, strutting into the farmyard.

"So's your old man," cackled the fresh cockerel. What about it?"

Ever since several Japanese experts gave a demonstration on chick sexing at the hatchery convention in the summer of 1933, interest has been high, and chick sexing schools are now being held in all parts of the country. At the right in the foreground, T. C. Byerly, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is showing Jersey hatcherymen just how this chick sexing is done. The demonstration was given in connection with the Jersey Hatchery-Breeder Institute at New Brunswick, N. J., October 9 to 11.

Big-Type English ROSELAWN S.C. White Leghorns
ROSELAWN HAS NOW IMPORTED MORE OF MY FINEST BIRDS AND FOR MORE CONSECUTIVE YEARS THAN ANY OTHER BREEDER IN THE STATES
Largest Importers from Barron
Each year finds Roselawn producing better chicks than ever before. The vigorous, productive, long-lived Roselawn strain results from a consistent, forward-looking program—best illustrated by the fact that in 1934 Roselawn received its 14th CONSECUTIVE ANNUAL IMPORTATION of pure, pedigreed TOM BARRON WHITE LEGHORN breeding birds—the pick of the famous Barron bloodlines, shipped directly from Catforth, England. During all these years, the Barron strain has been scientifically blended with Roselawn's choicest birds to meet American climatic and marketing requirements.
The "Ideal Leghorn for Commercial Eggs" Bred Along These Practical, Common-Sense Lines For Bigger Profits . . . . .
Over 300 Contest Awards. More Than 600 Letters Of Satisfaction This Past Year
Year after year, we deliberately put Roselawn Leghorns in direct comparison with all others under the sharpest competitive conditions. The outstanding collection of recent high awards is ample proof of Roselawn strain's superiority. And after these triumphs, follow hundreds of letters from delighted customers, telling of their profits, and the pride they take in flocks raised from Roselawn chicks and eggs.
BIG DISCOUNT On Early Orders For ROSELAWN CHICKS And Hatching Eggs
Roselawn Pure-bred Chicks and Hatching Eggs will cost you no more during 1935 than last season, in spite of rising feed and egg prices, providing you place your orders early! It will pay to get in touch with us immediately—as discounts apply only on orders placed early.
1. VIGOR and LIVABILITY
Superior vitality and high resistance have been attained in the Roselawn strain through a long-established program of trapnesting, scientific breeding and progeny testing. Every Roselawn mating headed by an individually or Pen Pedigreed Male.
2. BIG, CHALK-WHITE PREMIUM EGGS
The Roselawn pedigree matings include only hens with demonstrated ability to lay big, chalk-white eggs of unexcelled shell texture . . . symmetrical and free from tint. That explains the large and growing demand among Commercial egg farms for Roselawn layers.
3. LONG LAYING LIFE
All the heavy-laying ancestors in the world mean nothing, if a hen dies in the middle of its pullet year. Mistakes in breeding, feeding, handling and housing often ruin a potentially good commercial flock. All Roselawn operations are specifically designed to reinforce the vitality and endurance of this highly productive Leghorn strain.
Before Ordering In 1935, Get Our FREE CATALOG
CHICK SEXING BOOK — LIBERAL DISCOUNT OFFER and How We Breed for Long Life. FREE ON REQUEST.

TOM BARRON, WORLD FAMOUS ENGLISH BREEDER
ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM, Route 10 E, Dayton, O.
W. J. TIBBALS, Owner and Mgr. CODE No. 213
Reference: Dun and Bradstreet, or any Bank in Dayton

Feed for VIGOR Demand Park & Pollard MANAMAR FEEDS Stop LOSSES

ManAmar (Minerals from the Sea) builds red blood and assures the vigor that keeps your birds healthy and laying profitably. This is why so many are turning to Park & Pollard ManAmar Feeds. ManAmar *builds* and *maintains* a mineral reserve against the heavy drain of winter egg production.
Prevent Mineral Bankruptcy — Stop Losses
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"Jumping Jupiter! A square egg!!" "Sure. That's Sadie Fluffyfeather for yuh! Anything to be different!!"

If Disease Should Strike

[Continued from page 320]

infection. An antiseptic used in the drinking water will help to check the spread of those diseases affecting the mouth, nostrils, eyes, etc.

A complete cleaning of the poultry house, the removal of all litter, a thorough spraying of the roosts, dropping boards and perches and nests, as well as the walls and floor of the house, will help to destroy existing infection. While cleanliness and a well thought out sanitary program is necessary at all times, it becomes doubly necessary when disease is present in the flock.

Fourth: It becomes of first importance during an attack of disease, to keep the entire flock in as perfect a physical condition as possible. This means especially to keep their appetites good, to keep the droppings moist and the birds in a slightly laxative condition. This can most easily be assured by giving the general flock a mild physic regularly during the period of infection. About the best way to do this is to feed Epsom salts in moist mash or in their drinking water at the rate of 1 pound to 100 birds about every seven days. Wherever a physic is given the flock, the dropping boards should be cleaned frequently and special attention given to see that the houses are sufficiently ventilated to prevent excessive accumulations of moisture.

Why Did Disease Strike?

With these emergency steps taken, the poultryman should immediately make a very careful study of his management practices, to determine first of all any mismanagement which may have been responsible for the disease and to develop managerial methods which will help to quickly overcome the trouble.

In making these studies, special attention should be given to any carelessness in quarantine or sanitation practices, which would make possible the entrance of infected birds or bringing the diseased organisms on to the plant. This might be done by purchasing new stock and bringing it on the plant without first isolating it for observation for a period of from two to four weeks.

It might be caused by carelessness in allowing feed to be brought on to the plant in old, soiled feed bags which had been previously used on infected premises. It might be caused by wild animals or birds, such for example as pigeons, flying from farm to farm and feeding in the poultry yards. It might be caused by dirty, filthy, moist soil conditions, creating breeding places for disease. It might be the result of carelessness and faulty methods in the disposal of sick birds. In this connection, it is important to appreciate the fact that the complete burning of diseased carcasses is the only safe way to dispose of them.

Study the Disease Symptoms

At the same time that the managerial practices are being studied, the poultryman should continue to study the disease symptoms and to study the post mortem appearance of affected individuals. This makes it possible for the poultryman to follow the progress of the disease, and furthermore to acquaint himself with conditions which will prevent future outbreaks. Poultry raisers can do much to find out what disease is present by making their own post mortem examinations. Instructions are contained in Brieflet D-4, Everybodys Poultry Disease Guide, which can be obtained by sending 6 cents in stamps to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

Lastly, it is most important for the poultryman to appreciate that he must follow rigidly such individual and flock treatment as may be advised by qualified advisor, if he himself is not sufficiently experienced to plan an effective treatment. In this connection, it is always well to verify one's own diagnosis by getting in touch with your agricultural college or Experiment Station.

Mrs. S. wished to telephone, but the three-party line was busy. "While my chicken is roasting," she heard one woman saying to another, "I thought I'd call you up." Twenty minutes passed, and Mrs. S. finding that the line was still busy, broke in: "Madam," she said, "I smell your chicken burning." There was a piercing scream and—Mrs. got the 'phone.

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Billy — "Please, teacher, for the hens to sit on."—Annapolis Log.

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386 pages
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108 illus.

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FIRST and THIRD honors at Pennsylvania's Official Egg Contest which closed September 22nd—went to Guy A. Leader, a Premier Feeder, who won this same contest a year ago. SECOND place was awarded to John E. Matthew, another Premier Feeder.

Both of these poultrymen appreciate the important role FEED plays in proper growth, good livability and high production—that is why after many years practical breeding experience they give their birds Premier Feeds.

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The Matthew's Pen of Single Comb White Leghorns won Second Place in Pennsylvania's Official Contest this year.

The Matthew's birds laid 2718 eggs in 51 weeks to roll up a total score of 2730.40 points—an average of 271.8 eggs per bird.

All breeders bloodtested under State Supervision by agglutination method. Chick production limited. Write early for catalog and prices.

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White Leghorn Pen Tops Standard Tests

High Pen Each Breed for the Year—(51 Weeks)

Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh.Leg.	3020.80	2887	Florida
Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	3009.00	2851	Maine
James Dryden	Bd. Rk.	2653.00	2605	Cent. N. Y.
Red Mount Farm	N. H. R.	2571.75	2440	Penna.
Kalerok Farm	Wh. Rk.	2492.00	2419	Maine
John W. Kennady II	Wh.Wy.	2341.40	2213	Penna.
Albert Holmes	Austr.	2137.15	2220	Hunt., N. J.
Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	1959.00	2001	Long Isld.
Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	1900.00	1780	Maine
Colonial Plty. Fms.	Wh. Min.	1856.60	1883	Florida
P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	1841.55	1769	Penna.
H. L. Day	Exch. Leg.	1835.80	1854	Florida
Ward's Plty. Fm.	Bf. Leg.	1829.75	1821	Oklahoma
Erikson's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	1691.25	1788	Penna.
L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	1537.45	1559	Florida
Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	1430.00	1399	Long Isld.
Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	1372.00	1267	Long Isld.
C. W. Pevehouse	Br. Leg.	1345.05	1319	Oklahoma
Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	1180.00	1167	Maine
S. E. Raymond	Lamona	1062.00	1064	Maine
Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp.	1051.80	1091	Texas
Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	703.00	750	Maine

High Hen Each Breed for the Year—(51 Weeks)

Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
Geo. B. Treadwell	R. I. R.	349.00	323	Maine
Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	337.95	317	Penna.
Oakland Farm	Bd. Rk.	335.35	315	Rhode Isld.
Highland Plty. Fm.	N. H. R.	319.65	294	Penna.
E. A. Hirt	Wh. Rk.	305.00	294	Maine
P. T. Kistler	Crossbred	289.15	280	Penna.
Overbrook Farm	Austr.	279.45	290	Oklahoma
Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	272.00	230	Maine
Fisher Plty. Fm.	Wh. Wy.	265.35	244	Michigan
H. L. Day	Exch. Leg.	261.55	265	Florida
Erikson's Anc. Yds.	Ancona	243.80	272	Penna.
Colonial Plty. Fm.	Wh. Min.	243.30	238	Georgia
Aug. D. Arnold	Wh. Barn.	236.00	249	Maine
Ward's Plty. Fm.	Bf. Leg.	235.80	218	Oklahoma
Geo. H. Price	J. Wh. G.	235.00	221	Long Isld.
Far-a-way Farm	Bf. Rk.	224.00	212	Long Isld.
Walter C. Dobe	Bl. And.	218.00	202	Long Isld.
Hope Farm	Lac. Barn.	207.00	196	Maine
L. C. Gravlee	Sil. Wy.	203.65	186	Florida
S. E. Raymond	Lamona	190.00	206	Maine
C. W. Pevehouse	Br. Leg.	165.90	172	Oklahoma
Mrs. M. Thornton	Bf. Orp	(Not Reported)		Texas

High Pen for the Year in Each Standard Contest—(51 Weeks)

Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
Dixie Poultry Yds.	Wh. Leg.	3020.80	2887	Florida
Lord Bros.	R. I. R.	3009.00	2851	Maine
Guy A. Leader	Wh. Leg.	2895.50	2826	Penna.
Red Mount Farm	R. I. R.	2880.80	2718	Rhode Isld.
W. A. Seidel	Wh. Leg.	2871.60	2725	West. N. Y.
J. P. Pirkle	Wh. Leg.	2843.85	2679	Georgia
Foreman Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	2813.95	2755	Michigan
Keer Chickeries	Wh. Leg.	2703.50	2614	Cent. N. Y.
Max Johnson	Wh. Leg.	2675.90	2584	Arizona
Erath Egg Fm.	Wh. Leg.	2668.05	2609	Texas
Quality Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	2615.15	2648	Hunt., N. J.
Geo. C. England	Wh. Leg.	2587.35	2550	Oklahoma
Kwality Farm	Wh. Leg.	2564.10	2467	Vineland
Kwality Farm	Wh. Leg.	2507.00	2375	Long Isld.
Scherer Bros.	Wh. Leg.	2468.90	2480	Pass., N. J.

Coming from behind during the last three weeks of competition, the team of White Leghorns wearing the colors of Dixie Poultry Yards at the Florida contest flashed under the wire a winner. The Dixie pen ranked first among the 890 pens entered in the 15 standard contests throughout the United States. The pen of Rhode Island Reds representing Lord Brothers at the Maine contest finished second for the year, just 11 points behind the winning Leghorn pen. James Dryden's Barred Rock pen at the Central New York test headed their division by a comfortable margin. The New Hampshire Red honors went to a pen entered by Red Mount Farm at the Pennsylvania contest.

Rhode Island Red High Hen

The distinction of being the highest scoring individual among the 11,570 birds competing at the various contests was achieved by a Rhode Island Red hen entered at the Maine contest by George B. Treadwell. Highest among the White Leghorns was a hen representing Foreman Poultry Farm at the Pennsylvania test. The winning Barred Rock was a hen entered at the Rhode Island contest by Oakland Farm. Highland Poultry Farm owned the nation's highest scoring New Hampshire Red hen at the Pennsylvania contest.

White Leghorn pens won all but two of the standard contests, Rhode Island Reds providing the winners at Maine and Rhode Island. Kwality Farm was the only competitor to win more than one contest, owning the leading pens at the Vineland and Long Island tests. Foreman Poultry Farm had two winning hens, highest individuals at the Pennsylvania and Vineland contests.

High Hen for the Year in Each Standard Contest—(51 Weeks)

Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
Geo. B. Treadwell	R.I.R.	349.00	323	Maine
Chas. Lathrop	R.I.R.	339.80	314	Pass., N. J.
Foreman Pl. Fm.	Wh.Leg.	337.95	317	Penna.
Dixie Pl. Yds.	Wh.Leg.	337.35	334	Florida
Nesbit Pl. Fm.	Wh.Leg.	336.85	315	Georgia
Oakland Fm.	Bd.Rk.	335.35	315	Rhode Isld.
Cane Pl. Fm.	Wh.Leg.	328.70	326	Hunt., N. J.
Hannah & Sons	Wh.Leg.	328.10	303	West. N. Y
Kauder's Ped. Fm.	Wh.Leg.	322.15	304	Cent. N. Y.
Parker Pl. Fm.	Bd.Rk.	321.40	312	Michigan
P. S. Dickey	Wh.Leg.	316.00	307	Arizona
Wash. Breeder's	Wh.Leg.	314.00	296	Long Isld.
Erath Egg Fm.	Wh.Leg.	307.95	285	Texas
Garber Pl. Fm.	Wh.Leg.	307.80	301	Oklahoma
Foreman Pl. Fm.	Wh.Leg.	302.20	304	Vineland

Avg. Production for the Year in Each Standard Test

Contest	Number Competing Birds	Avg. Points Per Bird To Date	Avg. Eggs Per Bird To Date
Arizona	200	225.48	219.90
West. New York	680	222.74	216.85
Georgia	700	217.81	216.78
Hunterdon, N. J.	500	217.74	215.96
Pennsylvania	960	216.96	214.69
Cent. New York	610	216.01	212.51
Rhode Island	500	210.04	203.99
Florida	820	208.53	208.71
Michigan	600	206.19	206.07
Vineland, N. J.	500	201.72	202.82
Oklahoma	450	198.55	198.44
Maine	760	198.35	195.79
Texas	510	194.97	196.11
Long Island	610	191.72	188.91
Passaic, N. J.	500	190.95	191.09

Arizona Has Best Average

Arizona completed the 51 weeks period with the highest average production of all standard contests. The Western New York test ranked second with Georgia, Hunterdon County and Pennsylvania following in order.

Leghorns Win Laying Cage Test

The 5-bird White Leghorn pen of T. N. Turner was high pen for the year in the first Mississippi Egg Laying Contest, which was conducted in laying batteries. These birds had a pen total of 1117 eggs and 1154.15 points. High hen of the entire contest was a White Leghorn, owned by Blyhu Farm, which produced 247 eggs equal to 275.70 points. The average production per bird was 160 eggs and 158.45 points. Mortality ran 23 per cent.

Storrs Competition Strong

With another month to run, the race for highest pen honors at Storrs has resolved itself into an endurance contest, with the George B. Treadwell entry of Reds out in front doing everything possible to keep Irving Kauder's Leghorn team in runner-up position. Enjoying a comfortable lead at the end of September, the highest individual was a White Leghorn hen, owned by Guy A. Leader, that has an excellent chance to establish a new all-time point production record. For the 11 months period, the contest flock at Storrs has averaged 203 eggs and 207 points per bird.

A grouch, we know, says that although a poultryman's work is never done, the business has its compensations. The Mister and Missus have to take their vacations separately.

Here Is The Winning Pen

These are the birds that came through with the highest pen record in the standard egg laying contests for 1923-34 by laying a total of 2887 eggs, equivalent to 3020.80 points, in 51 weeks. They are owned by Dixie Poultry Yards of Alabama. E. F. Stanton, supervisor of the Florida Contest, where the record was made, is shown in the background.

FEED is high. Now is the time to put your hens in laying trim. Maybe the following will give you an idea of how to do it.

Four hundred good pullets in a full year's laying test at the Research Farm. Fed exactly alike except 200 birds had Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min added to their ration.

The control pen averaged 174 eggs per bird, and that's mighty good production. *But the Pan-a-min pen averaged 194 eggs per bird—and that's still better production. Better by 20 extra eggs per bird.* And one pen was as good as the other, mind you, so far as laying ability is concerned. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

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ALL KASCO MASHES are 'CLO-TRATED'

● Everyone appreciates that Vitamins A and D are essential to proper growth and increased egg production. See that your birds get them in the greatest degree by choosing Kasco Feeds. Every Kasco mash contains Clo-Trate—the only Cod Liver Oil on the market concentrated in both Vitamins A and D.

FEED BALANCED RATIONS

● In addition to Clo-Trate Kasco Mashes also contain Milk-Sugar Feed and Limecrest Calcite Flour. Kasco offers you the only mashes on the market, combining these three important nutrients into one feed.

Send for free poultry book on brooding, housing and feeding your poultry.

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WHITE LEGHORNS

FIRST AGAIN At Pennsylvania!

Last year Leader Leghorns won the Pennsylvania Contest and established a new high pen record for that contest. This year, Leader Leghorns won 1st and 3rd pen positions. Our first pen came through with the remarkable total of 2826 eggs and 2895.50 points in 51 weeks.

This remarkable performance is proof of the dependability of Leader Leghorns, the outgrowth of 23 years of breeding for egg production.

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All chicks we hatch come from eggs laid on our 7500-bird farm. All males used in matings are from 260 to 337 egg hens. Entire flock bloodtested (agglutination method) for pullorum disease under state supervision.

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S.C.R.I. REDS

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Choice Cockerels with R.O.P. Pedigree Certificates. Records 290 to 281 Big Eggs. Pullorum Clean. (Code C. C. 410).

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POULTRY LESSONS

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VITAMIN "G" HELPS THEM HATCH-HELPS THEM GROW

106 **KRACO**

MILK SUGAR FEED

.. has 50% More Vitamin "G"

Kraco fed hens lay better, more fertile eggs. Their eggs hatch into better chicks because they have growth vitamin G to start life right. Kraco, Milk Sugar Feed, is made by drying sweet cheese whey. It has 50% greater vitamin G potency than any other food concentrate fed for the same purpose. Pound for pound, Kraco provides more hatch and growth at less cost.

Kraco is a dry powder that mixes well. Leading feeds have it. Its better than 70% lactose content guards health, insures perfect assimilation of calcium and phosphorus for sturdy bones. Only 5% Kraco is needed. *Insist* on Kraco, Milk Sugar Feed, in the mashes you buy.

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Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation *Dept. D* **Chicago, Illinois**

Lederle PRODUCTS OF MERIT

PULLORUM DISEASE STAINED ANTIGEN (*Lederle*)

Its Use Insures the *practical, economical* and *efficient* BLOOD TESTING of breeding fowl for the detection of pullorum disease (B.W.D.) carriers.

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Protects against cold, wind and dampness. **FREE PLANS** — Laying Houses, Brooder Houses, Special Houses for Battery Plants, also Samples of Homasote. Write today.

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Dept. 15 Trenton, New Jersey

"Bill! We got-ta lay off'a those brewer's grains! Just look at that worm!!!"

Which Breed?

[Continued from page 321]

classification as dual purpose breeds. The English breeds are white-skinned, a characteristic which does not particularly appeal to the American housewife, who wants a yellow-skinned carcass.

Where there is a demand for table fowl of fancy quality, the heavy breeds, particularly the Light Brahmas, deserve consideration. Incidentally, at one time this breed was in great favor on account of its laying qualities. The literature records bona fide production performances rivalling that of today's best production-bred birds. There is no reason why this fine old breed could not be brought back. Of course, high yield was obtained at the sacrifice of weight. Nevertheless, it confirms the fact that no one breed has a monopoly on production. There are good layers in all breeds.

Value of Breed as Table Fowl

Speaking of market preferences, the plumage color has to be mentioned. At Detroit, where the writer is located, any chicken brings a premium, as long as it is barred. The trade probably followed Henry Ford's example who would sell you a Model T of any color, as long as it was black. Plumage color which causes the pin feathers to appear dark is generally not looked upon with favor.

Leghorns are in some sections in such disrepute as a market fowl that the trade calls any white chicken a Leghorn and discounts it accordingly. This discrimination against Leghorns is not always quite as unjustified as we are often told. The dressing percentage of some, but by no means all, Leghorns tends to be low. In tests at the Oregon Experiment Station their Barred Rocks had 15 per cent more edible meat than their strain of Leghorns. (Emphasis is placed on "their" strain). In this respect the Wyandottes score high; in fact, according to the available data they rank highest in the proportion of edible flesh per pound of live weight. Then too, for plump, attractive appearance of the carcass a Wyandotte is hard to beat.

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The small flock owner, particularly the back-lotter, will find the dual-purpose breeds more satisfactory. When guests arrive he does not have to kill the whole flock as he would have to with some of the sparrow-size strains of Leghorns, which fortunately are beginning to pass out of the picture. On the general farm, where the flock merely constitutes a small sideline and where the care and attention which the light, nervous breeds require, cannot always be given, the dual-purpose breeds also deserve to be favored.

Light vs. Heavy Breeds

In rendering a decision between the light and the dual-purpose breeds the following factors should be taken into account. The figures given present merely averages with all the inherent uncertainties of averages.

The Leghorns require about 10 per cent to 15 per cent less feed to be brought to the broiler age, but they require about the same amount of feed as the American breeds per pound of live weight. Of course, the American breeds are heavier at the same age and they are apt to command a higher price, particularly when wholesaled.

It takes about 15 per cent to 25 per cent less feed to bring a Leghorn pullet to maturity, because Leghorns eat less and mature a few weeks earlier.

Facts on Feed Consumption Figures

At an average production of about 150 eggs for the year Leghorns will consume approximately 70 to 85 pounds of feed, as against 80 to 95 pounds for the "heavier" breeds. Jull reports that it required 7.7 pounds of feed to produce one dozen of eggs with a flock of Reds averaging 142 eggs, while Allen found Leghorns producing the same number of eggs to require but 6.5 pounds of feed. In a survey covering seven consecutive years and involving a large number of flocks with an average of 146 eggs, Allen and Black record a consumption of 6.1 pounds of feed for every dozen eggs.

At the Oregon Station five pens of Rocks and of Wyandottes averaging 136 eggs, consumed 85.6 pounds of feed. Ten pens of Leghorns averaging 135 eggs, consumed 63 pounds or about 25 per cent less. Naturally, as production increases, total feed consumption increases — but feed units required per dozen of eggs decrease. At Purdue University the feed consumption was 70 pounds per bird for flocks averaging 136 eggs, 80 pounds when production averaged 166 eggs, and 85 pounds when production averaged 193 eggs.

Does Size Offset Greater Feed Cost?

Whether the greater weight and the better price per pound of the heavier breeds will offset the increased feed consumption, is a

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High production in the Trexler flock is not an accident. It is the result of careful selection on the basis of trapnest records, vigor and strength, plus good management.

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problem which the reader will have to figure out himself on the basis of his particular conditions. An example might be helpful, however.

Let's assume a hen of the dual purpose breeds weighs 6 pounds and, at 20 cents per pound, brings $1.20. A Leghorn, weighing 4 pounds will bring only 80 cents, provided you can get 20 cents a pound. The chances are the Leghorn will bring appreciably less, perhaps about 15 cents, or 60 cents for the 4-pound bird, which is only one-half of what the 6 pounds "heavy" brought. Against this difference in their favor, the "heavies" have to be charged with the greater feed cost due to greater feed consumption during the growing and laying periods.

The score may be even or it may be in favor of one or the other, depending on the market and the locality. In cheap feed regions like the corn belt, and in times when the feed-egg ratio and the poultry meat-feed ratio are favorable, the "heavies" will have a greater edge on the Leghorns.

Other Advantages and Disadvantages

Whether the "heavies" will lay as many eggs as the Leghorns depends upon the strain, which means the production breeding behind it. Leghorns, as a group, are apt to lay more eggs, but there are strains of the dual purpose breeds that will give the Leghorns a run for their money. The "heavies" are inclined to be somewhat better winter layers and, therefore, it is sometimes good practice to keep both Leghorns and one of the American breeds to obtain a more even production. As a rule, however, it is best to keep but one breed and stick to it.

The heavies are also less susceptible to extreme cold weather, but they have a tendency to put on flesh, particularly as they get older, and consequently require more skillful feeding. Broodiness may be an advantage or disadvantage, depending whether or not you want to hatch or brood with hens. In general, Leghorn eggs hatch better, but, as with all the factors enumerated here, there are a great many exceptions.

Advantages of a "Popular" Breed

The outstanding popularity of a breed in a certain locality often suggests that the breed in question is particularly adapted to the economic or other conditions of that neighborhood. Such popularity usually creates a strong local demand for eggs and stock of that breed, a demand that is not to be "sniffed" at.

Breeding Rather than Breed

Those who have read between the lines of this discussion probably have already gained the impression that after all the breed is of lesser importance than the breeding. In the early stages of the poultry industry, attempts were made to evaluate the merits of breeds by tests. It is evident that the results of such tests can only be filed under "useless information." If the feathers are taken off the Rhode Island Red and the Rhode Island White, there is no difference in the breed. Any differences that may exist in production quality are due to breeding and not to breed quality or breed characteristic. Strains of the same variety often differ more than different breeds or different varieties.

The writer has had a good many occasions to study the performance of the different strains of the same breed and variety under identical conditions of environment, feeding and management. While one strain which we shall call "Lotta Cackles," to be impersonal, would stack up a record, the "Noah Count" or "Helen Gawn" strains of the same breed would be so poor as to invite competition from the eggplant. One strain in particular was so bad the thought frequently occurred that they ought to be electrocuted, preferably in their promoter's lap. The propaganda called it a paying strain; and it certainly was: the buyer doing all the paying.

Finding a Good Strain

The question immediately arises how to find a good strain. Like in buying anything else, the reliability and integrity of the breeder are the best gudies. Consistently good performance of the breeder's entries in egg laying contests should also be taken into account. The past experience of purchasers of such stock is often invaluable. Just as any small boy knows more about his sister in a minute than any man can find out in a year of courtship, personal visits to such flock owners often yield more information than lengthy correspondence or repeated perusal of the sales literature. Remember that price or cost of the stock does not decide the value. So-called bargains are usually pickpockets.

In selecting a strain health and vigor should be given thought. Many flockowners are becoming aware of the fact that production isn't everything; health is the other 90 per cent.

The Human Element

Like a mustard plaster, the selection of a breed also has a human side. From the standpoint of psychology, it is good advice to choose the breed you really like best, giving of course some thought to the points previously brought out. You are more apt to succeed with a breed that you fall in love with, so to speak, because you will take greater pride in it and, consequently, give it greater care and attention.

There is a world of psychological truth in the statement which the late Wid Card once made to the writer: "The chicken that makes a man a good flock incidentally makes him a good poultryman." And that works both ways. Personal likes and preferences also explain why with the same stock and under the same conditions one man makes a success and the other an awful flop. It's a case where one man's telephone is the other man's wrong number. If the active, nervous disposition of the Leghorn "drives you crazy," as one poultryman expressed it to the writer, you'd better get a new love that is more to your liking and agrees with your disposition.

Fine Feathers

In the selection of a breed the fancier's viewpoint is too often overlooked. There is no desire on the part of the writer to enter into the argument that for years raged between the radical fancier and the ultra-utilitarian. As with so many problems of this kind, it is not a question of one side being right and the other side being wrong; the truth is both sides were right. The fancy has its utilitarian side, too. A good example is a breeder of whom the writer knows to make more money from his flock of about 100 Buff Cochins than the average poultryman makes from a flock of 1000 "utility" birds.

Fortunately, there are still many people to whom it is but a skindeep saying that "beauty is only skin deep." There is a cultural value in beauty, be it in chickens, flowers, furniture, paintings or anything else. Even if the value cannot always be evaluated in dollars and cents or weighed in a balance or measured by a foot rule, the value of beauty in the eyes of those who desire and appreciate it, is measured by the labor expended in producing it. The value of the food we eat and the clothes we wear are then equally fictitious if we measure them by purely utilitarian standards, else we might dress in

It's Roup Season

We're right in the midst of the season when roup and colds do their greatest damage in poultry flocks. Even though you may have never been troubled with colds in your flock before, it is best to be prepared for them if they do come.

The right things to do and the remedies to use at the first sign of sniffling are suggested in Brieflet D-1, "Respiratory Diseases." Send a 3-cent stamp to Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

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"I NEVER got over 50% egg yield in winter until last year when I gave a laying mash supplemented with yeast a trial. Production from my White Leghorns hatched in May jumped to an average of 78%!" writes an Indiana poultryman. "I never had hens lay so well in winter," reports a Michigan man who last year fed his birds yeast for the first time. "My 52 Barred Plymouth Rocks produced as many as 39 eggs in one day. And they seemed to hold their body weight with less scratch grain." "My 100 White Leghorns fed the yeast mash laid 75 to 85 eggs a day all through the cold weather," says another.

Did *you* get such heavy egg production from your hens last year? If you didn't, you are urged to try fermenting your regular mash with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam this winter. This simple change in your feeding methods will help you get more eggs and heavier eggs just when prices are highest!

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GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebraska

Magazine Bargain on Page 337

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Here is an entirely new book written by T. B. Charles, University of New Hampshire, and H. O. Stuart, Rhode Island State College, for the business poultryman. Filled with many facts and figures to enable the commercial poultryman to cut his operating costs and secure greater profits.

CHAPTERS: Incubation—Hatchery Practices—Brooding Practices—Battery Brooding and Laying Batteries—Broiler Production—Capons and Caponizing—Principles of Feeding—Feeding Chickens—Feeding Adult Birds—Rearing and Range Management—Selection of Layers—Breeding and Sex Distinction—Trapnesting and Pedigreeing—Improvement Programs—Marketing—Fattening—Housing and Appliances — Management Factors — Poultry Diseases—Egg Formation.

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Hanover Pennsylvania

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sheepskins and fig leaves, and eat only the fruits of the earth. We might as well measure all our works of art by the tapemeasure and appraise them by the square inch. The love of the beautiful and the desire to attain perfection is an aid to the enjoyment of life and an important cultural force. There is a place for the fancier as well as the utilitarian.

Those ultra-utilitarians who decry the efforts of the fancier are in the same class with the newly-rich couple who, touring Europe, decided to look at the pictures at the Louvre. When they left, they complained: "Some nerve charging ten francs to see these pictures—they are not worth it!" To which an art lover, who overheard it, retorted: "When you come here, sir, these paintings are not on trial! You are!"

"Promoted" Breeds

For a limited few it is sometimes good business to select a new or "revived" breed that happens to be boosted and publicized by some skillful promoters. History records a number of such breeds. Some of them were promoted by men whose genius for publicity could put smallpox over as a fad. Whoever happened to be "in the swim" while the popularity wave lasted and while the customers bit in carload lots, usually did well financially. Some of these breeds had real merit, but they often petered out because in the anxiety to meet the heavy demand most flock owners of that particular breed committed themselves to the fatal policy of breeding from everything and anything, thus fostering the feeble they killed the breed's reputation. Those to whose sporting instinct such new breeds appeal, should remember that one cannot sell peanuts at the end of the parade.

Show Directory

Poultry show secretaries in states east of the Mississippi River are invited to send their show dates to be listed in this department. Unless indicated otherwise, the address of the show secretary is the same as the town where the show is being held.

Connecticut
Nov. 30-Dec. 2, Sharon. E. Howard Bartram.
Dec. 4-7, Hartford. H. A. Winans.
Dec. 5-7, Norwich. R. F. Jones.
Jan. 16-18, Middletown. John F. Fiske.
Jan. 16-19, Manchester. Chas. Johnson.
Jan. 24-26, New Haven. Hessie S. Clark, Naugatuck.
Feb. 23-26, Willimantic.

Illinois
Dec. 4-8, Chicago. Coliseum Poultry Show, Harvey C. Wood.

Maine
Nov. 6-8, Lewiston. Harry G. Crowley.

Maryland
Dec. 5-7, Smithsburg. A. Hemsberg.

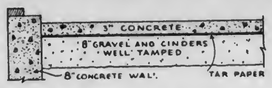
Massachusetts
Nov. 14-15, Athol. Clarence Brackett.
Nov. 20-22, Greenfield. Franklin Savage, Montague.
Nov. 22-24, Springfield. Geo. E. Collester. 1691 Main St.
Jan. 1-5, Boston. Albert C. Rau, 329 Park Square Bldg.

New Jersey
Dec. 6-9, Bloomfield. Michael Palladino, 592 Upper Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J.

New York
Nov. 26-Dec. 1, Rochester. E. G. Jones, P. O. Box 472.
Nov. 28-Dec. 2, White Plains. Chas. H. Chapman.
Dec. 12-16, New York. Madison Square Garden, E. G. Himmelberger, Westfield, N. J.
Jan. 8-12, New York. The New York Show, Fred Otte, Peekskill, N. Y.

Pennsylvania
Jan. 21-25, Penna. Farm Show, Harrisburg. John H. Light.

Rhode Island
Dec. 1-5, Providence. Carl D. Snow, Norwood.



Moisture-Proof Floors

If you have had trouble with damp floors in your poultry houses, or if you are planning on doing any remodeling or building of new poultry houses, you'll be interested in the detail drawings of six different types of moisture-proof floors for poultry houses appearing in our brieflet H-21. These plans include concrete and wood floors, as well as an economical sand floor. Send a 3-cent stamp for Brieflet H-21 to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

How Many Layers Must You Expect to Lose?

[Continued from page 325]

had lost more than the 1 per cent by mortality, and the rate of laying had been lower, and in all probability the number of culls had been greater. Anyhow, he found out that he had not done as well as the average man.

We told him, and we say in this place, that these figures, representing, as they do, the average man's experience set up a sort of standard to measure one's progress by. "Well, I'm going home and figure out a few things. I'm going to do as well as that average man this year anyway." He was challenged.

Some Die, And There Are Always Culls

The study of real records certainly shows that not all the pullets which we house in October remain active as layers through the year. Some die, about 12 per cent of the flock. Others peter out, as my grandmother used to say. Those culls should not be fed any longer than can be helped. These standards suggest that going over the laying flocks near the end of each month for the purpose of removing the culls is good, sound poultry management.

Keep This Chart Handy

It is suggested that the chart accompanying this article be kept in a convenient place so that the poultryman's actual results may be put in pencil on the chart in direct comparison with the average man's figures. The curve of one's idle plant, therefore, will gradually accumulate.

The object of careful poultry and egg farm management today is, of course, to better the average man's plant, to come as closely as possible to maintaining the original plant 100 per cent full throughout the year. We cannot do it, altogether, but realizing that there is a dollars and cents object in trying to do it, furnishes fresh ambitions for the year's efforts.

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New Poultry Book

Those poultrymen who are in search of facts and figures that reveal what it takes to manage a commercial poultry plant successfully should welcome the new 436 page book, "Commercial Poultry Farming," published in the past month. It is the work of T. B. Charles, head of the poultry department of the University of New Hampshire, and H. O. Stuart, poultry department head of Rhode Island State College.

Although this book does cover fundamental poultry practices, it goes into detail on such commercial phases as broiler production, operation of a hatchery, market fowl production and regular commercial egg farming. This is the first of the standard poultry books to contain a description of the chick sexing method recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The New England origin of the book is plainly reflected in many of the examples which are used, but it does not detract from the value of this book to commercial poultry raisers in any part of the country.

"Commercial Poultry Farming," contains 436 pages, is well illustrated, and is sturdily bound in brown cloth. The price postpaid is $3.25, and it can be obtained from the Book Department, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

EGG AUCTION PRICES

Three Top Prices Quoted

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 12—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 42-45; Grade A Lg. 40-46; Br. Gr. A. Lg. 37-41½.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 9—Hennery Wh. Fcy. 45-50; Wh. Gr. A. 46½-50; Wh. Fcy. Med. 42½-45½.

Hightstown, N. J., Oct. 8—Wh. Fcy. 43-46½; Wh. Gr. A. 40-45½; Prod. Gr. 32½-39¼.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 15—Br. Spec. Lg. 48-50¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 45½-49½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 49½.

Derry, N. H., Oct. 15—Br. Spec. Lg. 45-50½; Br. Ex. Lg. 45-47¼; Wh. Spec. Lg. 48¼.

Bucyrus, Ohio, Oct. 15—Ex. Lg. 37½; Ex. Med. 31½; Std. Lg. 36.

Wooster, Ohio, Oct. 15—Wh. Ex. Lg. 40½; Wh. Std. Lg. 40¾; Spec. Pack Ex. 40¾.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 15—Wh. Spec. Lg. 48¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 47¾; Br. Spec. Lg. 48½; Br. Ex. Lg. 47¾.

Doylestown, Pa., Oct. 15—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 47¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 46¾; Wh. Std. Lg. 46.

Vineland, N. J., Oct. 15—Wh. Fcy. 46¼-47¼; Wh. Gr. A. 44-45½; Br. Gr. A. 45-46.

Flemington, N. J., Oct. 16—Wh. Fcy. 49¾; Wh. Gr. A. 48; Wh. Gr. A. Med. 42½; Br. Gr. A. 42½.

Central Islip, N. Y., Oct. 16—Wh. Blue Lg. 50-54¼; Wh. Red Lg. 48-52½; Br. Blue Lg. 46-48.

Butler, Pa., Oct. 61—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 44¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 44; Wh. Std. Lg. 42¼.

Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 16—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 47¼; Wh. Ex. Lg. 48; Wh. Std. Lg. 46¼.

Center Point, Pa., Oct. 18—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 47¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 48; Wh. Prod. Lg. 46.

Coatesville, Pa., Oct. 18—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 47½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 45¾; Br. Fcy. Lg. 42½.

Food prices have risen to the extent that ham and eggs are no longer keeping company.

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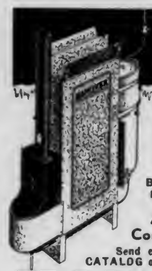

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Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

Turkey Day

Thanksgiving has been called Turkey Day, and rightly, too, for the dinner on that day would not seem festive for many families if the menu was not headed with turkey. Now for weeks inquiries have been coming in about turkeys, and the impression deepens that our best sales avenue for the turkey flock is in a direct way. Notes and comments on pools and co-operative selling are a bit foreign to those of us accustomed to selling at our own doorstep.

In spite of depression and scant money for the average person, turkeys will be eaten on Thanksgiving Day and great will be the rejoicing thereof. Compared to the prices of other meats, turkey will likely be right in line, thus showing a profit to the producer. In September, pork went up 11 cents in the same number of days, lard jumping from 7 cents to 14, here in our country town. Other meats changed accordingly, but not in such leaps. Of course, turkeys will be popular, but for Thanksgiving the price and demand varies in every community.

The big problem today is, are my turkeys ready for the approaching market? If not, do not dispose of them. Above all else don't put inferior turkeys on the market. It not only spoils future trade, but gives the purchaser a wrong idea of good turkey. A later market may bring in more cash, so why waste your summer's work.

Next Year's Flock

Are you thinking of next year's flock as you feed the turkeys these cool, snappy evenings? Have you made a selection of the breeders?

Not until the last whack of the hatchet do we sometimes complete our choice. However, our minds ought to be made up before beginning heavy feeding for the market birds. Then, too, prepare for the emergency of losing several by holding extras over. The price for breeders will be extremely moderate this year, but will be cash, so that is that. If your flock has promising birds, do not slaughter them but run a risk of selling, for in spite of drought or plenty, the turkey flock very often pulls us out of the tight place.

Caponizing Turkeys

Interest is flaring up about caponizing turkey toms at the age of three months. We will probably have definite reports on this new angle of turkey production before many months. One Colorado grower has a flock of 1,080 caponized turkeys, and should be able to make worth while reports.

It is my understanding that the turkey capons are held for the New Year markets just as chickens are, to gain the maximum poundage. What delicious cutting for sandwiches, and would you not like to do the slicing? Hotels and restaurants will find a big feature of advertising in turkey capons, selling either on dinner orders or plate lunches.

I know one chef last winter who always bought capons as a point of good business. They pleased customers, and there was additional weight of solid meat. Then the color is so appetizing as there really is no very dark meat on caponized poultry. Turkeys naturally are so slow in motion that they should make rapid gain in weight when the eating time of year arrives, if caponized and well fed. Results from this new venture will be closely watched.

Open the Doors

It seems so dismal and dreary to see the turkeys huddling around the shelter house on cold rainy evenings, and they go to the roosts dripping wet. It does not take them long to be bristling up and preening their feathers as though nothing had happened. Do not house them in a tight building. The roof protection seems to be quite sufficient, with a wall next to the north side. You know, if left to themselves they will take the high trees or cornice of the barn. However, we do like to feel the breeders are sheltered, so that energies might be stored for egg production in place of being spent in keeping comfortable.

Feed Biggest Item in Cost of Eggs

Feed is the principal item in the cost of producing eggs, according to a survey of 102 New York State commercial poultry farms.

In 1932, feed comprised 39.7 per cent of the total cost of producing eggs; human labor, 22.1 per cent; and depreciation on layers, 19.6 per cent. In 1931, feed accounted for 42.3 per cent of the total cost; in 1930, 47.6 per cent; and in 1929, 48.8 per cent.

"Rastus, how come yo' named dat loud-crowin' rooster, 'Corporation'?"

"Kase, dat rooster gets mo' abuse dan anythin' in de world, an' he goes ahead havin' his own way jes' th' same."—Sample Case.

Poultryman (bragging)—"Yes, sir, I've hatched 20 chickens from a dozen eggs."

Farmer — "That's nothin'! Down my way, we hatch 100 chicks by one hen at a settin'. We fill a barrel with eggs and set the old hen on the bunghole."—Capper's Weekly.

POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

Nov. 13-15, Cornell Incubation School, Ithaca, N. Y.

Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, Rochester Fanciers' Assn. Show, E. G. Jones, Secy., P. O. Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 1-5, Boston Poultry Show, Albert C. Rau, 327 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Jan. 8-12, New York Poultry Show, 14th Street Armory, New York City, Fred Otte, Peekskill, N. Y., Sec'y.

Jan. 21-25, Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa. John H. Light, Director.

New York Chosen for Neppeo Meeting

The fourth annual meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, representing the 13 northeastern states, will be held in New York City the second week in January.

National Poultry Institute Moves

Harry M. Lamon, president of the National Poultry Institute, oldest correspondence poultry school in this country, informs us of the removal of the Institute to Adams Center, N. Y., where he has a modern poultry experimental farm.

The National Poultry Institute was founded 14 years ago when Mr. Lamon resigned his position as senior poultryman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Since that time, the Institute has trained and graduated thousands of poultry raisers.

York Fair Poultry Show

The York Fair Poultry Show, October 2 to 6, was one of the largest and best of a long succession of York shows. The exhibits filled the building and an overflow crowd was accommodated in an annex built a few years ago. All of the standard breeds were represented by large entries, as well as quite a few of the more uncommon varieties.

Farm Show Poultry Entries Due Dec. 15

Entries in the poultry classes for the Pennsylvania Farm Show, January 21 to 25, close December. Entry blanks and premium lists can be had from John H. Light, Director, Harrisburg, Pa.

Michigan State Show Organized

A permanent Michigan State Show has been established, with the first exhibit to take place at Lansing, Mich., January 18 to 21. The secretary is James B. Tucker, 1315 Vermont St., Lansing, Mich.

50-Cent Quotation at New Haven

Large white special eggs were quoted at 51-52½ cents on October 16 at the New Haven, Conn., egg auction. Large white extras brought 47½-50½ and large brown specials 48-52 cents.

Homasote Receives Test at Little America

When Rear Admiral Byrd and his expedition reached Little America last spring, they found that the Homasote building boards which had been used in the construction of the buildings on the first expedition had withstood the snows and icy sleets of six winters. Explorer Byrd wired H. C. Harvey of the Agasote Millboard Co., that the Homasote boards were just as good as when they were first applied.

Kerlin to Hold Sexing School

W. W. Kerlin, Centre Hall, Pa., is conducting a four weeks chick sexing course, starting November 19, for hatcherymen desiring to get more intensive training than that which is provided by a short course. Instruction will be furnished in the high speed Japanese method, and each student will handle 3600 or more chicks. The school will be conducted by a sexing expert who studied under Kazuoa Kabota, a graduate of Drs. Masui and Hashimoto.

INFORMATION Worth Having

There are many choice, profitable ideas on poultry raising in the booklets and bulletins listed below and offered by advertisers in EVERYBODYS. Unless otherwise stated, these bulletins are free. Ask for each booklet by the title printed in bold face type, and WRITE DIRECT TO ADDRESS GIVEN after each booklet.

Feeding

SurDilene for Vitamin D and A—Review experiments showing how sardine oil economically supplies vitamin D, prevents rickets, increases egg production, and results in more rapid growth of chicks.—F. E. Booth Co., Dept. B, Farley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Ful-O-Pep for Laying Hens—An entirely new 32-page booklet which tells how to feed and manage for winter eggs, explains the value of grain, hard grit, oatmeal and molasses in the laying ration, shows how to prevent fall molts, outlines plan for producing broilers, and other facts.—The Quaker Oats Co., Dept. 4-K, 141 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Profitable Poultry Feeding—A 40-page booklet discussing feeding for egg production, improving hatchability, finishing the pullets, culling methods, brooding and growing of chicks, preparation of fermented mashes, feeding of turkeys, etc. — Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. D, 1750 No. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sprouted Oats As Cheap Feed—A pamphlet telling just how to sprout grains in order to provide your flock with a cheap, succulent feed throughout the winter.—Des Moines Incubator Co., 564 Third St., Des Moines, Ia.

How to Feed Kraco—A circular telling how to feed Kraco milk sugar feed to chicks, growing stock and layers. Tells why poultry must have vitamin G.—Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp., Dept. D, Chicago, Ill.

Kasco Poultry Book—A 40-page book covering the essentials for success in the poultry business. Housing, ventilation, equipment, sanitation, culling, breeding, feeding for eggs, feeding chicks, prevention of coccidiosis and the production of quality eggs are some of the subjects discussed. Sent east of Ohio-Indiana line only.—Kasco Mills, Inc., Waverly, N. Y., or Toledo, Ohio.

Stop Losses from Anemia—Tells how to avoid those pale, sallow, light weight pullets which never amount to good producers.—The Park and Pollard Co., 352 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

How Nearly 3,000,000 Hens Worked It Out—Tells of the results which 3,500 farmers had as a result of feeding Nopco XX, showing how mortality was reduced, the molting period shortened, egg production increased and egg quality improved. Explains how to add Nopco XX vitamin concentrate to poultry feeds.—Nopco, 1855 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

Pedigreeing

Inside Information on Successful Trapnesting and Pedigree Hatching—A 16-page booklet outlining essentials of trapnesting and pedigreeing, including a sample set of all forms and records necessary. Send 10 cents to cover mailing cost to National Band and Tag Co., Dept. 932, Newport, Ky.

Equipment

Manual on Hydraulic Water Rams—A 12-page booklet showing how any poultryman having a creek, spring or artesian well with a flow of 2 gallons per minute and a fall of 3 feet can have running water the year around without any operating expense. Ask for catalog B.—Rife Ram & Pump Works, Waynesboro, Va.

Bussey's Book of Wire Fabrics and Parts for Poultry Batteries—A new 36-page catalog containing a lot of new information on wire floors and methods of battery construction. Ask for catalog 17.—Bussey Pen Products Co., 1500 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Modern Poultry Equipment—A 28-page catalog describing a full line of poultry feeders, fountains, and nest boxes. —Willauer Machine Co., Box E, Quakertown, Pa.

Management

How to Sell Your Peat Litter for Fertilizer—An interesting booklet telling how to secure as much as 50 cents a bushel for screened peat litter fertilizer. —Peat Import Corporation, Dept. EP, 155 John St., New York City.

Housing

Plans for 20 by 20 Combination-Roof Laying House, also 14 by 20 Shed-Roof Laying House, with complete specifications.—Agasote Millboard Co., Dept. 15, Trenton, N. J.

Building Greater Farm Profits With Insulite — A 40-page book containing plans for a 20 by 20 Southern shed type laying house, a 16 by 32 northern shed type laying house, a 12 by 14 portable brooder house and other farm buildings. — The Insulite Co., 104K Builders Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Diseases

Worms in Poultry—Tells how to treat for roundworms and tapeworms, using individual or flock treatment. Enlargements of microscopic views show how worms damage intestines. — Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 414 Jackson St., Charles City, Ia.

Poultry Sanitation—A folder describing methods for preventing or controlling diseases like roup, fowl pox, bumble foot, common diarrhea, coccidiosis, scaly leg, mites, gapes, roundworms and others.—Desk K-53-K, Animal Industry Dept. of Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Facts About Iodine—Discusses the use of iodine in the control and treatment of worms and coccidiosis. The feeding of iodine to chickens and turkeys is also described and explained. Booklet contains 16 pages.—Merck & Co., Inc., Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Rahway, N. J.

An Effective Treatment for Colds is described in a new circular just published by F. M. Brown's Sons, 205 Woodrow St., Sinking Spring, Pa.

Lady Beautiful

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Winners of BEST DISPLAY at New York 7 Straight Years

At the 1934 New York Show, "The Imperial Show of the World," Lady Beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks won Best Display for the 7th consecutive year. Our first Dark Cockerel was named Best Bird in the Show. They won as follows:

DARK LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 1-2-3-4-5 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

LIGHT LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 2-3-4 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

We offer Eggs for Hatching in season and stock for breeding or exhibition. We sell no baby chicks. Catalog and prices on request to parties interested in the best Barred Plymouth Rock blood available. We invite you to call personally and inspect our farm and birds.

C. N. MYERS, Box E, Hanover, Pa.

Minex for WORMS COCCIDIOSIS DIARRHEA

SAFE! SURE! MILD!

With No Harmful After Effects To Your Chickens

See Your Dealer or Write for Literature

Price: 2 oz., 25¢; 5 oz., 50¢; 1 lb., $1.25

When you use MINEX you are absolutely certain to KILL the worms, without the danger of ruining your flock with harsh, poisonous remedies.

Camotex FOR Roup, Colds and Bronchitis

A new highly effective inhalant and spray used in treating colds, roup and bronchitis. Prices: ½ pint size, 30 cents; 1 pint size, 50 cents; 1 quart size, 75 cents.

F. M. BROWN'S SONS
Sinking Spring, Penna.

Please send free circular

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29th Annual Show of the ROCHESTER FANCIERS' ASSOC.

NOV. 26—DEC. 1, 1934

Entries Close Nov. 15th

For Premium List Address: E. G. Jones, Secy, Box 472 Rochester, N.Y.

● BIRD BROS. CHAMPION Partridge Ply. Rocks ●

Most beautiful and most profitable variety of American breeds. Won every prize at New York Show, Jan. 1934. Breeding stock, mated flocks, single birds, hatching eggs. Free catalog.
BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

SPECS AT DEALERS — PAT NO. 1,982,303 — STOP! PICKOUTS FIGHTS FEATHER PICKING — MARVEL CO. BOTHELL WASH

Kerlin Leading World Fair Contest

The 10 high pens at the 1934 Century of Progress Laying Contest at Chicago for the four months ending with September are as follows:

		Eggs	Points
Kerlin's Pl. Fm. Pa.	WL	880	916.85
Schwegler's Hat., N. Y.	WL	879	916.75
Creighton Bros., Ind.	WL	884	901.35
Dryden Pl. Fm., Calif.	WL	864	899.25
Mrs. Nora B. Gosnell, Ohio	RIR	835	893.10
Sunny Ridge Fm., R. I.	JBG	875	871.80
Schwegler's Hat., N. Y.	RIR	821	870.60
Miller Hat., Ill.	WL	860	867.50
Schwegler's Hat., N. Y.	WL	847	865.30
Roselawn Pl. Fm., Ohio	WL	834	853.25

Hatchery Turkey Output Up

Commercial hatcheries produced 22.16 per cent more turkey poults in 1934 than they did in the 1933 season. The greatest increases occurred in the South Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific regions. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics does not feel that there are that many more turkeys on farms this year, but rather that a shift from farm to commercial hatching is going on.

Purina Announces 9 Poultry Days

Nine hatchery and poultry meetings have been scheduled for the Atlantic states by Purina Mills. The dates and locations are as follows:

Nov. 7, New Brunswick, N. J. Hotel Woodrow Wilson.

Nov. 8, Philadelphia, Pa. Hotel Pennsylvania.

Nov. 9, Dover, Delaware. Hotel Richardson.

Nov. 12, Washington, D. C. Hotel Roosevelt.

Nov. 14, York, Pa. Hotel Yorktown.

Nov. 15, Hagerstown, Md. Hotel Dagmar.

Nov. 16, Washington, Pa. Hotel William Henry.

Nov. 19, Charleston, West Virginia. Hotel Ruffner.

The meetings will start promptly at 9 a. m. and close at 4 p. m. They are open to all poultry raisers, and no registration fee is required. Among the topics scheduled are: "Health Thru More Scientific Breeding," "Necessity of Bloodtesting and Vaccinating," "Developing Layers," "Eggs—Their Effect Upon Hatchability and Markets," and others.

$1.50 Entry Fee at Garden Show

The entry fee for large poultry, turkeys and waterfowl at the Madison Square Garden Show, Dec. 12-16, New York City, has been fixed at $1.50 per bird, with 75 cents for bantams. E. G. Himmelberger, Westfield, N. J., is secretary.

White Minorca Club Offers Specials

In addition to the regular cash premiums, the United White Minorca Club for its International Show at Indianapolis, December 5 to 9, will offer special certificates and cash premiums five places beyond those offered by the show management. Club secretary is N. C. Willoughby St. Simons Island, Ga.

Olendorf With Health Products

H. A. Olendorf

H. A. Olendorf, for 15 years associated with the feed industry, has been appointed to the field staff of Health Products Corporation, according to W. R. Cassell, director of special markets division.

In his new position, Mr. Olendorf will visit feed manufacturers in connection with Clo-Trate Concentrate Cod Liver Oil made by Health Products Corporation, which recently launched an advertising campaign emphasizing the merits of branded commercial feeds.

Mr. Olendorf has previously been associated with Arcady Farms Milling Company and the J. J. Badenock Company.

New York Egg-Feed Ratio

The New York egg-feed ratio is compiled each week by the New York State Departmnet of Agriculture. It shows the dozens of eggs necessary to purchase 100 pounds of the laying ration.

	1933	1934
Sept. 20	5.8	6.6
Sept. 27	5.7	6.3
Oct. 4	5.1	6.3
Oct. 11	4.9	5.8

Roselawn Imports More Barron Stock

Another shipment of breeding birds from the noted English breeder, Tom Barron, was recently received at Roselawn Poultry Farm, Route 10E, Dayton, Ohio, making it the fourteenth consecutive year that Roselawn has imported foundation stock from Barron. Roselawn has been notified by Mr. Barron that they have imported more of his finest birds and for more consecutive years than any other breeder in the United States.

To Continue Live Poultry Inspection

The New York City Department of Health law requiring the inspection of poultry coming into that city has been revoked, and an amendment has been placed in the live poultry code requiring inspection. As before, licensed inspectors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will do the work.

Cornell Incubation School, Nov. 13-16

The latest research facts on artificial incubation will be discussed and presented at the fourth annual Cornell Incubation School, Ithaca, N. Y., November 13 to 16. The last day of the school will be devoted to chick sexing.

The detailed program can be obtained from the Poultry Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

This pen of White Leghorns topped all breeds at the Central New York State Egg Laying Contest by laying 2614 eggs and scoring 2703.5 points for contest year. These birds were entered by Kerr Chickeries of New Jersey. Kerr entries did exceptionally well in other contests. Six birds in the various Kerr contest pens laid 300 or more eggs or scored 300 or more points, 57 had records of 250 and more eggs or points, and 117 had records of 200 and more eggs or points.

Conducted by Aunt Sally

Everybody's Home Page

Everybodys Patterns

All patterns price 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

No 506—Self-Help Frock. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅞ yards of 35-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 485—Smart And Slimming. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yards of 2¼ inch ribbon for bow.

No. 537—Three Dresses—One Pattern! Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting for main view.

No. 685—For Larger Woman. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 38 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

No. 592—Jaunty School Dress. Designed for sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅝ yards of 35-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

Our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine is 15 cents a copy, but may be obtained for 10 cents if ordered same time as pattern.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT
EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Hanover, Penna.

Thanksgiving

Perhaps I've told in this column of my most joyous Thanksgiving, when each of our family was served a whole chicken, filled. It so happened that a slow brooding hen has appeared late in the fall with a family of well started chicks. Mother petted the entire flock and gave us the surprise of our lives by having them for the Thanksgiving dinner. True, they were only a nice squab size, but were they good!

After years of halved chicken and serving quarters, the twang of eating a whole chicken fails in making the same appeal as on that Thanksgiving day years ago. However, this may give some of you poultry folks an idea and good luck to you.

Fillings for the Roast

No, I'm not going to give a new filling for the Thanksgiving turkey or roast, for my favorite one is so fine and easily made. Heaps of stale bread cubes moistened (not wet) with melted butter, a little hot water, the salt and pepper and a little chopped celery or parsley. Let this come to a boil and then pour over the bread. Fill lightly, not packed, into the bird or meat. No longer do we have to sew up the opening with a needle and thread that always stuck and slipped and slid until we lost our patience. Cut the crust from a loaf of bread and fold it nicely over the opening, shoving it down under the sides. There you are ready for the final outside salting then into the oven.

Should you wish a change of filling, add oysters, potatoes, partly cooked, sage or seasoning of any sort to suit your taste. As for a fruit filling it is par excellent in goose or duck. The fruit absorbs the fat, and when served piping hot, it is the last word in filling. Use freshly chopped apples, stewed peaches and apricots in equal parts, with a half part of raisins. Prunes make a nice flavor, but look messy in the filling. Add to the fruit mixture an equal measure of stale cubed bread, add the seasoning and it is finished. If the fruit filling is to be used in any fowl but goose or duck, add melted butter one tablespoon for each cup of fruit.

Extras for the Dinner

Slow down on extras in the Thanksgiving menu. The greatest mistake we ever made at our family dinner was to have so many things that the salads were mostly wasted. For some reason a salad is the one thing that can be passed up if there is plenty of turkey and a whopping good dessert coming. So beware on the quantity and variety of your menu. Red spiced apples freshly made, are a nice accompaniment for a roast pork dinner, and take the place of a hot vegetable.

Pumpkin Pie or Pudding

Pumpkin pie is the traditional dessert of Thanksgiving Day, but not every one eats pie so here is a dainty dessert to linger over after eating turkey. It ought to be made the day before serving.

1 pint of cream, whipped
2 egg whites, well beaten

Fold in the following and place in icebox for the night: ½ cup each of shredded pineapple, candied cherries, chopped nuts, pinch of salt and flavoring, preferably lemon and vanilla. Lastly add one cup of chopped marshmallows, fold in the cream and egg whites and press into a flat mold or pan to chill. Cut out and serve with wafers or drop cakes which make it even more crunchy tasting.

FREE TUBE! With each order for 2 tires. All Tubes New Heavy Gauge Circular Molded. Order now before offer expires.

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29x4.50-20	2.35	0.85	
30x4.50-21	2.40	0.85	
28x4.75-19	2.45	0.85	
29x4.75-20	2.50	0.85	
29x5.00-19	2.85	1.05	
30x5.00-20	2.95	1.05	
28x5.25-18	2.90	1.15	
29x5.25-19	2.95	1.15	
30x5.25-20	2.95	1.15	
31x5.25-21	3.25	1.15	
28x5.50-18	3.35	1.15	
29x5.50-19	3.35	1.15	
30x6.00-18	3.40	1.15	
31x6.00-19	3.40	1.15	
32x6.00-20	3.45	1.25	
33x6.00-21	3.65	1.25	
32x6.50-20	3.75	1.35	

CORD Tires

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	$2.25	$0.65	32x4½	3.35	1.15
30x3½	2.35	0.75	33x4½	3.45	1.15
31x4	2.95	0.65	34x4½	3.45	1.15
32x4	2.95	0.85	30x5	3.45	1.35
33x4	2.95	0.85	33x5	3.75	1.45
34x4	3.25	0.85	35x5	3.95	1.55

HEAVY DUTY TRUCK TIRES

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x5	$4.25	$1.95	36x6	9.35	3.95
34x5	4.25	2.05	34x7	10.95	3.95
32x6 (8)	7.95	2.75	36x8	12.45	4.95
32x6(10)	8.95	2.75	40x8	15.95	4.95

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SCIENCE *Marches on!*

Vitamin D requirements of laying pullets were found to be supplied adequately when ¼ per cent of a fortified cod liver oil was fed to confined flocks that had no access to sunlight. These conclusions were reached by Murphy, Hunter and Knandel, at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

• • •

Fowl Paralysis may ultimately be controlled by some active immunization measure. This hopeful conclusion was arrived at by Dr. Seagar as a result of an exhaustive study of some of the aspects of this disease. Publishing his observations in the British Veterinary Journal he stated among other things that the disease may remain latent in the tissues for many months until factors determine its advance. Sometimes it progresses very quickly, with few recognizable signs of disease. Resistance to the infection increases rapidly after six months of age.

• • •

Egg size affects death rate during incubation and early chickhood, according to the Italian Agricultural Review. Eggs weighing 2 ounces or slightly more produced best results.

• • •

A heat period when the female grouse is ready to mate has been observed by Dr. Allen. At the 20th American Game Conference he reported that this period lasts from less than a week before laying of the first egg to about 3 days before laying of the last one. Males also are subject to a heat period. When not in heat the birds are oblivious to sex. The production of fertile eggs requires absolute synchronization of the two mating cycles. These findings suggest that similar investigations with chickens might shed some light on the incidence of infertile eggs.

• • •

Meatscraps, high in free fatty acids, will destroy merely by contact most of the vitamin A contained in the feed, and consequently reduce growth and increase deathrate. Carl H. Schroeder and associates at the Larro Research Farm demonstrated that the inferior results from meatscraps high in free fatty acids are not so much attributable to the free fatty acids content itself, but to an inactivation of vitamin A and, to a lesser degree, vitamin D, probably due to oxidation.

The formation of free fatty acids in meatscraps kept in storage is accelerated by increased temperature, especially when the increase in temperature is accompanied by an increase in moisture. Sterilization inhibits the development of acidity in fat, even at higher temperature and higher moisture content. Different lots of meatscraps differ in the rate at which decomposition of the fat takes place. Evidently the acidity of the fat is increased through the presence of fat-splitting enzymes.

Although a low free acidity of the fat gives no assurance that a sample of meatscraps is desirable in every way, a high acidity at once indicates an inferior product.

• • •

Identification of the cold germ, causing uncomplicated cold as characterized by a nasal discharge, is claimed by Dr. J. B. Nelson, in a recent issue of the Journal of Experimental Medicine. Confirmation of this discovery may have a far-reaching influence upon the poutry industry. With bacterial diseases the identification of the organism is often followed by the remedy.

• • •

Electric brooding was found practical without auxiliary heat even in the severe winter weather of New Hampshire. At the New Hampshire Experiment Station over 1000 chicks were carried through temperatures of 30 degrees below zero with a mortality of only 6.7 per cent and a cost of operation of 1.2 kilowatt hours per chick per brooding period.

• • •

Crazy chick disease was successfully transferred to normal chicks in experiments at the New Hampshire Experiment Station. There are indications that the disease is caused by "filter-passers," that is, germs so small that they pass through the pores of a porcelain filter.

• • •

Inoculation for coccidiosis was attempted at the New Hampshire Experiment Station, but proved impractical.

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BABY CHICKS, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes $7.50-100; New Hampshire Reds $8.50; Leghorns $7.00; Heavy Mixed $6.50. Shipped prepaid, 14 day replacement guarantee. Write for prices Baby Cockerels, Baby Pullets. Sunshine Hatcheries, Route 5, Corydon, Indiana. 13

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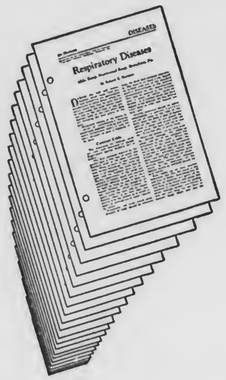

To obtain the 11 poultry brieflets at the price which they are offered individually would cost you 39 cents, but the complete set is included free with each copy of Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book. Here are a few of the facts and figures contained in these brieflets:

FEEDING—Amount of scratch feed required daily at different seasons of the year by light and heavy breeds. Yearly feed consumption of layers. Amount of feed eaten each week in growing period. How much more a poultry raiser can afford to pay for good mash. List of important vitamins, why needed for poultry, and their sources. Monthly standard of egg production.

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Do You Own A Copy?

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The reports which we are receiving from poultry raisers who own copies of Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book indicate that it is doing a good job of filling a need that existed for a long time. Just as we intended it should, the Scrap Book is providing a handy and convenient method by which poultry raisers can file and have at their finger tips the many good and valuable ideas on poultry raising which come to them in magazines, bulletins and advertising literature.

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If you are a Scrap Book owner, why not write us a letter on the subject, "How I Have Benefitted from Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book." Perhaps, you can mention some specific instance when you were able to turn to the Scrap Book for just the information you needed.

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Send your letter to the Scrap Book Editor, Everybodys, Hanover, Pa., so that it reaches him not later than March 1, 1935.

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You can obtain your copy of Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book by (1) sending 50 cents for the Scrap Book alone or (2) send $1.00 for a 4-year subscription to Everybodys Poultry Magazine, and we'll mail you a Scrap Book with our compliments. You need not wait for your present subscription to expire, but order today and we will extend it for you. Take care of it today!

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Why Some Poultrymen Fail!! — Turn to Page 352

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This Month With *your* Flock

Some Reminders

Don't fail to read the picture story on page 355. It contains a number of ideas on how to get winter eggs.

Remember that an egg is about 65 per cent water. You can encourage greater water consumption by supplying the layers with water from which the chill has been removed.

If you are using morning lights on your layers, be sure to make your first rounds of the nests somewhat earlier than usual. It will help to protect the quality of the eggs laid early, for not so many hens will have a chance to sit on them.

Confine your layers for best results, but if you think they must have range, wait until 3 o'clock in the afternoon before you permit them to run outside.

Any layer with the least little symptom of a cold should be removed from the flock at once. Use an inhalant on the flock to prevent further colds.

Pickouts Stopped Quickly

Dan Pressel, poultryman of York County, Pa., was losing one to three layers daily for a week from pickouts, until the toll reached five in one day. Then he got busy and applied some of these pickout preventers to the beaks of all layers in the pens where the trouble was most serious. In the three weeks that followed, only one bird was lost as a result of pickouts.

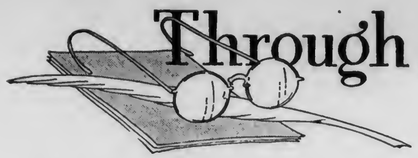
Bringing Up Fertility

When fertility in a large flock mating slumps, it can often be brought back by resting the male birds for a few days.

J. H. Burrell, well-known feeding authority, suggests that the males in a large mating be divided into three groups. If there are nine males in a pen with 100 hens, for example, he advises that three males be banded with leg bands of one color, three with another, and the remaining three with still another color. One group of males should be caged in the corner of the pen for three days, then placed back in the flock, while the next group of males goes on the rest shift.

The males should be caged in a corner of the pen. This will help to avoid the fighting that always breaks out when males are brought back into the pen after being confined outside.

Through *the* Editor's Specs



Stop Chicken Thieving—Judging from the reports we have been receiving, the fall wave of chicken stealing has been as great as ever. There is nothing quite as distressing and maddening as to enter the poultry house some morning and find a large portion of the flock missing. It is encouraging, however, to see that poultry raisers are beginning to take a more militant attitude on the poultry theft problem.

New Jersey poultry raisers now have 140,000 birds tattooed as a means of identification in case of theft. The tattoo numbers are registered with the state police.

Taking its cue from New Jersey, the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association recently decided to adopt the tattoo system. The tattoo numbers are to be registered with the state police as well as the sheriffs' offices.

The Indiana State Poultry Association has appointed a key member of the association in each of the 92 counties in that state to interview the county sheriff, county prosecutor and county judge to secure their co-operation in wiping out chicken stealing. The state troopers are working with the county officers.

Massachusetts now has a law requiring anyone engaged in the business of buying and selling poultry to take out a license which must be attached to the vehicle used in transporting the poultry. Other New England states have similar laws.

Are the poultry raisers in your state doing anything to stop chicken stealing?

Sound Egg Laws— The possibilities offered by good egg laws as an avenue for increasing the consumption of eggs is being better appreciated. This angle of creating a greater demand for eggs was emphasized very strongly at the poultry sessions of the Northeastern States Agricultural Conference held in New York City early in November.

As a result of the discussions that took place, the legislative and egg-grade committees of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council will speed their efforts to frame a model egg law adaptable to the conditions in most of the Northeastern states.

Egg laws of some sort exist in most states, but an analysis reveals a rather scrambled condition with respect to uniformity of standards as to what constitutes a quality egg. There are several glaring instances of state laws in which egg quality is determined by the state of origin. In other words, out-of-state eggs are considered inferior. Such laws do more harm than good. When egg grades are based on anything other than our commonly accepted standards of egg quality, they are bound to fall short in creating a greater demand for eggs.

Another common weakness of most egg legislation is the failure to provide the necessary funds for enforcement. Connecticut and, more recently, New Jersey have been particularly successful in enforcing their egg laws, because ample provision was made for inspection. New York, on the other hand, has been handicapped in making retailers conform to its egg law, for no money was provided for enforcement.

This matter of sound egg laws is an important one. Present egg laws should be examined. Are they adequate? Are they being properly enforced? Here is a job that state poultry associations can well afford to tackle.

Bouquet for Boston—We take our hats off to those alert individuals back of the diversified program being planned for the next Boston Poultry Show. Instead of bemoaning the fact that interest in fancy poultry is not like it was in "the good old days," they have developed a poultry exposition that is truly representative of all branches of our poultry industry.

The thing that deserves special commendation is their idea of sending personal invitations, just prior to the next show, to more than a thousand Boston housewives to have them attend the demonstrations that will be given by noted authorities on the uses and value of eggs and poultry in the diet. It opens up a new function of poultry shows—that of popularizing eggs through closer contact with consumers.

Why Tell About Failures?— Some of our readers may wonder why we publish such an article as appears on the following page.

We believe that the poultry industry in the past has been plagued with an overabundance of tales about how easy it is to make a substantial living from hens. These "tall stories" have influenced many persons, who lacked the experience and proper background, to risk their savings in chicken farming, only to discover later that the picture is not as rosy as it is painted for beginners.

Our aim is to make these folks think twice before jumping into a business they know little or nothing about. And in so doing, we feel that we are helping to contribute to the stability of the poultry business.

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Why Some Poultrymen Fail

Somehow or other, things had a way of going haywire in nearly all of Frank's business deals.

By D. M. Babbitt

The author of this article is county agricultural agent of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. For eight years he held a similar position in Cumberland County, where the famous Vineland section is located. During that time, he saw many poultrymen come and go, and he has formed a few opinions as to why some of them fail. These Mr. Babbitt sets forth, using actual cases, with the names changed, of those who tried and failed. The percentage of poultry failures is probably no greater than in other lines of business activity, but we hope that these experiences will help others to avoid the rocky shoals.—EDITOR.

BACK in 1928, Joe Henry, a young mechanical engineer, started in the poultry business and made a go of it from almost the very beginning. He had some of his dad's capital back of him and was an apt poultry student. He got quite a kick out of studying the business and putting the ideas he gleaned from bulletins and the experience of successful poultrymen into practice.

While eggs sold well enough to return a comfortable living for Joe and his little family, everything was rosy. He could pay his dad interest on the borrowed capital and hire the hard work about the plant done.

When prices dropped, Joe was unwilling to spend more time home and do away with some of the hire labor. Dad denied more capital, and the plant was finally sold at a sacrifice. This young man is typical of many who come to my attention who are not willing to work as well as manage.

"HANDLING and working with birds just doesn't appeal to me," said Jere Smith in explaining his inability to make ends meet on the little plant that he had purchased two years ago to make his living from poultry. Jere explained how he had tried ever so hard to get himself interested in running the plant as he knew it should be run. There was no satisfaction in it to him to see pullets develop from tiny baby chicks and discouragement soon overpowered him when production slumped. Cleaning dropping boards and filling mash hoppers soon got to be the last thing he wanted to do.

Too bad, I told him, that he couldn't have been enrolled in a 4-H Poultry Club when he was a growing boy and found out before the experiment proved so costly that handling birds and looking after the numerous details about the plant were tasks that were so distasteful to him.

"I WORKED as a machinist in an automobile plant for 25 years. I decided to go into the poultry business so I could be my own boss and keep my own time report."

Jake Jones, who disliked being under a foreman all his life, found out quite soon that the business of poultry farming required managerial ability which he evidently didn't possess, or else he would have advanced to shop foreman in a business he knew something of. Some men are born to lead and some only to follow. The man who can only follow usually does not possess enough imagination, foresight and managerial ability to conduct a business for himself.

"THIRTY-FIVE birds last night, a few more the night before and that's the way it's been going for over a week. They just gasp and fall over dead. I find them dead on the floor every time I go into the house. Bronchitis will get me yet," said Frank Brown, and get him it did, for 50 to 60 per cent mortality two or three winters in succession is enough to break a poultryman who is in the process of getting on his feet with a nicely equipped 3000 bird plant.

Perhaps, if this man had been building up his plant after bronchitis vaccination had been perfected, he'd have been saved those losses and would probably still be in the business.

JACK RUNYON called me to come and look over his pullets that were not coming up in production as they should a few weeks after being housed. They had been reared on a limited free range in back of the plant where

Please turn to page 371

Succeeding With Broilers

Some Reliable Facts and Figures

By Carl H. Schroeder

AT the risk of being hooted out of court by folks who may think that the writer has gone completely Pollyanna, he announces that, properly conducted, broiler production can be made a profitable enterprise. This does not mean that the writer is up in front of the cheering division for those who are in the habit of letting their enthusiasm lead them into exaggerations or who herald broiler raising as a get-rich-quick scheme, making claims which not merely startle credulity, but knock it cold. Accounts of broiler successes which started with a shoe string and wound up over night with a broiler factory should be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. Things which seem too good to be true usually are.

Nevertheless, there are many folks who find broiler production worth their while, even though there may be not so much money in raising broilers as in NOT raising hogs under the A.A.A. It can hardly be said that those who stay in the broiler business do so for the sake of collecting scientific data or conducting a noble experiment.

Actual experience as well as observations in the field have demonstrated to the writer that broilers can be raised at a good profit, some experimental data to the contrary notwithstanding.

The advent of the battery has caused a grand rush into the broiler business. Everybody who thinks he has the equipment, be it an empty brooderhouse or grandmother's hat-box in the basement, has taken a stab at broiler raising. As a result, the margin of profit has been narrowed considerably. But the broiler business at the time this is written is looking up, primarily perhaps because from where it has been, it had no other place to go but up.

Let us consider some of the principal factors essential for broiler success. Putting them all into an egg shell, they are: A good chick, an efficient feed, proper management, suitable equipment and right marketing. You will have to vote for all of them. If you don't, your broiler problems will be in the same class as the little girl's arithmetic examination paper, who signed it "Mae West" because "she done 'em wrong."

The Chick is the Thing

Only chicks from disease-free stock have a chance to make the results show up on the right side of the ledger. Lacking the necessary stamina and health, the death rate is apt to be high, the gains are likely to be slow and inefficient. Therefore, it is a wise broiler grower who knows his chicks. Flocks with a high early death rate rarely make good gains.

Crossbred chicks are becoming increasingly popular for broiler purposes. Because of the so-called hybrid vigor, they make rapid early gains. The Federal Experiment Station at Beltsville reports crosses between Reds and Rocks that weighed 20 per cent more at 12 weeks than either of their purebred parents.

Unless you have the right kind of chick, your effort to grow big, healthy broilers rapidly and profitably will be as futile as attempting to fatten up a midget car on a heavy grade of oil.

Strains of the same breed vary greatly in their inherited capacity

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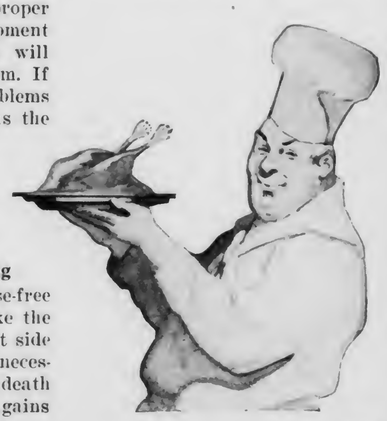
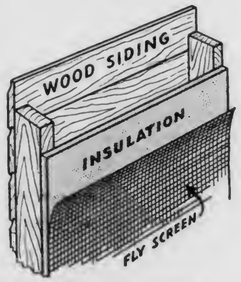
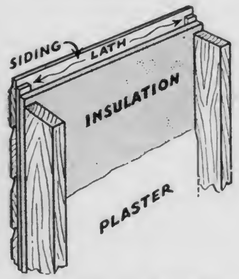


Interior of insulated laying house on Roselawn Poultry Farm.

This is the type of wall construction used in the Roselawn laying houses at the present time. The insulation board is covered with wood sheathing to a height of 22 to 24 inches to guard it from damage through picking.



Ordinary fly screen is applied to insulation by many poultry raisers as one way to protect it from damage by the birds. Apply it snugly, for otherwise, it will result in dirt and litter accumulating there.



This type of insulated wall does not give a smooth interior, but it does not furnish any hiding place for rats. Roselawn Farm formerly used ¼-inch plaster to cover insulation, prior to use of wood sheathing.

Your Money's Worth from INSULATION

Some Valuable Pointers on Its Use

By W. J. Tibbals
Roselawn Poultry Farm

ALL of our buildings here at Roselawn Poultry Farm are insulated. We find this protection from severe cold and extreme heat of great importance. It enables our birds to produce normally without setbacks from sudden weather changes and, consequently, gives us a more accurate picture of our breeding results.

The genetic study of egg production includes one factor known as winter pause. Since a sudden drop in winter temperature will bring about a stoppage of egg laying, and since such a break is due more to improper environmental surroundings rather than to a breeding deficiency, it is of utmost importance in breeding work to protect birds from such temperature changes.

Furthermore, recent research investigation indicates that hot summer weather tends to reduce the size of eggs. Since egg size is a tremendously important part of our breeding work, it behooves us to protect our birds from extreme heat, if we want an accurate picture on the size of the eggs produced in summer.

Insulated houses give us the protection we need on these two important breeding factors. In addition, our birds are aided in keeping their health and vigor at a high peak at all times, regardless of extreme heat or severe cold. Since insulation keeps the houses drier in winter, as well as warmer, our labor and litter costs are reduced considerably during the colder months because of less frequent house cleanings.

The advantages mentioned above are sufficient to make insulation a profitable investment in so far as we are concerned at Roselawn, with our breeding birds. But the returns from insulation do not stop with these advantages. There are additional profits to be had and these mean dollars and cents in the

Please turn to page 359

Getting Those Winter Eggs

The Daily Schedule Used on Trexler Farms, Lehigh County, Pa.

Photographed for Everybodys Poultry Magazine by Simon & Son

5:30 a.m. The lights in all of the laying houses are switched on and 10,000 White Leghorns on Trexler Farms start their working day. A timeclock-controlled switch can be used to turn on the lights, but the men are already on the job and they go through the houses scattering a little grain in each pen to stir the birds into action. Note the light dimming device in the lower left of photo.

6 a.m. With an egg consisting of approximately 65 per cent water, the layers must have clean water before them always, so each water trough is scrubbed in a mild solution of a coal tar disinfectant. Enamel lined troughs simplify the job. This cleaning work is followed by filling of the mash feeders, which is done three times a week, and the removal of the droppings, which is a twice a week chore.

10 a.m. The first eggs are gathered at this time or earlier. Trexler Farms have found the open gathering basket highly satisfactory. Further rounds of the nests are made at noon, 2 p. m., and shortly before the birds are ready to go to roost. The nests are darkened by covering the openings with cotton sacks as shown in the photograph. This is one stunt used to curb pickouts. Another is longer legs on the feeders.

12 n. The Trexler Leghorns look forward to their noonday meal of moist mash. They are fed only what they can clean up in 20 minutes, but it peps up appetites and increases the feed intake. The moist mash is made by mixing condensed buttermilk with the regular laying mash until it is crumbly. It is fed in V-shaped troughs intended for that purpose. The mixing job is big enough that it takes a man with a shovel.

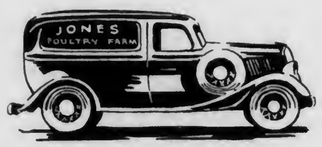
7 p.m. A very light feeding of grain is given before dusk when the birds are allowed to go to roost naturally, but at 7 p. m., the lights go on for the "evening lunch," which lasts for one hour. At this time, grain is fed very heavily in troughs and the birds allowed to eat all they can. This "evening lunch" is given only to the birds in the commercial egg flock. And so ends the day for Trexler layers.

The Right Location for the Poultry Farm

By Harry R. Lewis

THE location of a poultry farm is of great importance in the success of the business, as well as from the standpoint of suitable social life for the poultryman's family.

The wisdom of going into the poultry business including the building and stocking of the plant



Nearness to large markets makes it possible for the poultryman to develop special egg outlets.

under present economic conditions is somewhat debatable. Nevertheless, many new poultry raisers try to establish themselves each year, while others change their location to improve their condition.

The major problem which poultry people must decide in determining the section of the country in which one is to locate, is whether he will establish his business in the East near large centers of population, where prices of eggs and poultry meat are high, and where feed costs are also at a high level; or whether he will locate his business in those sections of the country more removed from densely settled areas where egg and meat prices are less, but where feed costs are also substantially less.

In the former case, land costs are apt to be higher and the cost of production substantially higher, but these increased costs are more than overcome by advantages in marketing and higher prices for the products of the poultry farm.

Regardless of the section of the country in which the poultryman locates, there are certain fundamental factors which have a direct bearing on the possibilities of the business, and which should be given careful consideration. They are: markets, transportation, communication, soil types, general topography, air and water drainage, water supply, land cover, and also the social possibilities of the community.

One must, first of all, be sure to locate the poultry farm near to and within easy reach of large centers of population, which present potential markets for poultry products. Being near to large cities makes it possible for a poultryman to develop special direct outlets for his eggs and poultry, for it is a fact that if a poultry keeper can sell his products at retail, or directly to a store, hotel or restaurant, he can get a much higher price, for he thereby eliminates many of the costs of distribution.

The energetic efficient poultryman can, if he lives near a large city, develop a retail route he can cover once or twice a week, delivering eggs directly to consumers, taking their orders for eggs and poultry for the next delivery, and at a very reasonable selling cost, increase his gross returns from 50 to 100 per cent.

If he is a fairly large producer, with a relatively large volume of eggs and poultry, he can contract with stores and restaurants for the wholesale delivery of eggs either bulk, packed in cases, or preferably in his own cartons. This direct store and restaurant business, while not returning quite so much per unit of product as retail household delivery, does return substantially higher prices than eggs shipped to commission merchants long distances from the point of production. Such contacts can be made with potential customers of this type, providing the poultryman is a good salesman, and a relatively large volume developed rather quickly.

This leads us immediately to the next important consideration, and that is transportation. The farm should be located on a good state highway with a hard surfaced road, and if it can be on a fairly busy highway, especially one that carries a heavy commuting traffic, it will be a big advantage, not only because of the facility which it offers for the poultryman to reach his nearby market quickly and easily, during all seasons of the year, but also because of the possibility of developing a very substantial sale of products at the farm through the erection and operation of an attractive roadside stand.

What to Consider

1. *Nearness to desirable egg markets.*
2. *Good transportation facilities.*
3. *Telephone and electric power connections.*
4. *Well drained soil.*
5. *Satisfactory water.*
6. *Substantial buildings.*
7. *Not too expensive land.*
8. *A desirable neighborhood in which to live.*

The condition of the buildings should determine to some extent the price that you should pay.

More and more of the products of the farm are sold each year by roadside stands. Prices received for products sold in this way are practically as high as the retail price in the nearby city, while the cost of selling is very low, and the majority of such sales are cash on the spot.

Railroad Facilities Important

It is well to have nearby adequate railroad facilities, including both express and freight which will provide easy facilities for the receipt of feed and supplies purchased, as well as furnishing adequate shipping conditions for the products of the farm. One should be sure that means of communication, principally the telephone, are available, for an efficient salesman can sell large volumes of eggs and poultry by telephone, especially to retail or store customers in nearby markets. Furthermore, it is impossible today to operate a substantial poultry farm efficiently without telephone connections. Proximity to public service electric current is very desirable for lighting as well as power purposes.

Be sure that means of communication, especially the telephone, are available, for an efficient salesman can sell large volumes of eggs and poultry by telephone.

So far as the farm itself is concerned, equal importance should be given to its typography, soil conditions, drainage and other factors influencing production as is given to the general location. A farm that has a light, sandy loam soil is to be preferred to one with a deep heavy soil. The former insures excellent drainage and tends to create better health, and is less subject to carrying the germs of filth born disease. The light soils warm up earlier in the spring, they make better ranges, and are to be preferred to heavy soils.

Rolling Land Desired

The land itself should be rolling, with an abundance of southerly slope. This insures good water and air drainage. Good water drainage means dry soil with no stagnant pools to carry and breed infection. The sloping land creates a free movement of air which prevents frost and which helps to avoid dampness in the houses. The ideal location for the poultry buildings is part way up on a southerly slope, so that they are protected on the north by the high land in back

[Please turn to page 370]

Big-Type English
ROSELAWN
S.C. White Leghorns

"ROSELAWN HAS NOW IMPORTED MORE OF MY FINEST BIRDS AND FOR MORE CONSECUTIVE YEARS THAN ANY OTHER BREEDER IN THE STATES"

FIRST CHOICE OF COMMERCIAL EGG FARMS FOR SURE PROFITS

Slackers are not tolerated on the efficiently operated poultry and egg farm—and slackers are seldom to be found among Roselawn big type Leghorn flocks. ROSELAWN PULLETS NOT ONLY LAY EARLY, BUT LONG AND PLENTIFULLY. For 14 consecutive years, the choicest breeders from the famous Tom Barron Poultry Farm at Catforth, England have been imported direct — and blended with sturdy Roselawn birds to produce the best results under our own American climatic and marketing conditions!

Advanced in Quality But Not in Price

Regardless of conditions, the Roselawn breeding program carries on, setting new high standards for breeding requirements, new records for high production in the official egg laying contests and new standards for greater poultry profits to our customers. Yet, by ordering early, you can buy your Roselawn chicks or hatching eggs for spring delivery at NO INCREASE over 1934 prices and in some cases even lower.

Roselawn Strain Measures Up To These High Standards

1 VIGOR AND LIVABILITY
Healthy range conditions and ideal housing, when coupled with a scientific, specialized feeding program, give the sturdy progeny of Roselawn breeding flocks the right start. With ordinary handling, Roselawn chicks will reach maturity full of vigor.

2 BIG, CHALK-WHITE EGGS
Roselawn's reputation in commercial circles was built with the big, smooth-textured, chalk-white eggs which are in demand at a premium, by leading hotels and the most discriminating customers in Dayton and Eastern centers.

3 LONG LAYING LIFE
Claims of extraordinarily high egg records may prove deceptive, but Roselawn pullets possess the correctly balanced breeding which lengthens life, maintains stamina, and insures long, productive careers.

Nearly 400 Contest Awards
Over 600 Letters of Satisfaction in 1934

To win nearly 400 Official Egg Laying Contest Awards in the last four years is an enviable record but to receive over 600 letters from our customers expressing their complete satisfaction with Roselawn Leghorns can mean only one thing. These people are making more money with their Roselawn Leghorns than any other breed or strain they have ever had. You can do the same by having Roselawn Leghorns in your laying house.

SEXED CHICKS

WARNING! Read Roselawn's New booklet, "The Truth About Chick Sexing" before you invest in baby pullets or cockerels. The question of just how profitable sexed chicks really are, is thoroughly analyzed, including their historical background and final costs.

Don't Buy Sexed Chicks from anyone until you have received this booklet—IT'S FREE

LIBERAL DECEMBER DISCOUNTS
In addition to our low chick and egg prices for 1935, we offer an attractive liberal discount for all orders placed before Dec. 31st. Delivery date guaranteed and we protect you fully against any late price increase.

ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM
W. J. TIBBALS, Owner and Manager
Route 10-E Dayton, Ohio
Compliance Certificate No. 213

TOM BARRON
WORLD FAMOUS ENGLISH BREEDER
—from a snapshot taken at Tom Barron's poultry farm, Catforth, England, by W. J. Tibbals.

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☐ Send me immediately, Catalog for 1935.
☐ Also Send your New Booklet, "The Truth About Chick Sexing." Liberal Discount offer for early orders.
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EXHAUSTIVE TESTS prove that the balancing of high calcium poultry feeds with Iodine produces earlier maturity, higher quality eggs, increased production and lower mortality rates. For your protection and profit, insist that the feeds and minerals you buy bear the Iodine Seal of Approval. It guarantees their proper Iodine content. Iodized feeds and mashes are sold by over 200 manufacturers and their many dealers. Mail a postcard for free instructive booklet today.

IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU
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Colds in Poultry Quickly Stopped

Wheezing, Rattling, Choking, Ends. Trouble Conquered in 48 Hours

Readers with colds in their flocks should read this letter from Thomas Pulliam, Shively, Ky. He says:

"I have had birds with their eyes closed from colds, and have saved them all. One cockerel was nearly dead. He lost 5 pounds. I gave him Group-Over and in two weeks he was full of pep and fighting every rooster on the place. Why do people let their birds die? It's so easy to save them with Group-Over."

It is amazing how quickly Group-Over ends colds in poultry. A few drops in the nostrils usually banishes every symptom over-night—while a little in the drinking water, as a preventive, guards the whole flock. For a liberal supply, send 50¢ (or $1 for the extra large size) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 525 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Group-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try.

Aeroil Controlled Heat Destroys Coccidiosis

Destroys all germs, mites, cysts, nits, etc. There is no substitute for this safe, powerful heat torch to keep your chickens and their home clean and free from disease germs. The AEROIL method has the highest endorsements from over 100 Colleges and Experimental Stations. Ask your County Agent and write for our new Bulletin No. 130-B.

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All Parts for this BROILER BATTERY COMPLETE ONLY $17.50

Make Money at Home
Grow Mushrooms in your cellar or shed. Exclusive new process. Bigger, better, quicker crops. More money for you! Enormous new demand. Write for Free Book. American Mushroom Industries, Dept. 866 Toronto, Ont.

EVERYBODYS POULTRY PARTNER

Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when writing to Poultry Partner, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pennsylvania.

Skin Tears in Dressing Poultry

C. A. S., N. J.—You did not mention in your recent letter what method you are using in killing and dressing your poultry for a retail market, but I imagine that your trouble with torn skin is due to some error in the method of killing the chickens or in the method of removing the feathers.

When the regular scald method of loosening the feathers before picking is used, there is a tendency to partially cook the skin and naturally this results in tearing. When the dry picked method is used, it is necessary to do a good job of sticking the chicken and to remove the feathers before they begin to set. This means that the job must be done quite rapidly.

The method that seems to be used with the greatest success by most poultry raisers is what is known as the semi-scald method. After the birds are killed and bled, they are plunged in water which is at a much lower temperature than that for the regular scald method. The feathers are quite easily removed. You can get a description of this method, as well as the other two mentioned here, by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Farmers Bulletin No. 1377 entitled "Marketing Poultry."

Sex-Linked Crosses and Sexing Chicks

C. C., Pa.—I am enclosing a copy of our brieflet, "Facts About Crossbreds," which explains what is accomplished by cross breeding. When two different varieties or breeds of poultry are mated together, the resulting chicks will be crossbreds, but not necessarily examples of sex-linkage. In sex-linked crosses, however, the male chicks have certain features or markings which enable one to distinguish them from the female chicks.

The mating of Rhode Island Red cockerels to Barred Rock hens, for example, will result in white spots on the heads of the male chicks, while the female chicks will be entirely black. The rate-of-feathering cross described in this department in November is another type of sex-linked cross.

The sexing of chicks, which is being taught at poultry meetings throughout the country, is something entirely different. The male and female chicks are distinguished by the presence or absence of the male organ on examination of the anus. Keen eyesight, skillful handling of the chicks, and lots of practice are needed to become a proficient chick sexer.

Any Poultry Clubs Around Cleveland?

E. B., Ohio—I regret that I am unable to give you any information regarding poultry clubs in or around Cleveland. Perhaps some of our readers in Cleveland or its suburbs will be able to tell me whether there are any poultry clubs in your section, so that I can pass this information on to you. I am sure that you could become better acquainted with the problems in poultry raising if you had an opportunity to hobnob with other poultry raisers.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, will upon request place any Ohio poultry raiser on its list to receive the reports on new poultry discoveries as rapidly as they are published.

A Book for the Poultry Beginner

R. C., N. J.—I am frequently asked what poultry book I recommend to beginners, so your recent query gives me another opportunity to say that "Practical Poultry Management," by Rice and Botsford, is in my opinion the best moderately priced book available today for the poultry beginner who wishes to become acquainted with as much practical information as possible without having to do a lot of unnecessary reading.

Naturally, there are other good poultry books, but I believe that "Practical Poultry Management" is organized in such an orderly manner and presented in such understandable language that the information is easy to grasp by a beginner. The authors are conservative in their ideas of poultry management, and they present only those methods which they have found from a long time experience to be sound.

The book contains 580 pages, 348 illustrations very appropriate to the subject, and numerous tables. This volume is attractively and sturdily bound in cloth. It sells for $2.75 a copy postpaid, and it can be ordered from the Book Department, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

The Situation Briefly Reviewed

October receipts of eggs at the four leading markets (New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston) were less than 1 per cent under a year ago, and for the first 10 days of November, receipts at these same markets showed an increase of 35 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Market men attribute this increase in receipts to the strong movement of storage eggs from the smaller cities, rather than to an increase in farm production.

Egg prices at New York broke the first week in November, the drop coming a few days earlier than last year. This wasn't generally expected, for consumption had been coming ahead very satisfactorily, but the feeling now is that prices will maintain a steady position several weeks longer.

Nearby and mid-western white eggs were quoted at New York on November 19 at 36-37 cents compared to 36 cents a year ago. Mixed standard colors on the same day were quoted at 33-34 cents, compared to 27-29 cents last year.

Egg consumption in recent weeks has been the most satisfactory since mid-summer, the trade output at the four leading markets for the four weeks ending November 10, showing an increase of 6 per cent over these same weeks of last year.

The movement of eggs out of storage is considered satisfactory, the withdrawals for October being only 5 per cent under last year. Shell eggs in storage on November 1, 1934 totaled 4,629,000 cases compared to 5,175,000 cases on November 1, 1933, and 5,172,000 cases for the five-year average on that date

The cold storage holdings of poultry on November 1, 1934, show an increase of 23 per cent over a year ago, with the greatest increases existing in the holdings of broilers and fryers.

Anthony WHITE LEGHORNS
The Result of 16 Years of Real Breeding

THE past fall we started 3700 pullets on trapnests from which we select only the best pullets to go into our R. O. P. pens. After these have been trapnested for 365 days the outstanding individuals will be used in our constructive breeding program.

Each egg hatched is laid by one of our 8000 White Leghorn breeders

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Its Use Insures the *practical, economical* and *efficient* BLOOD TESTING of breeding fowl for the detection of pullorum disease (B.W.D.) carriers.
Poultry Worm Tablets (Lederle) are efficient. *Send this ad for free booklets.*
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MORE EASILY READ. Indorsed and used by U. S. Govt. —official scale World's Fair egg laying contest—at new low price! Sturdily built of aluminum — no springs, weights, or adjustments . . . shows grade instantly. Guaranteed.
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Insulating and Sheathing Board
Protects against cold, wind and dampness.
FREE PLANS — Laying Houses, Brooder Houses, Special Houses for Battery Plants, also Samples of Homasote. Write today.
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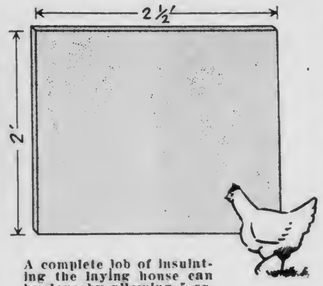
ATTENTION
FARMERS, POULTRYMEN—Get my secret method of preserving eggs. Eggs will keep for over a year and be fresh. Send $2.00 for my system and Formula. No extra expense to use. Address William J. Forest, 342 Grant Ave., San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

Your Money's Worth from Insulation

[Continued from page 354]

pockets of any poultry raiser, whether he be a breeder or one keeping poultry for purely commercial purposes.

Where the poultry buildings are heated, there is a saving of fuel when the buildings are insulated. Thus, brooder stoves can be operated and laying houses heated at less cost when insulation is present to stop heat leakage. Furthermore, insulated brooder houses eliminate most all of the chances of floor draft, a condition that causes chicks to pile or bunch, lowering their vitality, increasing mortality and ruining later performance.



A complete job of insulating the laying house can be done by allowing 5 sq. ft. of insulation board per layer. Less than one dozen winter eggs will take care of this cost.

In the laying pen, the protection that insulation affords from sudden changes in winter weather can very easily pay for the insulating in one winter's time. In the average laying house, a most complete job of insulating can be done for 5 square feet of insulation board for each layer. This 5 square feet of insulation board can be purchased for less than for what 1 dozen of winter eggs can be sold. Consequently, any hen that is prevented from a winter pause in egg laying for just one time, pays for her share of the insulation by the extra eggs, for winter pauses very seldom fall short of a loss of 12 eggs and usually the average loss of eggs is considerably more.

Summer Egg Size Kept Up

Then when the heat of the summer comes on, egg size is kept up. This means more eggs grading out as firsts and resulting in bigger egg checks. Most of our many visitors at Roselawn Farm come during the summer months, due no doubt to better driving weather and the fact that this is the logical time for vacations. They are always impressed when they see the large eggs produced by our hens during the summer months. Of course, the breeding for large egg size back of our hens is mostly responsible for

EMBLEM-PROTECTED PEAT MOSS LITTER PAYS FOR ITSELF . .

● If you would like to save disagreeable work, prevent the spread of disease, and encourage your birds to lay more eggs this Winter, cover and insulate your floor with Emblem-Protected Peat Moss. It has so many advantages over less absorbent, fire-inviting, disease-gathering straw, hay, or shavings.

Besides, when you are ready to clean out your houses, Emblem-Protected Peat Moss is of even greater value—a complete and much-desired fertilizer that readily sells for as much as 50 cents per bushel. Emblem-Protected Peat Moss is sold under various trade names, but the triangular inspection certificate on each bale guarantees these advantages:

1. Matchless in quality—comes from the world's finest peat bogs.
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Get our booklet giving full facts why you should use Emblem-Protected Peat Moss—the superior poultry litter. You will find this valuable booklet interesting and instructive. Clip and mail the coupon for your copy today.

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This triangular inspection certificate protects you against inferior peat moss.

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155 John Street, New York, N.Y.

Please send your free booklet, "Quality Peat Moss Poultry Litter." I am also checking other Peat Moss folders that particularly interest me.

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☐ Facts about Peat Moss. E.P.—12-34

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TRUMBULL ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

AUTOMATIC WATER WARMER
Protects drinking water from freezing. Low cost to operate—thermostat switches on current only as needed. $3.00 at your dealer's, or write us.

ALL-WEATHER BROODER
Even distribution of heat with no cold floor drafts; raises more and better chicks. Operates successfully in cold room—no other heat required.

THERMOSTATIC UNIT FOR HOME-MADE BROODER
A real electric Brooder for small flocks. Instructions furnished for building brooder with each unit.

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A GENERAL ELECTRIC ORGANIZATION

WHAT DOES IT COST TO WORM YOUR PULLETS

Just the price of the Iodine Vermicide Merck. • There is no added expense because of loss of growth or loss of egg production. • Use Iodine Vermicide Merck this year and save money. Write for copy of the booklet: "Facts About Iodine"

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Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, N. J.

IODINE VERMICIDE MERCK

BROODER STOVE WITH "SUCCESSFUL" LAYING AND BROODER HOUSE **FREE**
No. 10 House was $63.00. Now only $48.00 (including Stove) during this month. Small down payment reserves for later delivery. $38.80—300 egg Incubator NOW only $21.75. Larger and Smaller sizes proportionately cheap.

SPROUTED OATS Turns Loafers Into Layers
Easily, quickly, cheaply produced in the SUCCESSFUL GRAIN SPROUTER. Write which interests you most. DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 564 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa.

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ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE
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Please Mention Everybodys When Writing to Advertisers

this large size, but our cool, insulated houses aid the birds greatly in bringing out this breeding factor. Large eggs the year around enable one to obtain and hold a premium outlet for eggs that without a constant supply of large premium eggs otherwise could not be maintained. This is a further profit advantage of insulated houses.

There are various ways in which poultry buildings may be insulated. In our opinion the most satisfactory one is in the use of structural insulation board. Such installations offer the maximum of benefit, are easy to install, fit in most satisfactory with house sanitation and when properly applied will last the life time of the building with no replacement expense.

Stopping the Insulation Pickers

For some reason or other, chickens delight in picking insulation board. Proper installation therefore calls for protection of the board on all areas within the reach of pecking beaks. This means the insulation should be protected for a height of 22 inches to two feet off the floor in all houses. Further protection should also be given for a like height off of perches, nests and any other place where the birds can perch along the wall areas. Where roof construction is low enough so that the insulation is less than 22 inches above perches, the roof insulation also should be protected.

Cement and tar paints have proven unsatisfactory protecting coverings for insulation. At Roselawn, the insulation board is protected by board sheathing in later houses and by one-fourth inch coating of plaster in earlier houses. This type of protection runs the initial cost up somewhat, but we find it to be 100 per cent effective, and since it is of such permanent nature, is probably the most economical treatment over a period of years.

Some Protect With Fly Screen

Certain manufacturers of insulation board advise protection by the use of ordinary fly screen. Where this can be put on so as to fit snugly against the insulation, it is very effective. However, if the screen is not tight against the insulation it will offer a place for dust, dirt and litter particles to gather.

Insulation board comes in various thicknesses, ranging usually from one-half inch upwards. Since there is some price difference in favor of the thinner boards, for economy of construction these should be used wherever practical. The thinner boards do not offer as great insulating value as the thicker boards and consequently, are not as advisable in the more exposed areas. It is usually advisable to follow the plans and specifications of the manufacturer of the board to be used.

Most satisfactory construction uses drop siding, or ship lap, on the outside of framing members and the insulation board on the inside. This protects the insulation from weather. Occasionally, the insulation board is used as the only wall surface, exposing it to the weather. This type of construction is not as rigid as when drop siding is used unless the studs are spaced closer together than usual. To protect the insulation board it must be painted. Being porous, it requires a lot of paint and usually the extra studs and paint closely approximate the cost of the drop siding, so very little original cost is saved at the expense of less permanent construction.

Kind of Nails and Spacing

In applying insulation board, it is advisable to nail to intermediate framing members first and along the edges last. Nails should be spaced three inches apart and three-eighths of an inch in from the edges and driven in until the heads are slightly below the surface. On seven-sixteenth and one-half inch thicknesses, standard galvanized roofing nails with three-eighths inch heads and one and one-half inch length are best. On the thicker boards common eight-penny nails are advisable.

Allow for Slight Expansion

The length of the insulation board should parallel framing members and most manufacturers advise leaving a small space from three-sixteenths of an inch up to a full inch around the top, sides and bottom, no doubt to take care of any slight bulging or expansion that might come later. It is advisable to first place insulation over doors, windows, air intakes and any other openings and then cut out afterwards. Small pieces thus obtained are not wasted but are used to line doors and outtake flues.

Houses insulated in this manner are correctly and permanently finished. Insulation board manufacturers are always glad to furnish complete construction directions which are always advisable to obtain and follow, for when houses are insulated properly they are a paying investment. If they were not, the many houses at Roselawn Farm would not be insulated.

BISHOP STRAIN (R.O.P.) BARRED ROCKS
Recognized by poultry authorities everywhere as America's Greatest Strain of combination quality. Holds world's highest official record for long-distance laying for Barred Rocks. This year, high records of large eggs were made by Bishop customers at such contests as Pennsylvania, Storrs, Central New York, Michigan, Rhode Island, Maine and others. The year before, 60% of the 40 highest official record Barred Rock pens in all U. S. official contests were entered by Bishop customers.

Come to the Source of America's Finest Barred Rocks
You, too, can get a start with this most advanced breeding for big eggs, high production, big body size and attractive color, by coming direct to Bishop. Chicks and hatching eggs beginning in December from 78 outstanding breeding pens of individually pedigreed birds. Pedigreed R.O.P. cockerels, yearling males and good breeding females for sale now. Pullorum clean.
R. WALTER BISHOP, Box 136, Guilford, Conn.

TAYLOR'S Leghorns
TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED
Of 5,500 breeders on our own farm, bloodtested in 1934 by the agglutination method under State supervision only 3 reactors were found and removed. These birds mated to males from pedigreed R.O.P. dams all over 240 eggs in pullet year. Sires' dams 256 eggs or better. Every chick we sell comes from these flocks. Bred, raised and fed right on our own farm. You can depend on them.
CATALOG FREE — Learn all about Taylor Leghorns—the profits they make.
Write for free catalog today. C.C. No. 10902.
WELSBRET FARM—*Taylor Bros., Owners*
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MOSS farm R.I. Reds
HIGHEST EGG SCORE, N. Y.
Again, our birds were star performers at two State Egg Laying Contests. High Hen at Maine, 333 Eggs; 341 Points in 52 weeks. Our Pen at New York (Farmingdale) led breed by 250 eggs, in 1933-34 Contest. Our 1932-33 New York Pen led all breeds. We offer you stock carrying same blood.
Reds and Moss Cross Rock-Reds hatching every week.
Pedigreed and Egg-Production Pullets
Pedigreed Breeding Cockerels now ready.
Substantial Discount allowed on orders placed now for Spring delivery.
Write for Catalog, Prices and Early Order Discount. Cert. No. 956.
MOSS FARM, Box E, ATTLEBORO, MASS.

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS ARE DIFFERENT
ALMOST FOOL PROOF—The strain that makes good under all climates, as well as hundreds of different feeding and housing systems.
LAYING EGGS is their trade. They are doing it in Cold Alaska, Hot Equador, in Burma, 13,000 miles away, as well as in thousands of customers hands here in U. S. A.
HEN BATTERIES—Arndt says Parks Rocks were the first heavy breed he used successfully in cages. YES—we can supply pullets right ages to go in cages every month in the year.
BUY & BREED—America's Oldest and the World's most popular strain of Rocks. Carefully selected, Trapnested, Pedigreed & Progeny tested for eggs since 1899.
COCKS — HENS — COCKERELS — PULLETS — EGGS—CHICKS at Special Fall Prices. Also 10% discount on 1935 delivery Eggs and Chicks — orders booked by Jan. 1st CATALOGUE FREE. J. W. PARKS & SONS, BOX E, ALTOONA, PA.

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HATCHED AND SOLD BY THE GOLDEN RULE
Ask us to send you our new, beautiful 32 page catalog together with our SPECIAL DISCOUNTS FOR EARLY CHICK ORDERS. Exceptional pure bred quality. Bloodtested by antigen method for B.W.D. 19 varieties. Chick losses within 14 days replaced at half regular price. Big catalog FREE. C.C.C. 1239. Write GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 34, BUCYRUS, OHIO.

"KERLIN-QUALITY" Sex Guaranteed S.C.W. Leghorn Chicks
Day Old Pullets—Day Old Cockerels
90% Pullets or Males Guaranteed

All Breeders Bloodtested for B. W. D.
(tube Agglutination Method) by Licensed Veterinarians. All blood samples read in State Laboratory of Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., all reactors removed.

Our Thirty-fifth Anniversary

70,000 Customers in 48 States and 28 Foreign Countries Have Proved Profit-Making Performance.
Since 1900—35 years—we have BRED, DEVELOPED and IMPROVED only one BREED, one strain: "KERLIN-QUALITY" S. C. W. Leghorns. 70,000 customers have proved the results of our constant and scientific efforts to produce a real profit making commercial egg machine. Prove it for yourself in 1935 by ordering Baby Chicks now.

FREE CATALOG tells the whole story of "KERLIN-QUALITY" Mountain Bred Leghorns. Contains customers' reports of mortality under 5%, egg size to 26 oz. and over, flock averages up to 200 eggs and more. Describes our trapnested breeders, official contest winners, etc. 100% live delivery or we make good. *Real Low Prices* that will please you. Write today.

Do You Want Pullets or Cockerels?
We can supply pullet or cockerel chicks, or straight run chicks (both sexes), as you prefer. Our sexers are skilled and experienced men in determining the sex of day old chicks, and may be relied upon. We guarantee to send you 90% of the sex you order, or will adjust as explained in our literature.

Again Three 300-Eggers
Further proof of high laying ability was our pen in the 1933-34 Georgia Contest. 10 high birds averaged 282.2 Three 300-eggers. Highest hen 318. In the 1932-33 Alabama Contest we had four 300-eggers. Breeding for high egg production counts—in egg laying contests, and in your own flock.

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm & Commercial Hatchery 204 Walnut Road Centre Hall, Pa.
Don't "Keep Chickens"—Let "Kerlin-Quality" Chickens "Keep You"

Say "NO!" -to BOTH

If a buyer offers you 2 to 5 cents a dozen less than eggs are worth—you say "No" to him in a hurry. When a feed seller offers you a low producing feed that will make eggs cost you 2 to 5 cents a dozen more than they should, be just as quick to say "No." Insist on

Conkeys Gecco Egg Mash with Y-O

Thousands of poultrymen have proved that Conkeys does produce eggs at lower cost. They're better eggs, too—larger, stronger, better flavored and command higher prices. If you haven't tried Conkeys—the high producing Ready Mixed Egg Mash with Y-O—get a sack from your dealer at once and see for yourself how by paying just a little more per bag you cut down the cost of every egg you get. Here's the reason—

Every pound of Conkeys Gecco Egg Mash is vitalized with Y-O (Yeast and Cod Liver Oil). Rich in Vitamins A, B, D and G. (45)

Vitalize all your feeds with Conkeys Y-O
BREWERS YEAST — COD LIVER OIL
Conkeys Y-O is a powder containing yeast and cod liver oil—rich in Vitamins A, B, D and G. Write for prices.

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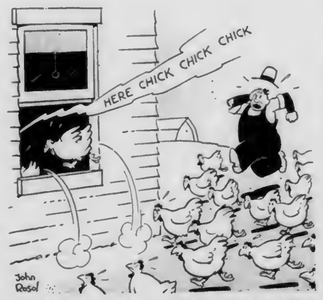


"Hey Mary, shut off that chicken calling broadcast!!"

POULTRY EXHIBITION *at the*
PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW
Harrisburg, Pa. *January 21-25, 1935*
All Standard Varieties—Chickens, Turkeys, Water Fowl
Baby Chick, Dressed Turkey and Egg Show
ENTRIES CLOSE DEC. 15 JOHN H. LIGHT, Director

EXTRA CASH
Extra cash will be yours for introducing Everybodys Poultry Magazine and taking renewals in your community. Representatives wanted in New England, N. Y., N. J., Del., Md., Pa., Va., and Ohio. Write Circulation Manager, Box 286, Hanover, Pa.

LAUREL LOCKS

New Hampshire Reds

Single Comb White Leghorns

Baby Chicks

STATE BLOODTESTED FOR B. W. D.
SLOW TUBE AGGLUTINATION METHOD
ALL REACTORS REMOVED

BRED FOR LARGE EGG SIZE

Big English Leghorns bred for egg-size and egg production. **Genuine New Hampshire Reds** for quick feathering, early maturity and heavy lay. Finest chicks we have ever produced will soon be ready to ship to you. Get our prices and compare our quality.

5 QUICK FACTS!

No eggs set which average less than 23 ozs. to doz. Majority average 24 to 26 ozs. All matings headed by pedigreed cockerels. Parent stock free range grown. Hatching eggs disinfected in B-K solution before being placed in incubators. Chicks severely culled before shipment is made.

Send For Free Descriptive Folder

Return coupon below for free illustrated folder and prices on chicks. C. C. 300.

LAUREL LOCKS FARM
POTTSTOWN, PA.

Name .....

St. or Rt. .....

Address .....

LAUREL LOCKS FARM
R. D. 1. Poultry Dept. POTTSTOWN, PA.

"He heard that nicotine was good for worms—but frankly I think he's overdoing it!!"

Succeeding With Broilers

[Continued from page 353]

for quick, economical growth. Surprising improvement within a comparatively short time can be effected by systematic selection and breeding for quick, early growth.

The size of the egg and the age of the parent stock also has a tendency to influence the size of the chick, its vitality and early growth rate. For best results broiler chicks should be hatched from eggs of good size, produced by hens rather than pullets.

Feeding Efficiency

Only a good feed can develop a broiler to the limits of its inherited capacity. A good chick of the heavier breeds at 10 weeks has multiplied its original weight 25 to 30 times. This is a tremendous physiological feat. At the same rate of growth a 10-pound baby would weigh 250 to 300 pounds when 10 weeks old.

The astonishing rate at which a better feed will increase the income is not generally appreciated.

The following table shows how a better feed which increases the weight of a broiler by 2, 4, 6 or 8 oz. respectively, increases the income per ton of feed. The figures are computed on a basal weight of 1½ pounds and a feed consumption of 6 pounds per bird.

Increased income per ton of Broiler Feed				
Because of increased wt. per broiler	When broilers are worth, per pound			
	20¢	25¢	30¢	35¢
2 ounces	$ 8.33	$10.42	$12.50	$14.58
4 ounces	16.66	20.84	25.00	29.06
6 ounces	25.99	31.26	37.00	43.64
8 ounces	33.32	41.68	50.00	58.12

You can hardly believe it. Yet, figure it for yourself.

Or let us take a feed which, instead of requiring 9 pounds of feed to produce a 2 pound bird, only requires 6, 7, or 8 pounds, respectively:

Saving per ton of Broiler Feed			
Because instead of 9 lbs. to produce a 2 lb. broiler it required only	When the price of ton of feed is		
	$50	$55	$60
8 lbs. (1777 lbs. instead of 1 ton)	$ 5.58	$ 6.14	$ 6.69
7 lbs. (1555 lbs. instead of 1 ton)	11.13	12.24	13.35
6 lbs. (1333 lbs. instead of 1 ton)	16.68	18.34	20.01

BABY CHIX

***Brenner Pen* FIRST**
IN BARRED ROCK DIVISION
at Pennsylvania Laying Contest

Brenner's pen laid 2437 eggs in 357 days—scored 2491.70 points to finish first in Barred Rock division at Pennsylvania's Official Egg Laying Contest which closed September 22nd.
For more than a quarter of a century Brenner's Chicks have been leading men and women to larger poultry profits. Write now for complete information about our profit producing chicks.

SIX STANDARD VARIETIES

Brenner offers you six standard varieties to choose from: **Barred Plymouth Rocks; New Hampshire Reds; Single Comb White Leghorns; Buff Rocks; and White Wyandottes.** Send early for our big free illustrated catalog and prices.

BRENNER'S POULTRY FARM
CARLISLE, PA.

IF you get eggs you will make money

We WON BOTH 1934 "World's Fair" Contests—and had highest WHITE LEGHORN HEN (by points) at Michigan Contest ending last September with 313.35 Points and 307 Eggs. Over 9,000 singing pullets and hens on our three farms bringing in dandy egg checks from about 80 cases weekly make money for us. 1,500 pullets in ROP this year. Chicks U. S. Certified or better. Get our "Story in Picture." SEE results: No. 3605.

Creighton Brothers, Box 4 Warsaw, Ind.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Hubbard Farms

***Buy* DIRECT *from* the BREEDING SOURCE**

We are one of the original and largest breeders of New Hampshire Reds. Our reputation has been built by breeding dependable, profit-making chicks, advertising them truthfully, and treating customers honestly.

For seventeen years we have carefully bred for eight profit-making Balanced Breeding characteristics in our Reds. No trapnested, pedigreed stock is ever sold. All are used in our breeding work. Every chick we sell is from our own strain, and we have complete control of its breeding. Every breeding bird officially State Bloodtested. (Tube Agglutination Method). We guarantee full satisfaction.

The source of your 1935 chick supply determines your entire year's profits. Before you decide on your chick order this year, get this free 32 page catalog which gives a true description of our New Hampshire Reds and our Balanced Breeding program.

HUBBARD FARMS — BOX 182 WALPOLE, N. H.

REMEMBER THE 8 POINTS OF HUBBARD BALANCED BREEDING!

O'Donovan

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
One of America's Greatest Laying Strains

After our most successful growing season now offering a choice lot of breeding cockerels from one of America's greatest laying strains. Bred from the same blood lines as our many winning contest pens, including winning pen at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. Priced very reasonably.

Send for Catalog

A. J. O'DONOVAN, JR.
KATONAH NEW YORK

FOR OVER 40 YEARS FISHEL'S WH. WYANDOTTES

Have layed, won and payed their way through three major depressions. Justly conceded to be **America's oldest and greatest STRAIN of Wh. Wyandottes.** Not fed or forced the limit for eggs, but high trapnest records, livability, high flock average, vitality to reproduce and have outlived dozen of Strains that specialize on eggs alone. They not only **WIN** in the show room, but **lay plenty of eggs.** A real farmers' fowl.

Also select **White and Barred Rocks.** Early pullets and broilers will pay. Baby chicks after Dec. 17th. Breeding stock and exhibition birds for sale. Catalog **FREE. Special prices on early orders.** C. of C. No. 63.

CARL J. CARTER, Successor to J. C. FIS..EL & SON, Box E, Columbus, Ind.

LAMONAS

New popular general purpose breed. Fine big meat birds. Lay large chalk white eggs. Standard bred. Production bred. All stock bloodtested (stained antigen test) for B.W.D. Reactors removed. Matings headed by pedigreed males. Write for free catalog.

246 Eggs—267.65 pts. **S. E. RAYMOND, Rt. 2E, Chardon, Ohio**

Please Mention Everybodys When Writing to Advertisers

Or, let us look at the same problem from the standpoint of increased income resulting from the smaller amount of feed necessary to produce a 2-pound broiler.

Increased Income per ton of Broiler Feed				
Because, instead of 9 lbs. per 2 lb. broiler it required only	When broilers are worth, per pound			
	20¢	25¢	30¢	35¢
8 lbs. of Feed	$12.20	$14.00	$16.80	$19.60
7 lbs. of Feed	25.48	31.85	38.22	44.59
6 lbs. of Feed	44.52	55.65	66.78	77.91

A lower mortality because of a better feed also increases the income per ton of feed very strikingly. This is shown in the table below which is figured on a feed consumption of 6 pounds for a 2-pound broiler.

Increased worth per ton of Broiler Feed				
Because of decreased mortality of	When broilers are worth, per pound			
	20¢	25¢	30¢	35¢
1%	$ 1.33	$ 1.67	$ 2.00	$ 2.33
2%	2.66	3.34	4.00	4.66
3%	3.99	5.01	6.00	6.99
6%	7.98	10.02	12.00	13.98

How Much Do They Eat?

The amount of feed eaten per chick is, of course, subject to considerable variation, depending upon the strain, health and growth capacity of the chick, as well as upon the feed and management. The approximate feed consumption figures tabulated below represent merely averages, but they will serve the purpose as a rough measuring stick in calculating feed requirements.

Age in Weeks	Leghorns	Heavier Brds
1	.15 lbs.	.15 lbs.
2	.3	.35
3	.6	.65
4	.9	1.0
5	1.4	1.5
6	2.0	2.1
7	2.7	2.8
8	3.5	3.6
9	4.4	4.5
10	5.3	5.5
11	6.2	6.5
12	7.2	7.8

How Fast Do They Grow?

The following table will be helpful as a yardstick to calculate in a general way what gains can be expected under favorable condition from broilers of different breeds and at various ages. Again the data are averages, gleaned from various sources, including the writer's own observations.

Age	Leghorns	R. I. Reds	Crossbreds
1 week	.12 lbs.	.11 lbs.	lbs.
2 weeks	.19	.16	.18
3 "	.30	.26	
4 "	.44	.36	.47
5 "	.57	.53	
6 "	.79	.73	.83
7 "	.90	.96	
8 "	1.10	1.22	1.38
9 "	1.20	1.52	
10 "	1.38	1.80	1.82
11 "	1.58	2.01	
12 "	1.69	2.20	2.34

Anyone whose chicks make similar gains will not have to worry about the production end of his broiler business.

Pounds of Feed Per Pound of Weight

Jull and Titus report that it required 5.58 lbs. of feed to bring the

LEADER FARMS feed "STONEMO"

View of Guy A. Leader's 7,500-Bird Breeding Farm

Stone Mountain Granite Grit Helps Build Contest Winners

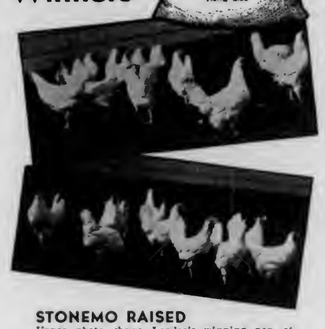
The White Leghorns from Leader Farms, York, Pa., have a habit of turning in consistently good contest records. In the last Pennsylvania test, they won 1st and 3rd pen positions. At Storrs, a Leader hen made the highest official Leghorn record in the United States for 1934 by laying 331 eggs, equal to 346 points, in 51 weeks. It takes good breeding and the best of management to deliver such performance.

Stonemo Grit Essential for Health

Guy A. Leader feeds STONEMO Granite Grit to his chicks, growing stock and layers. He considers it essential for the health of his birds. It helps to prevent digestive troubles and aids in developing those rugged, heavy-laying Leghorns for which Leader Farms is noted.

FREE BOOKLET—Learn more about Stonemo by writing today for a free copy of "Why Granite Grit for Poultry?"

If your dealer does not handle Stonemo, we can supply you direct from our mill at nominal cost. Write today for prices. STONEMO is sold on money-back guarantee.



STONEMO RAISED
Upper photo shows Leader's winning pen at Pennsylvania test. They averaged 282 eggs each. Lower photo is the third prize pen.

Stone Mountain Grit Co., Box E, Lithonia, Georgia

Get More Eggs in Winter This Easy Way!

IF you would like to get more eggs from your hens this winter, you are urged to try this easy way of making layers out of loafers. You simply add 1% Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam to any good mash, ferment and feed. Users report that fermented mash increases egg production as much as 300%!

"My hens are laying three times as many eggs as they were. I will never be without your yeast as long as I raise chickens," says a Maryland poultryman. "My 100 White Leghorns getting fermented mash laid from 75 to 85 eggs all through the cold weather." (Texas) "The yeast I got from you in November was great. My 120 Buff Orpingtons were laying only 12 to 15 eggs a day. In January I was getting as high as 78 eggs a day!" (Illinois) Scores of other users, some with as many as 10,000 birds, report equally amazing results. Fermented mash should do just as much for your flocks.

4-lb. box of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, enough for fermenting 300 pounds of mash, only $1 at your dealer's. Or sent anywhere in U. S. A. on receipt of check or money order. Write for *free* copy of new book, "Practical Feeding Facts," written by nationally known poultry expert. Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. D, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

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ORDER DAY-OLD PULLETS FOR GREATER PROFITS

Sauder's SEXED chicks, bred for egg production offer you an opportunity to get Profit Producing day-old pullets, breeding cockerels or chicks from Special and Utility matings or Trapnested hens. Also broiler chicks invigorated for rapid growth - - all from hens tested by us for B. W. D. by Antigen whole blood test under my personal supervision. All reactors removed. Backed by 28 years hatching and breeding experience.
Write for the full story to bigger profits and Early Order Discounts with BIG FREE CATALOG. C. C. 627. Commercial Hatchery Dept. of

OUR BETTER CHICKS SHIPPED IN A WIRE BOTTOM STARTING BROODER

SAUDER'S LEGHORN FARM Box R.R.7 **GRABILL, IND.** BIG FREE CATALOG

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-the LOWEST in 23 YEARS for the Famous SIMPLEX BROODERS

Make big money in poultry this year with a genuine SIMPLEX Brooder Stove. 35 important superiorities. Amazing price reductions. The outstanding brooder stove for 23 years. Egg and poultry prices are going up. The price of the famous SIMPLEX is way down. Now is the time to get the facts on America's best brooder stove. Never again may you be able to own a SIMPLEX at such a sensationally low price. Write for free catalog and complete price list.

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FREE BOOKLET tells all about litter—and what it can do for you. Just send name and address.

THE O. K. CO., C-165 John St., New York, N.Y.

E. A. HIRT'S
White Rocks

FIRST W. R. pen: Maine 1931, 1932, 1933; Storrs 1931, 1932; Rhode Island 1934.
SECOND at Storrs 1933, 1934; Maine 1934.
1934 average of 3 pens: per pullet 218.67 eggs 229.18 pts.
(NOTE EXTRA LARGE EGG SIZE)

CHICKS and EGGS
Cert. 12258, Circular
48 West St., So. Weymouth, Mass.
E. A. HIRT

NOT A POISON

Harmless to humans, live-stock, poultry; made of red squill
K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY
K-R-O (powder form) 75¢. READY MIXED (no bait to buy) $1.00. All druggists. K-R-O Co. Springfield, Ohio.
RESULTS GUARANTEED

crossbreds mentioned in the preceding table to an age of 10 weeks and a weight of 1.82 pounds (for both sexes). This is equivalent to 3.07 pounds of feed for 1 pound of broiler. These same crossbreds, which happened to be Barred Rock male and Rhode Island Red female cross, required 8.2 pounds of feed to attain the weight of 2.34 pounds at 12 weeks of age, which is 3.5 pounds of feed for one pound of weight.

A lot of New Hampshire Reds, reported by Charles and Stuart, required, at an age of 12 weeks, 3.7 pounds of feed for every pound of weight.

By and large, and roughly speaking, to attain one pound of weight requires:

Leghorns, 8-9 weeks and 3.5 lbs. of feed
Heavier Breeds, 7 wks. and 3 lbs. of feed

To attain 2 lbs. of weight:

Leghorns, 16 weeks and 11.5 lbs. of feed (5¾ lbs. of feed per lb. of gain)
Heavier Breeds, 11 weeks and 7 lbs. of feed (3½ lbs. of feed per lb. of gain)

It will be noticed that the "heavies" make not only more rapid gains, but make them on less feed per pound of weight.

The Death Rate

That the death rate affects broiler profits requires no explanation. The average broiler grower feels he has no cause for complaint as long as mortality stays below 10 per cent. When the losses are heavier growth is invariably reduced and less efficient, and less uniform. Proficient broiler growers, who use good stock and a good feed, have no trouble reducing losses to 3 or 4 per cent.

Feathering

A good broiler is well feathered. How well and early a chick can grow feathers is determined by heredity; whether it will feather out as rapidly and as well as it can depends upon feed and management.

Production Costs

Charles and Knandel report the following distribution of broiler production costs:

Cost Item	Chicks Costing 10¢	Chicks Costing 20¢
Feed	47%	38%
Fuel	9	8
Labor	22	18
Chicks	22	36

On the premise of these figures, the amount required to break even on feed, fuel, labor and chick costs can be roughly calculated by multiplying the feed cost by 2.1 when 10 cent chicks are used, and by 2.6 when 20 cent chicks are involved. Taxes, insurance, depreciation, interest and incidentals have to be added.

Moore and Gallagher found that under the conditions of a broiler test which they conducted, feed constituted 38 per cent of the cost, fuel 26 per cent, litter 3 per cent, trucking 6 per cent, and chicks 27 per cent. The discrepancy between these and Charles' and Knandel's figures are largely due to the omission of labor and the inclusion of litter and trucking charges. The cost of chicks was 10 cents each. On this basis, the feed cost would have to be multiplied by 2.6 in order to pay for the feed, fuel, chicks, litter and trucking.

Such computations are a crude but nevertheless valuable help to figure out whether it pays to raise broilers under your prevailing market conditions.

Management

The broiler grower may be proud of his chicks, but unless he gives them proper care and attention, they will have no reason to be proud of him. Proper equipment, temperature, humidity, adequate floor space as well as feeding and watering space, are but a few of the factors that not only affect rate and efficiency of growth but also the quality of the carcass and consequently the price the market is willing to pay. Birds showing the effect of such social vices as feather picking and other forms of cannibalism cannot be graded as top-notch quality. These bad habits can be prevented by proper management, adequate space and, if necessary, by painting the windows red or by excluding daylight and using amber or red light bulbs.

The use of dim all-night lights is helpful in preventing crowding. Where sufficient equipment is available, segregating the cockerels from the pullets as soon as the sexes can be distinguished is a good, paying practice.

Sanitation in the broiler business may not be next to Godliness, but it

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

Mrs. C. H. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting eggs. She says:

"On Nov. 1st, our 150 pullets were not laying. I gave them Don Sung and got 364 eggs in the next 3 weeks; sold $75 worth in December, and $100 worth in January. The birds were strong and healthy all winter, and cackled like it was spring."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mrs. Wagner used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 188 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

WENE CHICKS
Make 2 Big Savings BY PLACING EARLY ORDER
1. Early Order Cash Discount.
2. Valuable Participation Discount, acceptable as part payment on another order. If unused, it has a cash redeemable value.
30,000 Leghorn Hen Breeders laying 24-28 oz. chalk-white eggs.
R. I. and N. H. Reds, egg-bred strains
Barred and Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes
CROSS-BREEDS—Wyan-Rocks for White Broilers; Bram-Rocks for Heavy Roasters; Red-Rocks for Barred Brollers.
Write for Prices, Free Booklet and money-saving Double Discount Plan. Comp. Cert. 7415.
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Pullorum clean for 11 years Conn. test

Outstanding for Vigor
Highest Official Livability Record for Reds at Storrs Contest for 8 yrs. 1934 R.O.P. Livability Record is 94%. Strong vigorous stock, second to none.
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No need to guess about Breeding Quality. Homestead Reds qualified highest average number of Birds under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision of any Breeder. High Flock averages without culling.
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State B.W.D.

CERT. 10480

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Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
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All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND
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"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

JUST *Compare that Quality with others. Do you know of such Quality Chicks being guaranteed by any other large hatchery in the United States?*

When we advertise "Quality Chicks" we mean chicks that will please. Chicks that will bring the buyer back for more and will bring orders from his neighbors.

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for More EGGS -- *Greater* PROFITS

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More than ten thousand farmers order Booth Chicks each year because they have found that their flocks raised from these chicks make them more money.

926 *National Egg Contest Awards* Prove the Laying Ability of BOOTH CHICKS

In the past 6 years in competition with the best breeders of the U. S., our birds have won 926 awards, cups and ribbons at National Laying Contests, including U.S. Champion Leghorn Hen, 1930-1933, U. S. Champion Red Hen, 1931. We also had the highest pen for number of eggs and Championship trio of pens for both eggs and points at the INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST, WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1933. All of these hens were bred on our own farm. Thousands of their sisters are used in our AAA Matings.

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10 VARIETIES
$6.90 Per 100 UP
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BOOTH FARMS, Box 959 CLINTON, MO.

Crossbred Chicks?

How does the growth rate, egg production and mortality of crossbred chicks compare with that of purebred chicks? Why are crossbred chicks so popular for broiler production?

These questions have been asked so frequently that we have decided to reprint in brieflet form that splendid article, "Facts About Crossbreds," by Carl H. Schroeder, which appeared in our February, 1934, issue. You can obtain your copy of this brieflet by sending a 3-cent stamp to the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., and asking for Brieflet B-51.

ANOTHER STEP AHEAD
IN LAYING BATTERY DESIGN

As usual, an ARNDT introduction sets a new high standard, this time in laying battery design. The improved EGG-A-DA Laying Batteries surpass anything yet achieved in this line. Never before have laying batteries been so easy to operate and keep clean.

A new water system usable either as hand-filled or with running water. More complete isolation of every bird and other new features. For 12 hens or 12,000. Our prices are most reasonable.

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Visit the ARNDT Demonstration FARM where 9,000 birds of all ages live contentedly in cages. Located at 2759 Nottingham Way, Mercerville, N. J., 3 miles from Trenton. Open every day except Sunday.

M. H. ARNDT MFG. CO. Dept. 11, Trenton, New Jersey

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Trexlayer Leghorns are noted for high flock averages, but they make outstanding individual records, too. In competition with more than 950 layers from noted breeding flocks, our hen placed second at the 1933-34 Pennsylvania Laying Contest by laying 324 eggs, equal to 328.70 points, in 365 days.

High production in the Trexler flock is not an accident. It is the result of careful selection on the basis of trapnest records, vigor and strength, plus good management.

10,000 Layers in Flock

Not a single hatching egg is purchased from outside. All hatching eggs are produced on our 10,000-bird farm. Nothing less than a 24-ounce egg goes into our sanitary electric incubators.

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Every breeder is Pennsylvania State Bloodtested for Pullorum Disease by the agglutination method.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
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Our New Hampshire Reds swept America in two short years. Why? Because they are bred for low mortality as well as high production.

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We maintain 8,000 breeders on our own farms, all vigorous birds with plenty of Spizzerinktum—that quality of perfect health and superabundance of vitality.

Now booking orders. Supply limited. Make your reservations now.

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is most assuredly next to profits.

Good chicks on the right feed and properly managed do not require a special finishing or fattening process. The sometimes recommended practice to feed the broilers heavily on corn immediately before marketing is not advisable since it tends to produce bunches of hard, yellow fat rather than that soft, bluish-white skin that commands a market premium.

Markets and Marketing

Success with broilers calls for good economical production and good merchandising. After all, there is nothing the broiler grower can raise at a greater profit than the price. Too few broiler producers strive hard enough for the extra cents per pound that good selling will bring and that sometimes will change losses into profits.

Those who make the best broiler profits usually have special outlets to folks who appreciate a good chicken and will pay for it.

Nobody should embark in the broiler business without first finding out whether there is a sufficiently good market to permit production at a profit. Obvious as this point is, it is often overlooked.

Those who make the best broiler profits have usually some special outlet to folks who appreciate a good chicken and a steady, year-round supply and are willing to pay for it or else they have developed a retail business among a more discriminating clientele. The Emersonian dictum on the merits of a superior mousetrap still holds true and applies to broilers as to anything else.

There are conditions when it pays better to dress broilers instead of selling them alive, while at other times or under other conditions the reverse might be true. Or it may pay to use the Cornellian method of skinning the broilers. All these conditions should be investigated and considered.

When shipping live broilers, loss in transit due to shrinkage should be taken into account. Richards, Abell and Rinear, studying the shipping of New York City, conclude that a 10 per cent shrinkage is to be expected with shipments between these two points.

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P. S. Ask us about Min-Leg. cross.

not be sold alive to best advantage.

Unless an attempt is made to cater to a special market, most broiler producers will find it necessary to limit their operations to the most favorable season. Broiler prices ordinarily reach the peak the latter part of April; from then on they drop rapidly.

It is generally agreed upon that early lots of broilers make better gains at a lower death rate than later hatches. This seasonal influence can be explained on several grounds, but less conducive conditions for disease infection are the most important one.

Broilers should be marketed the moment they are ready. Don't keep them for days or weeks, because "you haven't got time" or expect the market to go up.

If your broilers are not coming "according to Hoyle," find out the cause and overcome it. The data presented will help you to locate the colored gentleman that might be hiding in the woodpile, so to speak.

Follow the principles discussed in this article, because if you don't you will find your eyes opened as well as your pocketbook. Should you choose not to follow these suggestions, it would be best to petition the powers that be to put the broiler business under the A.A.A. and write Washington that you will undertake NOT to raise any broilers this year and to have them mail you the check now.

EGG AUCTION PRICES

Three Top Prices Quoted

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 9—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 43-49; Wh. Gr. A Lg. 42-47; Br. Gr. A Lg. 40-42.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 12—Wh. Spec. Lg. 47½; Wh. Ex. Lg. 44¾; Br. Spec. Lg. 43½.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 13—Wh. Spec. Lg. 44½-49½; Br. Spec. Lg. 43½-49½; Br. Prod. Lg. 46½.

Hightstown, N. J., Nov. 12—Fcy. Hennery Wh. 42½-48; Wh. Gr. A. 45-47½; Prod. Gr. 32½-43½.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 13—Fcy. Hennery Wh. 48-51; Creams 42¼-45; Wh. Gr. A. 43-50.

New Holland, Pa., Nov. 13—Wh. Lg. Ex. 42; Br. Lg. Ex. 41; Wh. & Br. Std. Lg. 38.

Wooster, Ohio, Nov. 15—Wh. Lg. Ex. 39¾; Wh. Lg. Std. 38; Spec. Pack Ex. 40¼.

Vineland, N. J., Nov. 15—Wh. Fcy. 39½-48; Wh. Gr. A. 40-45; Br. Gr. A. 42¾-45¾.

Coatesville, Pa., Nov. 15—Wh. Lg. Ex. 43; Br. Lg. Fcy. 42½; Br. Lg. Ex. 45.

Center Point, Pa., Nov. 15 — Wh. Lg. Fcy. 44¼; Wh. Lg. Ex. 45¾; Wh. Lg. Std. 44¼.

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 15—Br. Spec. Lg. 41-44½; Br. Spec. Med. 31-35¼; Br. Ex. Lg. 40-42¾.

Derry, N. H., Nov. 15—Br. Spec. Lg. 41-44¾; Br. Ex. Lg. 39-40¾; Wh. Spec. Lg. 39-40.

Bucyrus, Ohio, Nov. 15—Ex. Lg. 38; Std. Lg. 37; Std. Med. 28¾.

Doylestown, Pa., Nov. 15—Wh. Fcy. Lg. 43¾; Wh. Ex. Lg. 43¼; Wh. Std. Lg. 41¾.

Central Islip, N. Y., Nov. 16—Blue Lg. 44-47; Blue Lg. 41-44; Large Br. 45.

Butler, Pa., Nov. 16—Wh. Lg. Fcy. 39¼; Br. Lg. Fcy. 40; Br. Lg. Ex. 39.

Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 16—Wh. Lg. Fcy. 43½; Wh. Lg. Std. 42¾; Br. Lg. Fcy. 45¾.

Flemington, N. J., Nov. 16—Wh. Fcy. 44½; Wh. Gr. A. 41½; Br. Gr. A. 42.

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NEW EDITION "HOW" BOOKLET FREE! CHIC-TONE and INHALANT have been selected to be used exclusively as a prophylactic against Colds and Bronchitis for the valuable birds that will be exhibited at the following shows this winter: Tulsa, Oklahoma; Indianapolis, Indiana; Springfield, Ohio; Hartford, Connecticut; Boston, Massachusetts, and the great New York Poultry Show.

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WHITE CORNISH Cockerels, reasonable. L. J. Smith, Deep River, Conn. 14

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First Second and Third Pens at
PENNSYLVANIA'S
OFFICIAL EGG CONTEST

won by **PREMIER FEEDERS**

FIRST and **THIRD** honors at Pennsylvania's Official Egg Contest which closed September 22nd—went to Guy A. Leader, a Premier Feeder, who won this same contest a year ago. **SECOND** place was awarded to John E. Matthew, another Premier Feeder.

Both of these poultrymen appreciate the important role **FEED** plays in proper growth, good livability and high production — that is why after many years practical breeding experience they give their birds Premier Feeds.

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S.C.W. LEGHORNS

Second at Harrisburg

The Matthew's Pen of Single Comb White Leghorns won Second Place in Pennsylvania's Official Contest this year. The Matthew's birds laid 2718 eggs in 51 weeks to roll up a total score of 2730.40 points — an average of 271.8 eggs per bird.

BREEDERS STATE BLOODTESTED

All breeders bloodtested under State Supervision by agglutination method. Our chick production is limited, so write early for catalog and prices.

Matthew's Leghorn Farm
R.D. 3 York, Pa.

KAUDER'S LEGHORNS

KAUDER ACHIEVEMENTS

1. First Pen at Storrs—1933-34.
2. Champion Pen of America—1933-34.
3. POULTRY ITEM Trophy—1933-34.
4. World's R. O. P. Record—1931-32.
5. World's R. O. P.—1932-33.

Again KAUDER Leghorns prove themselves one of Americas' greatest laying strains . . . 52 weeks' record—3028 eggs scoring 3107 points at Storrs to win National Championship for 1933-34.

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Rocks — Reds — Leghorns

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The Laying Tests Summarized

High Pen Each Breed to Nov. 1—(31 Days)

Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
J. A. Hanson	Wh. Leg.	268.50	281	Penna.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	266.90	266	Rhode Isld.
Kenneth Dutlols	N. H. R.	250.45	248	West. N. Y.
Lewis Farms	Bd. Rk.	246.20	252	Rhode Isld.
E. A. Hirt	Wh. Rk.	239.00	252	Maine
Erlksen's An. Xds.	Ancona	213.25	233	Penna.
L. J. Demberger	Wh. Wy.	175.20	198	Oklahoma
P. T. Kistler	Bd. Cross.	161.95	182	Penna.
Overbrook Fm.	Austr.	154.35	176	Oklahoma
Donald Chandler	Sil. Wy.	153.00	180	Maine
T. D. Brown	Wh. Min.	114.35	122	Rhode Isld.
Osborne Fms.	Lamona	82.05	85	Michigan
Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Br.	81.06	80	Maine
Walter C. Dohe	Bl. And.	31.45	32	Long Isld.
White Giant Fms.	J. Wh. G.	27.00	29	Maine
Daniel Riker	Bf. Rk.	21.00	28	Maine
George Mair	Bf. Leg.	8.00	10	Pass., N. J.

High Hen Each Breed to Nov. 1—(31 Days)

Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	32.85	31	Rhode Isld.
Kenneth Dutlols	N. H. R.	30.90	30	West. N. Y.
Lewis Farms	Bd. Rk.	30.35	29	Rhode Isld.
Kauder's Ped. Leg.	Wh.Leg.	29.70	29	Cent. N. Y.
E. A. Hirt	Wh. Rk.	29.00	30	Maine
Donald Chandler	Sil. Wy.	25.00	29	Maine
Erlksen's An. Xds.	Ancona	24.25	25	Penna.
P. T. Kistler	Bd. Cross.	24.10	28	Penna.
L. J. Demberger	Wh. Wy.	22.80	23	Florida
E. S. McSweeney	Austr.	22.35	24	Arizona
Mrs. M. M. Clarke	Lt. Brh.	22.00	23	Maine
Peet's W. Min. Fm.	W. M.	20.85	22	Michigan
Osborne Fms.	Lamona	18.20	18	Michigan
Walter C. Dohe	Bl. And.	16.15	15	Long Isld.
White Giant Fms.	J. W. G.	15.00	15	Maine
Daniel Riker	Bf. Rk.	6.00	8	Maine
George Mair	Bf. Leg.	3.50	4	Pass., N. J.

High Pen to Nov. 1 in Each Standard Contest—(31 Days)

Owner	Breed	Points To Date	Eggs To Date	Contest
J. A. Hanson	Wh. Leg.	268.50	281	Penna.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	266.90	266	Rhode Isld.
Kauder's Ped. Leg.	W. Leg.	261.00	269	Maine
Kauder's Ped. Leg.	W. Leg.	260.70	274	West. N. Y.
Kauder's Ped. Leg.	W. Leg.	256.80	252	Cent. N. Y.
E. B. Parmenter	R. I. R.	245.15	260	Pass., N. J.
Flying Horse Fm.	R. I. R.	239.50	249	Long Isld.
Creighton Bros.	Wh. Leg.	236.85	257	Florida
Kauder's Ped. Leg.	W. Leg.	233.65	243	Georgia
Symon's Ped Leg.	Wh. Leg.	229.60	260	Michigan
Gamble W. Leg. Fm.	W. L.	214.25	230	Oklahoma
Kingbaven Pl. Fm.	W. Leg.	211.95	241	Vineland
Quality Plty. Fm.	Wh. Leg.	200.30	220	Hunt., N. J.
Milligan W. L. Fm.	W. Leg.	197.30	200	Arizona
(Not Reported)				Texas

Avg. Production to Nov. 1 in Each Standard Test

Contest	Number Competing Birds	Avg. Points Per Bird To Date	Avg. Eggs Per Bird To Date
West. New York	680	18.70	20.93
Pennsylvania	760	17.88	18.73
Rhode Island	420	17.22	18.55
Cent. New York	620	17.06	18.87
Maine	720	16.56	18.32
Florida	740	15.64	17.75
Oklahoma	480	14.99	16.99
Vineland, N. J.	250	14.87	16.94
Georgia	680	14.34	16.35
Arizona	200	14.11	15.68
Hunterdon, N. J.	490	12.85	14.61
Michigan	600	12.20	14.41
Long Island	600	11.89	13.34
Passaic, N. J.	550	10.62	12.19
Texas	510	(Not Reported)	

Bright and early on the morning of October first, 10,790 pullets toed the starting mark as the Standard Contests started another long-distance race scheduled to end September 22, 1935. The same 15 Standard Contests, located in 11 states scattered from Maine to Arizona and from Michigan to Florida, are operating for the 51 weeks period during the 1934-35 contest year.

The end of October finds a pen of White Leghorns entered at the Pennsylvania contest by J. A. Hanson setting the pace for all pens in the United States. E. B. Parmenter's entry of Rhode Island Red pullets at the Rhode Island contest trails the Hanson pen by less than two points. New Hampshire Reds representing Kenneth Du Bois at the Western New York test rank next, followed by Lewis Farms' Barred Rocks at Rhode Island and E. A. Hirt's White Rocks at the Maine contest.

Red Pullet Has Perfect Score

One of the Parmenter Red pullets at the Rhode Island contest earned her spot in the limelight by turning in a perfect record of 31 eggs during October to lead the nation's individual scoring list. A Du Bois New Hampshire Red at Western New York, a Lewis Farms Barred Rock at Rhode Island, a Kauder White Leghorn at Central New York and a Hirt White Rock pullet at Maine all led their respective breeds for the highest individual scoring honors.

For the month of October, all but three contests reported White Leghorn pens leading, Rhode Island Reds showing the way at the Rhode Island, Passaic County and Long Island contests. Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns hold the distinction of leading four contests on November first, with E. B. Parmenter's Reds out in front at two other tests.

At the end of the first month, the Western New York contest held the highest production average with Pennsylvania ranking second, less than one point per bird behind. The Rhode Island and Central New York tests followed in third and fourth positions.

Here is the 10-bird pen of White Leghorns, owned by Irving J. Kauder of New York, which finished first in the 23rd annual Storrs Laying Contest, Storrs, Conn., by nosing out a pen of Reds during the last few weeks of the contest. These Leghorns laid 2930 eggs, equivalent to 3021 points. This record is one point higher than the top pen in the standard contests which closed one month earlier, thus giving the Kauder pen the highest official record for the year.

This White Leghorn hen, owned by Guy A. Leader of Pennsylvania, finished the Storrs Egg Laying Contest with the highest individual record for the year by laying 331 eggs and scoring 346 points in 51 weeks. This is the highest point record made at Storrs since the adoption of the point system.

Kauder Pen and Leader Hen Top Storrs Test

By forging ahead during the closing weeks of the contest, a pen of White Leghorns, entered by Irving J. Kauder of New York, won the Storrs Egg Laying Contest with a total of 2930 eggs and 3021 points in 51 weeks. This record is one point higher than the best record in the standard contests.

The winning hen was a White Leghorn entered by Guy A. Leader of Pennsylvania. This bird laid 331 eggs and scored 346 points — the highest point record made at Storrs since the point system was adopted there four years ago.

The high pen for the year in each breed is as follows:

	Eggs	Points
Irving J. Kauder, New York .	2930	3021
George B. Treadwell, Mass. .	2979	3010
James Dryden, Calif.	2331	2422
Kalerok Farm, Mass.	2216	2325
Hubbard Farm, New Hamp.	2272	2376

The average lay per bird in this contest was higher than in the preceding five years. Here are the average yields per bird for the different varieties:

10 White Wyandottes	179.8
60 New Hampshire Reds	198.5
90 White Rocks	191.4
130 Barred Rocks	202.4
330 Rhode Island Reds	219.8
380 White Leghorns	221.7
1000 Average All Varieties	214.1

The emblem of France is a rooster; but when it comes to paying her war debts, it looks as if France were trying to duck.—Richmond Item.

"I may not be a painter," admitted the steady-laying Leghorn, "but—"

"But what?" demanded her rooster friend.

"But, I still can put an egg-shell finish on my work."

FOREMAN'S Large Type WHITE LEGHORNS

WIN NATIONAL AND STATE PRODUCTION HONORS IN 1934 OFFICIAL LAYING CONTESTS. A few outstanding Foreman Farm 1934 Contest winnings include—Highest Leghorn all U. S. Contests—Highest All-Time Pen Record, Michigan Contest—Highest All-Time Individual Record, Pennsylvania Contest—Tied Highest, All-Time Individual Point Score, Vineland, N. J., Contest—Highest Individual, total eggs, Texas Contest. Numerous other outstanding Pen and Individual contest honors, which rate Foreman Strain Leghorns among the three highest production strains in this country.

Miss America
Highest official Leghorn all U. S. Contests 1934 . . .
Record
51 weeks 317 eggs for 337.95 points
52 weeks 324 eggs for 345.65 points

BUY CHICKS that carry honest breeding for high production, large eggs and both excellent chick and pullet livability.

WRITE for this FREE CATALOG
A postal card will bring it!

Free Educational Catalog—describes a breeding program that safeguards success—and covers all important phases of egg production.

FOREMAN POULTRY FARM
LOWELL, Box 323-D MICHIGAN
Prof. E. C. Foreman, owner & manager (CC1391)

THIS IS THE **Kerr Pen** that won the Central New York Egg Laying Contest this year. 261-egg average—270 points.

WINNING as usual. Watch later announcements. Kerr's Lively Chicks come from strong laying ancestry. 27 years breeding for laying. 120,000 breeders carefully culled, banded, and blood-tested for pullorum disease (B. W. D.) by tube agglutination method. Get the Kerr blood lines for 1935. Strong. Full of vigor. They live, thrive, grow. Write for *free* Chick Book and prices. Compliance Certificate No. 8266.

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LEADER WHITE LEGHORNS

FIRST PEN at 1933-34 Pennsylvania test with 2826 eggs and 2895.50 points in 51 weeks. This is the second successive year that Leader Leghorns won first place here.

FIRST HEN at 1933-34 Storrs test with 331 eggs and 346 points in 51 weeks. Highest official Leghorn record for 1934; highest point record ever made at Storrs.

These remarkable records are ample proof of the dependability of Leader Leghorns, the outgrowth of 23 years of breeding for egg production.

State Bloodtested
All chicks we hatch come from eggs laid on our 7500-bird farm. All males used in matings are from 260 to 337 egg hens. Entire flock bloodtested (agglutination method) for pullorum disease under state supervision.

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Get the complete story about Leader breeding by writing at once for our free catalog. You'll find prices surprisingly low for the quality. (CC 5942)

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Leg BANDS $5.00 Per 1000

	100	500	1,000
SURE CLINCH. Aluminum—embossed numbers. Individual size or adjustable	5.75	3.00	5.00
SEAL. Lead rivet—embossed numbers. Individual size or adjustable	1.25	5.00	9.00
ECONOMY TRAP-NEST. Aluminum and celluloid. 10 colors. Large permanent numbers	1.65	7.75	15.00

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BECK'S WARM FLOOR BROODER
Build it Yourself—Broods 150 chicks. FEW CENTS weekly runs it. Plans. Heater $4.25. CIRCULAR FREE.
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10 BREEDS
GET THE FACTS about EAGLE NEST CHICKS
There's a real story back of Eagle Nest Chicks—and a reason why folks buy Eagle Nest Chicks year after year. You'll get these facts in the new Eagle Nest Catalog which explains the definite breeding program for egg production and large size.
10 Eagle Nest Breeds
You have your choice of Big English Type White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, New Hampshire and S. C. Reds, Buff and Columbian Rocks, Black Giants and Light Brahmas.
From BLOODTESTED Flocks
Eagle Nest flocks were bloodtested for B. W. D. by the Stained Antigen Method. The work was done under our supervision and all reactors removed.
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BEGINNER'S POULTRY LESSONS

By Campbell L. Cary

A recent book containing 25 lessons written especially for beginners. This book tells how best to get started, mistakes to avoid and how to make the most money. Every beginner should study these lessons for book tells anyone just starting in poultry raising exactly what to do. It contains lessons on brooding, feeding, housing, growing, marketing and other subjects. The book is well illustrated. Paper cover. Price $1.00 postpaid. Order from Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.

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New in design. Best in quality.
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For Good Luck, use Maule's tested, guaranteed seeds. All the leading varieties, newest early strains for heavy yield and highest market prices—luscious vegetables, finest flowers. Write today for Maule's Seed Book, and get a Good Luck gift with your seeds.
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WRITE TODAY!

EARN BIG MONEY AT HOME!
Raise mushrooms in your basement, cellar, garage, idle places. We buy crop. Experience unnecessary. Free Book. Mushroom Growers of America, AY-433 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

The Right Location for the Poultry Farm

[Continued from page 357]

of them, and the heavy moisture laden air quickly drains to lower levels below them.

The water supply is a very important consideration. A farm on which there is a natural spring, located above the general level of the poultry buildings whereby the water can be piped to the poultry plant, to flow down by gravity, is an ideal situation. Where a natural spring of this kind is not available, the use of dug or driven wells with pumps and pressure tanks is necessary.

Are the Buildings Adaptable?

In buying the land for a poultry farm, one has the choice of buying a farm on which some buildings are already in existence, or buying an area on which no buildings are present, and starting from the bottom up. Today, with land values and building values at a low point, it will probably be advantageous to purchase a location on which there is at least a residence and the customary farm buildings. The condition of the buildings as to age, adaptability and general physical condition should determine the price which should be paid.

It is not necessary to buy expensive land on which to establish a poultry farm. While it may be nice to have large fertile fields, free from stones and fences on which to lay out the plant, such lands are more adapted to crop production, and are usually rather costly. On the other hand, it is perfectly possible to develop a most efficient poultry plant, providing the soil conditions and typography are right, on land which is growing up to brush pasture or in young forest growth.

There are a few precautions which it is well to appreciate in locating a poultry farm. First among them is: do not try to develop a poultry business where the previous owner has failed because of disease. Such infections remain in the soil often times for many years, and present an impossible handicap in developing a profitable business.

Then again, it is unwise to locate in the midst of a community with an excessively heavy poultry population. Such a location carries with it extreme competition, always presents the danger of epidemic disease, and makes it impossible for the poultry keeper to present an outstanding and distinctive enterprise as would be the case if he were located in a less poultry-populated area.

Don't Invest Too Much Money

Lastly, do not invest too great a proportion of one's available capital in expensive land, costly buildings and fancy equipment, for it is just as easy and much more practical to locate your poultry farm on medium price land, to build simple but efficient buildings and use simple but efficient equipment.

Last, but not least, one should give attention to the desirability of the community in which he locates, from the standpoint of school facilities for the children, recreational activities, nearness to a church, and the general character of the neighbors, for all of these play an important part in the shaping of the social life, which after all plays a large part in the enjoyment which we get out of our chosen work.

Finally, one should pay considerable attention to the general condition of the community as a whole, one that is outstanding as to an attractive neat appearance, one that is picturesque and distinctive, presents a much more attractive place in which to live, and a far more desirable place in which to develop a business than does a community which is slovenly and run down in appearance and unattractive.

AAA Urged to Protect Poultry Interests

Delegates to the Poultry section of the Northeastern States Agricultural Conference in New York City, Nov. 8, 9 and 10, urged amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act that would prevent farmers receiving benefit payments under AAA crop adjustment programs from increasing their marketable supply of poultry and poultry products.

The AAA was asked to co-operate in opposing the proposed 10 per cent increase in railroad freight rates, because of the effect that higher freight rates would have upon poultry feed prices. The AAA was also called upon to make periodic studies of the relative price situation between grains, poultry and eggs in order that the poultryman's interests would be protected along with those who benefit under control programs.

Uniform egg laws and standards in the various states, purchases of eggs by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, appropriation for poultry disease studies, special consideration by the Farm Credit Administration on applications from poultrymen, and more complete poultry and egg statistics were among the other recommendations.

Postcard Ballot

My Choice

- ☐ Why Some Poultrymen Fail
- ☐ Succeeding With Broilers
- ☐ Getting Those Winter Eggs
- ☐ Locating the Poultry Farm
- ☐ Your Money's Worth from Insulation

Which article did you enjoy most in this issue? Tell us by casting your vote. Clip the ballot, mark your choice, paste it on a postcard, and use the balance of card to tell why. Mail before end of December to December Ballot, Everybodys, Hanover, Pa. We'll pay $2 for the best reason and $1 each for the three next best reasons. If you don't want to clip, write the article title on the card.

$3,500.00 CASH PRIZE
To Be Given to Some Man or Woman
There is a concern in Cincinnati, Ohio, that will again award $3,500.00 to some ambitious man or woman who answers their announcements . . . as part of their publicity program. Some people say that generally such big prize money is spent foolishly.
To prove they are wrong, Ernie Miller asks this question: "What Will YOU do with $3,500.00 if YOU win it?" He will pay a $250.00 Cash Prize for the best answer to this question . . . and by sending your answer you will also qualify immediately for the opportunity to win this big $3,500.00 Cash Prize in the final $6,000.00 cash prize distribution. Details of this plan will be sent to you at once.
There is no way you can lose anything. There are no strings tied to this offer. This concern is reliable. There is nothing to buy or sell to win the $250.00 Cash Prize. This offer closes March 30, 1935. Duplicate prizes in cases of ties. Simply take a penny postcard and write Mr. Miller today. Tell him in 20 or less, plain, simple words . . . the answer to this question: "What WILL YOU DO with $3,500.00 if YOU win it?"
Thousands of people have already won prizes from this Company amounting to over $32,512.00 during the past year. Now, YOU may be the next to win big money! Just send answer, name and address to Ernie Miller, Prize Mgr. Dept.R-80PP, Cincinnati, Ohio. It costs you nothing. Act now! WIN a big prize!

Service Brieflets

The following brieflets can be obtained from the Subscribers Service Bureau, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., by listing those wanted and sending the amount indicated in stamps.

D-1. **Respiratory Diseases.** 3-cent stamp.
D-2, **Fowl Paralysis.** 6 cents in stamps.
D-3. **The Control and Prevention of Worms in Poultry.** 3-cent stamp.
D-4. **Everybodys Poultry Disease Diagnosis Guide.** 6 cents in stamps.
H-21. **Moisture-Proof Floors for Poultry Houses.** 3-cent stamp.
H-23. **Built-Up Roofs.** 3-cent stamp.
H-24. **Plans for Construction of a Poultry Incinerator.** 3-cent stamp.
G-40. **Plans for a 10-Acre, 1500-Hen, One-Man Poultry Farm.** 3-cent stamp.
B-51. **Facts About Crossbreds.** 3-cent stamp.

BIRD BROS. CHAMPION Partridge Ply. Rocks
Most beautiful and most profitable variety of American breeds. Won every prize at New York Show, Jan. 1934. Breeding stock, mated flocks, single birds, hatching eggs. Free catalog.
BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

Men & Women Earn Cash at Home!
Grow fancy giant mushrooms in cellar, attic, barn. Easy, odorless method. We show you how, furnish guaranteed materials, buy crops. Valuable big book, pictures FREE. Write quickly. Est. 1908
UNITED CO., 3848 Lincoln Ave., Dept.EP12 Chicago.

KELLY'S 13 ECZEMA KILLER
Kills Eczema of any form. In use over 35 years. One bottle usually sufficient in most cases. Money back if it fails. Price $1.00 Postpaid. J. E. Mack, 68 S. Young St. Room 8, Columbus, Ohio.

Why Some Poultrymen Fail

[Continued from page 352]

no old birds had been and were in pretty fair shape when put into their winter quarters in September or October, according to the operator's statement. Since that time one after another had begun to droop, get pale and go light and listless.

Upon opening four birds I found as heavy an infection of tapeworms as I thought I ever saw. Since the birds seemed typical of the way the balance of the culls had developed, I checked up on the range on which they had been reared. A season's pile of litter and droppings was soon discovered on a neighbor's plant adjacent to Runyon's range. His pullets didn't have access to it, but flies and all sorts of insects did, which spread the infestation to this flock. It was unfortunate for Runyon that he, who sold his litter and droppings regularly to a truck farmer and got them off the plant, had to suffer for a neighbor's negligence.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and a desire to become a poultryman and spend the rest of his life making a living for himself and wife from chickens is the way Mr. Blank arrived at the real estate agent's office one fine spring day. He finally was signed up to buy on contract a two-acre place with a small bungalow, a garage, and a poultry house large enough for 200 layers. After paying $500 on the place, he next invested in two brooder stoves, 1,000 chicks, and the necessary equipment, and proceeded to feed the chicks, and his family, till his money ran out and he was forced to give up the place and go back to the city before he had scarcely had a chance to get started in the business.

This man was poorer by $1,000, but wiser by his experience, for he then knew that no one can start in the poultry business without sufficient capital to either buy an already equipped plant or to develop one to sufficient capacity to provide an adequate standard of living.

A NEIGHBOR of Blanks was more fortunate from the capital standpoint and would have been a successful poultryman had the money been properly invested. This poultryman and his family were particularly attracted to the little new bungalow with modern plumbing and city conveniences on a state road and chose the little plant of 100 feet frontage and 1,000 feet deep in preference to other plants of much greater acreage, but less attractive from the house and location point of view. The plant as he purchased it had a 16 by 100-foot poultry house on it and no other poultry equipment.

The first year he built a 20 by 100-foot house, and by the time the second season rolled around, found

Wood charcoal aids poultry digestion
By overcoming intestinal disturbances through its absorbent qualities, wood charcoal helps to keep poultry on their feed and assists them in getting the most out of it.
Its porous qualities allow it to pass thru the digestive tract carrying with it whatever gas, harmful bacteria, or toxic materials it has absorbed en route. It is regarded by authorities as an almost necessary constituent in "poultry feed."
E. C. Foreman, Michigan Agricultural College, says: "Wood Charcoal acts as a blood purifier and intestinal corrective."
Write for our New Free booklet "Wood Charcoal in Livestock and Poultry Feeding." If you have already had experience in feeding wood charcoal, we would be glad to hear from you.
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Dickelman Pat. No. 1,670,932
Metal Brooder House
You can avoid worry, anxiety and loss with a Dickelman. It is fire proof, rat proof, louse and mite proof, more sanitary. Can be easily moved. Uses less fuel. Corrugated metal walls prevent smothering. Perfectly ventilated—easily erected. 500 chick size.
A LAYING HOUSE—TOO
Long type house, very popular for continuous brooding systems and for laying houses. 37'-6" or longer. Same exclusive features as circular houses. "We have a Dickelman laying house which has proven great"—Royal Hill, Bellefontaine, Ohio. Shipped knocked down. Easily erected. Write for free catalog.
Remember, a "Dickelman" pays for itself
DICKELMAN MFG. CO.
Box 331 Forest, Ohio

CHICKS
STATE BLOOD TESTED
BARRED ROCKS—WH. LEGHORNS
Rugged, vigorous chicks from stock bred to lay large eggs, and many of them. Every breeder Del. State Bloodtested for B.W.D. (Stained Antigen Method) and reactors removed. Write for free prices and literature.
BOXWOOD POULTRY FARM LAUREL, DEL.

Maule's Old Glory Petunias 3 PKTS. 10¢
Red, White and Blue—the colors of the flag for your garden—a packet of seeds of each color, all 3 for 10¢! Maule's Seed Book free. Wm. Henry Maule, 258 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa.

ALL BREEDS CHICKS SEX SORTED! You can buy all day-old pullets or cockerels, any breed, guaranteed 90% accuracy. Also regular chicks and sex-linked chicks. All stock egg bred and blood tested my supervision. Sired by best strains. Sensational, new, economy catalog free. Send postal SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box E-1, Silver Lake, Indiana. Code 666

EGG-CASES: BASKETS (bushel, half bushel), APPLE CRATES, BARRELS, etc. New and once used. Write for prices. Open nights. SOLOMON SONS, 232 West St. N. Y.

Save with SARDILENE

YOUR MOST ECONOMICAL SOURCE OF VITAMIN D

COLD, stormy days ahead. Your birds must have an adequate supply of vitamin D, (the sunshine vitamin) to keep in condition to produce profitably. Provide it with **SarDilene**—get more vitamin D per dollar. SarDilene pioneered the poultry field with the original sardine oil produced in America. With new discoveries, perfected methods and rigid control **SarDilene** continues to pioneer. Tested rigorously by Colleges, Experiment Stations, large feed manufacturers and commercial poultrymen, its reliability is proven.

Also High in Vitamin A

SarDilene carries ample quantities of vitamin A and has been specially treated to stabilize its vitamin A content in the mixed feed. It improves pigmentation and feathering. Produces growth—promotes condition.

Highest Standards of Production

SarDilene is made from edible fish and is carefully refined under the exclusive Booth process. All **SarDilene** is biologically tested on chicks and proven on the basis of ¼ of 1% in the 8-week Wisconsin Rachitic Ration. Ask your dealer for **SarDilene.**

Write for information and literature.

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CUT BROODING COSTS 80%

ASHLEY WOOD BURNING BROODER

Burns ordinary hard wood. Maintains uniform, safe temperature whatever outside conditions. Lower first cost. Saves 80% to 90% in operating cost. Fully guaranteed. Illustrated folder, prices and discounts sent free. Write

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Quality—Speed—Precision and 8 Amazing Features with Automatic Light. Makes Egg Grading and Candling an EASY Job. Low priced $4.85 Pp. or C.O.D. Order yours NOW or send today for details of Free Gradencandler Contest. Write at once to Gradencandle Mfg. Co., Dept. 24, Lynn, Mass.

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POULTRY WIRES *for all purposes*

Full line of highest grade wire fabrics and supplies at low cost. Crown's electric welded wire for feeding fences illustrated. Buy direct—save. Catalog free.

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Clean sweep of prizes again at New York Show, Jan. 1934. Visitors proclaimed our Bronze turkeys greatest feature of exhibit. Obtain this rich blood through purchase of foundation stock or eggs. Write now for catalog giving prices and full description. Highest winners at Garden more than score of years.
BIRD BROS. Box J MEYERSDALE, PA.

● **WALCK CHICKS** ●

Hatched from pure bred, healthy, vigorous heavy laying breeders. Write for prices. L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Box E, Greencastle, Pa.

he had invested too much in the place to permit him to build it up to a capacity of at least 1,500 layers which he had found out by this time was necessary to support his family. Had he had capital enough to do this he would have been forced to sell and buy a larger place, for his houses would have covered so much of the land there would have been no place left to brood his chicks and rear the pullets. The real estate market was in such poor shape that this man became discouraged and went back to the city to try to find work at his old trade.

MOST FAILURES at poultry farming as failures in any walk of life are tragedies on life's highways, but this one that came to my attention seemed otherwise, since the principal involved need not depend on any vocation for his food, shelter, and whatever else money could buy.

Geo. Van Duzen's wealthy father bought a beautiful location for his son who just married a debutante and was ready to make his way in the world from a few hundred White Leghorn chickens. The boy preferred living in the country and believed that he'd like to operate his own poultry plant. He took a short course in poultry at the State University and then proceeded to direct the building of a poultry plant in back of his $20,000 "modest" home on the five-acre farm his dad had provided.

The young man did a good job of laying out the plant and when through had capacity for 2,000 layers. His interest was keen at the beginning and carried well on into the first year. Then he began to realize that it was hopeless to expect a poultry farm to keep him and his wife on the standard of living they'd been accustomed to, and that it was much too confining a way of making a living, and indeed much harder work than polo or golf or anything else he'd ever experienced.

This is just another one of those cases of a man getting into a vocation in which he has not a real honest-to-goodness liking for and no appreciation of what demands the business will make on one.

FRANK HARPER and his wife were hard working people and were entitled to a comfortable living from their poultry if ever a couple was, and their birds showed the results of good management. But somehow or other things had a way of going haywire in all of Frank's business dealings. He had not only loaded himself with more overhead than he ought to be carrying by paying about three times the amount the place was worth, but every one with whom he dealt seemed shrewder at the deal than Frank. He was endowed with no sales resistance and this not only drew heavy on his supply of cash, but was rather hard on the birds to put up with all kinds of changes in management that the new purchases brought about.

Where most poultrymen do most of their own repair work Frank usually paid union labor wages to get repair jobs done. The new houses cost too much because he had no business judgment in dealing for the construction.

Frequent opportunities to save money on feed purchases, and add to the income from sale of hatching eggs, breeding stock, or pullets were overlooked. It's the constant dripping that wears away the stone and it's these little details that can make or break a poultryman. General lack of business ability put this couple out of business.

Show Directory

Poultry show secretaries in states east of the Mississippi River are invited to send their show dates to be listed in this department. Unless indicated otherwise, the address of the show secretary is the same as the town where the show is held.

Connecticut

Dec. 1-7, Hartford. H. A. Winans.
Dec. 5-7, Norwich. R. F. Jones.
Jan. 16-18, Middletown. John F. Fiske.
Jan. 16-19, Manchester. Chas. Johnson.
Jan. 21-26, New Haven. Bessie S. Clark, Naugatuck.
Feb. 23-26, Willimantic.

Maine

Dec. 5-7, Portland. C. T. Adams, Kennebunkport.

Maryland

Dec. 5-7, Smithsburg. H. A. Remsberg.

Massachusetts

Jan. 1-5, Boston. Albert C. Rau, 329 Park Square Bldg.

Missouri

Dec. 28-Jan. 1, St. Louis. Chas. Key Cullom, R. 1, Robertson, Mo.

New Jersey

Dec. 6-9, Bloomfield. Michael Palladino, 592 Upper Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J.

New York

Nov. 28-Dec. 2, White Plains. Chas. H. Chapman.
Dec. 12-16, New York, Madison Square Garden. E. G. Himmelberger, Westfield, N. J.
Jan. 8-12, New York. The New York Show. Fred Otte, Peekskill, N. Y.

Ohio

Jan. 8-13, Springfield.

Pennsylvania

Jan. 1-5, Uniontown. Chas. N. Hostetlery, McClellandtown, R. D. 1.
Jan. 21-25, Penna. Farm Show, Harrisburg. John H. Light.

Rhode Island

Dec. 1-5, Providence. Carl D. Snow, Norwood.

"I work in a restaurant. I'm on picket duty."

"Picket duty?"

"Yes. Every time they kill a chicken—I pick it."—N. Y. World-Telegram.

Coal Dealer—"What kind of coal shall I send, madam—pea, chestnut or egg?"

Bride—"Why, er-er-egg, I guess. And Mr. Smith, be sure to send me the white-shelled kind."

"Oh Boy! Doesn't he look warm and comfortable!!"

Timely Turkey Topics

By Sara Reitz

THIS year in our section is the year of early matured turkeys. Last Sunday turkeys, which dressed close to 15 pounds, were served over our town, and how delicious! They were as well fleshed as the ordinary Thanksgiving bird. Commercial feed had been fed this flock of 400 from hatch to the hatchet, and the drought in early summer cut the loss from wet and dampness to nil.

The turkey water supply is aways important but more so in the drought season for mash eating birds. This is an excellent time of year to think through the water question in the turkey yards. A drip method is perhaps the most common and the open stream to be discouraged. Turkeys will tramp down the bank at the water's edge until every foot of earth looks distressed and the muddy feet of the flock looks ten times worse. It is much better to plan control of the water fountains.

Breeding Stock

There is but one way to improve your turkey flock and that is by keeping the best. Make the breeder selection before the flock is separated. As recited last month, the right time to begin is in the brooder house, keeping tab on outstanding development. This is easily done when you feed the flock every day.

Select none but the earliest and more fully developed, those of the truest type and feather growth. Some birds have feathers of uneven length, and always look rough and unkempt. Others are sleek and trim even on rainy days. The flattering price for good looking birds is often too great a temptation, in the early selling days, but do not part with those you have had an eye on for the breeding pen. Another point to note is that very often the largest bird will carry the lowest fertility percentage. Judge from other points than size.

Do Not Sacrifice Flock

The price of turkeys being on a level with other meats, has increased turkey sales this season, in our section. We would rather have turkey than pork when they can be bought for about the same rate, counting several cents for the ultra treat of having turkey. Now that you have kept your flock for the Christmas trade, do not sacrifice them to the first buyer unless he can meet your price. Remember that a well fleshed turkey is worth a price above cost of production.

Worthwhile Information

Many excellent and profitable ideas on poultry raising can be obtained from the educational bulletins and booklets that are offered by our advertisers. The titles listed here can be secured direct from the respective firms whose advertisements appear in this issue, or if you wish to save the time necessary to write to each advertiser, list the numbers (preceding the titles) of the booklets that you want on the coupon below or on a postcard and mail it to Worthwhile Information, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Penna.

Feeding

(12) **SarDilene for Vitamin D and A**—Reviews experiments showing how sardine oil economically supplies vitamin D, prevents rickets, increases egg production, and results in more rapid growth of chicks.—F. E. Booth Co.

(13) **Sprouted Oats As Cheap Feed**—A pamphlet telling just how to sprout grains in order to provide your flock with a cheap, succulent feed throughout the winter. - - Des Moines Incubator Co.

(14) ★ **Why Granite Grit?**—An 8-page bulletin with this important question answered by Dr. O. B. Kent, Prof. C. E. Lee, Carl H. Schroeder, Prof. J. E. Rice and other outstanding authorities.—Stone Mountain Grit Co.

(15) **Practical Feeding Facts**—A new book discussing feeding for egg production, hacthability, brooding of chicks, preparation of fermented mashes, etc.—Northwestern Yeast Co.

(16) **Vitamine Brand Cod Liver Oil**—Explains vitamin A protection against dry-eye disease and vitamin D protection against rickets. —Chas. L. Huisking Co.

(17) **Wood Charcoal in Poultry Feeding**—A very interesting booklet answering 18 questions on the use of charcoal for livestock and poultry feeding. Shows how sour crop and bowel disorders in chickens can be prevented. — The Wood Charcoal Research Bureau.

(18) **Kasco Poultry Book** — A 40-page book covering the essentials for success in the poultry business. Housing, ventilation, equipment sanitation, culling, breeding, feeding for eggs, feeding chicks, prevention of coccidiosis and the production of quality eggs are some of the subjects discussed. Sent east of Ohio-Indiana line only.—Kasco Mills, Inc.

(28) **Iodine—Its Needs and Its Benefits in Feeds** — A booklet telling how iodine increases egg shell strength, decreases mortality, boosts egg production, and improves texture of yolk and white.—Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc.

★ Indicates that booklet is punched for filing in Everybodys Poultry Scrap Book.

Management

(19) **How to Sell Your Peat Litter for Fertilizer**—An interesting booklet telling how to secure as much as 50 cents a bushel for screened peat litter fertilizer.—Peat Import Corporation.

(20) **Martin Poultry Course**—A bulletin on the selection, brooding and feeding of chicks; care and feeding for egg production; precautions against disease; marketing of poultry; and turkey management.—Martin Steel Products Co.

Equipment

(21) **Ventrite Method of Brooder House Ventilation** — Contains plans for the ventilation of all types of brooder houses. Tells how many air intakes and air vents to have, where to place stove, and how to prevent chilling of chicks.—Simplex Brooder Stove Co.

(22) **Bussey's Book of Wire Fabrics and Parts for Poultry Batteries**—A new 36-page catalog containing a lot of new information on wire floors and methods of battery construction. Ask for catalog 17.—Bussey Pen Products Co.

(23) **Aeroil Bulletin**—A 24-page booklet describing the use of the fire torch in controlling coccidiosis, laying and brooder house sanitation, battery sanitation, cremation of dead fowls, destruction of weeds, etc.—Aeroil Burner Co., Inc.

(24) ★ **Report of Test on Electric Brooding**—Detailed observations on temperature level, current consumption, chick growth and mortality when brooding with electricity.—Trumbull Mfg. Co.

Disease

(25) **Facts About Iodine**—Discusses the use of iodine in the control and treatment of worms and coccidiosis. The feeding of iodine to chickens and turkeys is also described. Booklet contains 16 pages. —Merck & Co., Inc.

(26) **How to Prevent and Stop Colds, Bronchitis and Other Respiratory Diseases**—A very interesting booklet containing complete instructions on the use of the "gas" treatment for chicks, broilers and layers.—The Chic-Tone Co.

Worthwhile Information, EVERYBODYS, Hanover, Pa.

I have listed here the numbers of the booklets and circulars which I would like to have you arrange to be sent to me.

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Name .....

St. or Route .....

City or Town ..... State .....

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HATCHERY BUSINESS
WITH A
HUMIDAIRE INCUBATOR

BREEDERS! BIG MONEY IN BABY CHICKS!
Breeder! If you have ambition, I'll put you on the road to success in the HATCHERY BUSINESS, supplying the market for baby chicks in your own community.
Here is a business that pays handsome returns. You can start small—in your spare time if you wish and operate in your own basement. Then expand as your business grows.

SMALL INVESTMENT! AS LOW AS $79.50
We supply you with this wonderful HUMIDAIRE ELECTRIC INCUBATOR in a size to fit your needs. Very simple to operate and highly efficient. Made in 9 sizes from 400 eggs to 10,050 eggs.

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We give you our Humidaire hatchery co-op service which consists of — COMPLETE MANUAL—Containing the fruits of Dr. B. H. Clem's 14 years of hatchery experience. This manual is your guide to success.
ADVERTISING — We furnish colorful advertising folders, dignified impressive letterheads, newspaper ads, ready to run.
GET ALL THE FACTS about this proposition now. Write for the full story in FREE 16 page booklet.

NEW MADISON INCUBATORS, Inc.
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GET FREE BOOKLET TODAY

MARTIN METAL Brooder Houses

STOP YOUR BABY CHICK LOSSES
Raise 2 pound broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin. Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes— "Raised 97 per cent." A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks." Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring." Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer. FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warmer—even in zero weather. Stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding.
Permanent Violet Ray Windows insure faster, healthier growth. The Martin is ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chicks and up. Shipped prepaid freight, knocked down—easy to put up. Lasts a life-time. Send for illustrated folder and easy-payment price on new, improved design, just out. Includes many new and exclusive features. Write quick.
The Martin Steel Products Co., 252 Longview Ave. Mansfield, Ohio

Our New Cushion Bottom
EGG CARTONS
Reduce Breakage
Send for Samples
BLOOMER BROS. COMPANY
Dept. A
Newark, (Wayne Co.) N.Y.
Please send samples of your Egg Cartons
Name_____
Address_____

POULTRY NEWS NOTES

Calendar of Poultry Events

Dec. 27-28, Ohio Poultry Sanitation School. Write Poultry Dept., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Jan. 1-5, Boston Poultry Show, Albert C. Rau, 327 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Jan. 8-12, New York Poultry Show, 14th Street Armory, New York City, Fred Otte, Peekskill, N. Y., Sec'y.

Jan. 21-25, Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa. John H. Light, Director.

A. E. Kerlin Passes Away

A. E. Kerlin, founder of Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm at Centre Hall, Pa., in 1899, passed away after a short illness on October 22 at his winter home in St. Petersburg, Fla. He was 71 years old.

Mr. Kerlin conducted a general store and then developed a successful business of storing eggs before going into poultry farming. The land for the present farm was purchased in 1904, and since that time it has grown to an investment of approximately $100,000. In 1925, Mr. Kerlin retired from business, selling his entire estate to his only son, W. W. Kerlin, who had been engaged in the business with his father since 1907.

Creighton Pen Wins World Fair Contest

A pen of White Leghorns, owned by Creighton Brothers of Indiana, won the 1934 Century of Progress Egg Laying Contest at Chicago by finishing strong during the last month of the contest. The final total for the contest period, covering June to October, was 1060 eggs and 1101.95 points.

Chicago Show Definitely Off

The Chicago Coliseum Poultry Exposition, which was to have been held the first week in December, has been cancelled.

Government's View of Poultry Outlook

The outlook for poultrymen during the coming winter and spring is rather favorable to those in a position to retain and feed their layers. The high price and scarcity of grain is forcing a drastic reduction in numbers of livestock including poultry, especially in the badly damaged drought areas. Supplies of both eggs and poultry will be relatively short until next summer when the chickens of next year's hatching begin to affect supplies, and prices of poultry products may be expected to continue at seasonally high levels until that time.

The total number of hens and all pullets on October 1 this year was about 7 per cent below the number on that date in 1933 and about 11 per cent below the number in 1930 which was close to the high record. Farmers have been keeping as many of their hens and pullets as possible, but there has been a heavy early marketing of the young males. A further reduction in the laying flocks below numbers last year seems probable, the extent depending upon relative prices of feed and poultry products this fall and winter.—From the Poultry and Egg Outlook for 1935.

Indiana Organizes Against Thieves

The Indiana State Poultry Association plans to have a representative in each county of the state to work in cooperation with county officers and state troopers to stop poultry thieving.

First Live Poultry Code Violators Found Guilty of Selling Unfit Poultry

In the first prosecution by NRA and AAA to enforce the provisions of the live poultry code in metropolitan New York, the four Schechter brothers, doing business under the name of the A. L. A. Schechter Poultry Company, were found guilty by a federal grand jury for having sold poultry unfit for human consumption.

This White Leghorn hen, owned by Foreman Poultry Farm of Michigan, had the highest individual record in the Pennsylvania test with 317 eggs and 337.95 points in 51 weeks. It is the highest official Leghorn record in the Standard contests for 1934.

New York Egg-Feed Ratio

The New York egg-feed ratio is compiled each week by the New York State Department of Agriculture. It shows the dozens of eggs necessary to purchase 100 pounds of the laying ration.

	1933	1934
October 18	4.9	5.6
October 25	4.8	5.4
November 1	5.03	5.31
November 8	4.8	5.4
November 15	4.8	5.7

Golden Rule Entries Win at Fair

Golden Rule Hatchery of Ohio entered 159 birds, representing 18 different breeds, in the local Crawford County Fair and won 47 first prizes and 18 second prizes.

Principles of Humidaire Explained

Some new principles in incubator construction are explained in the 16-page booklet which can be secured from The New Madison Incubators, Inc., Dept. A, New Madison, Ohio, free of charge. One of the novel construction features of the Humidaire incubator, ranging in capacity from 400 to 10,050 eggs, is that the entire cabinet is moved to turn the eggs.

Chic-Tone In Charge of Health at Shows

The Chic-Tone Company of Indiana will have charge of the health of the birds exhibited this winter at Tulsa, Okla., Indianapolis, Springfield, Ohio, Boston, Hartford, New York Poultry Show and others.

Priebe & Sons, Inc., Chicago packers of poultry, have placed counter signs like this in butcher shops in Buffalo, New York, Chicago, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Boston, Bridgeport and Pittsburgh. New recipes are supplied each month. They contend that folks would eat more chicken if they knew how to prepare it correctly and if they selected the right type of fowl for each method of preparation.

Warns of New Live Poultry Racket

The New Haven Farmers' Co-operative Auction Association of Connecticut has warned its members of a new live poultry racket. A live poultry dealer, and a man who poses as a disease specialist, visit poultry farmers, examine the birds, and then inform the owner that a very contagious disease exists in the flock. Their racket is to advise the poultryman to sell these birds at once, and take the ridiculously low price that is offered.

140,114 Jersey Birds Tattooed

As a positive means of identification in case of theft, 168 poultry raisers in 19 of 21 New Jersey counties have tattooed 140,114 birds and registered the tattoo numbers with the New Jersey State Police.

Any Jersey flock owner desiring to tattoo his birds should get in touch with the county agricutural agent.

Booth Named to Missouri Board

Eden C. Booth of White Minorca fame has been named chairman of the Missouri State Poultry Board while Otto C. Kircher, whose name is linked with Buff Minorcas, has been named vice-chairman of the board.

Plenty of Action for Boston

Demonstrations rather than lectures will comprise the educational program at the Boston Poultry Show, January 1 to 5,. according to Dr. R. C. Bradley, University of New Hampshire, educational chairman for the show.

The new wax method of plucking poultry, cutting and boning of dressed poultry, and new ways of preparing poultry will be shown. Boston housewives will be invited to learn more about eggs and poultry in the daily menu.

The egg exhibits will be non-competitive, and will consist of equal size exhibits by each state committee, the 14 northeastern egg auctions, and Boston and nearby egg wholesalers.

Albert C. Rau, 327 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston, Mass., is show manager.

Slaughterhouses Begin Posting Prices

Live poultry slaughterhouse operators in the Metropolitan New York area began on October 29 to post the prices at which the various grades of poultry will be sold each day. These prices must be filed the day before with the Live Poultry Code Authority, and no variation in the posted prices is permitted on the day they are in effect. The aim is to prevent destructive price cutting.

Expect 7,000 New York Show Entries

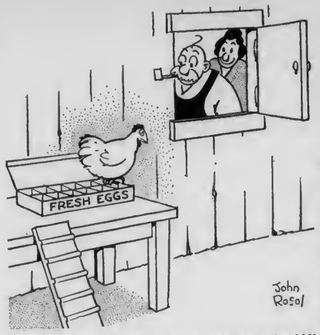
Silas Andrews, president of the New York Poultry Show, and Fred Otte, Peekskill, N. Y., secretary, are predicting 7,000 entries for the 1935 show to be held January 8 to 12 at the 244th Coast Guard Artillery Armory.

Robert Parks to Manage Parks Farm

Robert R. Parks, son of J. W. Parks, the Barred Rock breeder, will now have full charge of the farm of J. W. Parks & Sons by virtue of his father's recent election to the Pennsylvania legislature. "Bob" graduated from the 4-year poultry course at Pennsylvania State College in 1931, has been in full charge of the pedigree operations on the Parks farm for the last three years, edited the official publication of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association for two years, and is now a director of the International Baby Chick Association.

Bishop Ships to Foreign Lands

The fame of R. Walter Bishop, Barred Rock breeder of Connecticut, has spread beyond the United States. Recently, he shipped a trio of individually pedigreed R.O.P. Barred Rocks with official records to the Agricultural College, University of Cambridge, England, while a pen of individually pedigreed birds was shipped to the government of Palestine.



"She's the smartest hen we've ever had!"

Hall Brothers Increase Capacity

So well have crossbred chicks taken hold that Hall Brothers of Connecticut have several times had to increase their incubator capacity since introducing crossbreds to the poultry industry five years ago. A recent addition of 125,000 egg capacity brings their total capacity to 750,000 eggs at one setting.

Hall Brothers last year ranked second in the United States in chick output, and for the present calendar year have already sold five million chicks.

Pennsylvania's Egg Income Second

Pennsylvania in 1933 ranked second in the United States in cash egg income, and third in cash income from poultry, according to figures from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Argument Over Rate for Killing Poultry Kosher Way Waging in New York

All poultry intended for consumption by the Orthodox Jews in the New York area must be slaughtered in the kosher manner. The killing is done by a schoctim, a representative of the rabbi, stationed in each slaughterhouse supplying kosher poultry.

Last summer, a New York judge issued an order that slaughterhouses were to pay one-half cent a pound to the schoctim. The slaughterhousemen at once set up a howl, and the Schoctim's Union agreed to adjust the rate to one-half cent per pound for the first 24,000 pounds, and three-eighths of a cent per pound beyond that volume. Slaughterhousemen still contend that the rate is too high, and a controversy has been waging.

The situation became more serious when the Kashruth Association, the special rabbinical court of jurisdiction for the metropolitan area, decided to issue a religious ban on poultry unless these rates were paid and a marker attached to the leg of each chicken to guarantee that it was killed in the kosher manner as required by the Jewish dietary laws. Further protest has come from the slaughterhousemen who say that labeling will cost 1 cent per bird and $100,000 annually.

In the meantime, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which is concerned with the administration of the live poultry code, is maintaining neutrality, but willing to help bring about peace if both factions desire.

Six National Meets at Indianapolis

Six national specialty breed associations will hold their annual meetings at the Indianapolis, (Ind.) National Poultry Exposition, Dec. 5 to 9. A. W. Arter, Ft. Wayne, Ind., is secretary.

Zellers to Stage More Disease Courses

Zellers Laboratories, Reading, Pa., will hold several two and four weeks short courses on poultry management and diseases, starting December 10 and January 7. The 3-day short course held early in November was well attended.

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5th HIGH PEN Pennsylvania Contest

1934 White Rock Winners
1st HIGH W. R. PEN AND HEN Central New York Contest
1st HIGH W. R. HEN 2nd HIGH W. R. PEN Georgia Contest

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Have You Voted This Month? See Ballot on Page 370

All patterns price 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

No. 759—Youthful Tunic Dress. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material with 1⅛ yards of 35-inch lining.

No. 732—Smart Day Wear. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 730—For School Age Daughter. Designed for sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 35-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting material for collar and ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting material for bow.

No. 746—Practical School Wear. Designed for size 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 838 — Charming Home Frock. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 860—Chic Model. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material.

The Large Fashion Magazine is 15 cents a copy, but may be obtained for 10 cents when ordered same time as pattern.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT
EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE
Hanover, Penna.

Conducted by Aunt Sally

Everybody's Home Page

A Merry Christmas

Christmas greetings will be ringing around the world in a few weeks with the same old surprise and mystery that has endeared the annual celebration to us all. Preparation for the day was heralded from the sky message those long years ago. Are we prepared to sing and say the same in 1934? Good will toward men seems to be a bit harder as the years roll by, but with the guiding star of Hope, let us enter into the spirit of the season with oldtime earnestness.

This is the week to gather in the Christmas greens and have the setting for the tree later. At the annual children's party, we sort of begin the celebration. The kiddies are taken on this hunt in the valiant old red truck, which hasn't carried a highway license for many years. It simply totes things and persons around the farm. On this particular Saturday afternoon it will tote the children down around the woods mid the clanking of chains and loose fenders, but the spirit of the occasion will be at high pitch with the youthful load, and no streamline mode of transportation will ever mean to this party just what the faithful old red truck has.

Every family will select its Christmas tree to be carted home by the daddies at a later date. However, baskets of moss and trailing pine will be gathered and the red ground berries that grow so saucily on the dainty vine. This getting ready for Santa is the child's part. Common, useful things are the Christmas gifts this year and a sharing with those less fortunate. With Tiny Tim may we say "God bless you every one."

Christmas Centerpiece

Indoor garden bowls now so popular should be arranged in advance of the holidays. There are so many ideas and individuality to be expressed in the size and arrangement of the fernery that about all one needs is the "makin's." A trip to the woods is quite a revelation in the choice to be found of lovely greens. Last year the moss covered knots on logs were the new find, and pretty they were. The lichen growth kept on developing in the warm room until they were the most attractive part of the scheme.

A garden bowl centerpiece is glorified by using several tall candles on either side. Candle light seems hallowed in the twilight of Christmas time, so let us use candles.

About the Christmas Dinner

As a rule, detailed menus have been given for Christmas, but this year we know pretty well what we are going to have, and only a few ideas will be offered. A fruit cocktail, a clear soup, the roast, which I hope may be either turkey or chicken with the proverbial cranberry sauce, makes up the main part of the meal. One hot vegetable and a small salad, and there we are down to the dessert. It is quite the fad nowadays to have the ice cream in a bowl and allow the guests to help themselves, each knowing best just what or how much more he can eat. This would answer well for the plum pudding, too. At any rate, it is a nice variation from the exact measuring for everyone.

Doing Over the Kitchen

Make yourself a Christmas present by doing over the kitchen. After making repeated visits through the model homes at the World's Fair, I came to the conclusion that the most attractive room in every house was the kitchen. What bright colored furnishings and what pleasant places in which to do the commonplace tasks of every morning! The decorations ran riot in pastel shades and the old reliable reds and the bright blue of my Grandmother's day predominated. Thinking of it since, I wonder if women have learned to absorb the sprightliness of their surroundings; have they found that the cheery atmosphere reflects in their mood for the day?

Old Man Winter is already beginning his work and during the coming months maybe it would be a fine time to wield the paint brush right over the very furniture you've been looking at. One tendency is the low built working tops on closets all around the wall space, leaving the entire tops for working tables and the tuck-way neatness cupboards, underneath. The electrical appliances were most interesting and points to the easy future for those who can tap a main line or have their own power plants. Looks like lighter and brighter days ahead for the housewife, if she begins right today with her own hands.

A recent survey in a neighboring state gives the following report. One thousand women were interviewed for housework and here is the score: Washing dishes was pronounced the most irksome of household tasks, laundering the second and housecleaning the third.

Winter jelly making is easier now than in hot August. Take apples which hold little promise for longer keeping, cook and drain. Can this juice, and for fresh jell, tint with vegetable coloring and enjoy the flavor of newly made jelly.

Egg Recipe Contest

For dishes that are dainty, delicate and wholesome, none can surpass egg combinations or simply eggs. Here is a chance for you housewives to cash in on the best recipe you know of in which eggs are the main ingredient or a very important ingredient of the recipe. The rules for this contest are very simple. Here they are:

1. No one employed by Everybodys Poultry Magazine in any manner is eligible.
2. Write your recipe clearly, on one side of the paper only, and see that your name and address appears at the upper left hand corner of each page.
3. Give measurements in level cupfuls, tablespoonfuls and teaspoonfuls, never in heaping, rounding or scant measurements.
4. Write your reasons why this is your favorite egg recipe in 100 words or less. If there is anything interesting about the origin of the recipe mention it in your report.
5. Only one recipe can be submitted by each contestant.
6. The first prize of $3.00 will be awarded for the recipe considered the best by the judges; $2.00 for the second award; and $1.00 each for the next five recipes. Winners of the contest will be announced in the February 1935 issue of Everybodys.
7. Send your letter to Aunt Sally, Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa., so it reaches her not later than midnight, December 31.

Lady Beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks

Winners of BEST DISPLAY AT NEW YORK for 7 Consecutive Years

At the 1934 New York Show, "The Imperial Show of the World," Lady Beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks won Best Display for the 7th consecutive year. (No show in 1932). Our first Dark Cockerel was named Best Bird in the Show. They won as follows:

DARK LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 1-2-3-4-5 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

LIGHT LINE—1-2-3-4-5 Cocks; 2-3-4 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen.

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OUR GARDEN

By THE HOME GARDENER

IS this not a splendid sentence with which to begin the garden series of the year? "Many a trouble has been dug into the soil and many a joy has grown out of it." The Alabama woman who sent this expression must surely be a garden-minded soul, and were we to attempt burying all the troubles we think we have nowadays, I fear there would be little un-dug space in our gardens. With the whole garden open for cultivation, just what shall we plant in 1935?

Pencil and Paper Gardening

Crops that yielded an abundant harvest will be sown again. This indicates the variety is adapted to our soil. Striking these favorites off, there is a perfectly clean sheet to begin pencil and paper gardening on. Yes, there ought to be a new seed catalog on hand before business opens by the fireplace, but perhaps we can be "pepped" up and be ready for them next month.

The first consideration is the climatic condition. Here in Northwestern Pennsylvania, we count on 118 growing days in a year and must select for quick maturity in vegetation. Flowers everywhere in 1934, to say nothing of lily pools and rock gardens on so many uncultivated plots, that naturally we think in terms of flowers in preference to vegetables. Here is where garden tact is shown when the combination of both is beautiful. It is not too early to become a pencil and paper gardener indoors.

Garden Paragraphs

Plan for a real garden in 1935!

Study seed catalogs. They are the blue book of the garden business.

Be a garden plunger and try out new seeds and varieties, reading carefully the notes to each.

Wood ashes from the fireplace make an excellent coating this time of year, for the garden.

Rotate early spring crops to keep the garden in trim appearance. Transplanting at exactly the right time works wonders in maturity and yield.

Do not overlook the cash value of extra parsley, lettuce, Bermuda onions, sweet pie pumpkins, etc. Let your friends know you have them for sale.

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30x4.50-21	2.40	0.85	31x4	2.95	0.85	34x4½	3.45	1.15
28x4.75-19	2.45	0.95	32x4	2.95	0.85	30x5	3.65	1.35
29x4.75-20	2.50	0.95	33x4	2.95	0.85	32x5	3.75	1.45
29x5.00-19	2.85	1.05	34x4	3.25	0.85	33x5	3.95	1.55
30x5.00-20	2.85	1.05						
28x5.25-18	2.90	1.15						
29x5.25-19	2.95	1.15						
30x5.25-20	2.95	1.15						
31x5.25-21	2.95	1.15						
28x5.50-18	3.35	1.15						
29x5.50-19	3.35	1.15						
30x6.00-18	3.40	1.15						
31x6.00-19	3.40	1.15						
32x6.00-20	3.45	1.25						
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32x6.50-20	3.75	1.35						

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Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
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32x4(10)	8.95	2.75	40x8	13.95	4.95

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SCIENCE *Marches on!*

The vitamin G content of dried skimmilk was not destroyed to any measurable extent, even when manufactured under conditions as extreme as might occasionally be experienced, such as for instance, scorching. Observations to this effect were made by Davis and Norris of Cornell University.

• • •

The vitamin D requirements of chicks are influenced by the amount of lime in the ration, according to findings by J. R. Couch at the Texas Experiment Station.

• • •

How much lime should the laying hen be given is a question that has been studied by Dr. Norris and associates at Cornell University. From the egg production per bird and also from shell condition and calcium and phosphorus in the blood, it was concluded that 1.8 per cent calcium was the optimum amount required. Preliminary investigations suggest that ½ per cent of phosphorus was insufficient; ¾ per cent was adequate and higher levels effected no improvement.

• • •

Monstrosities of chick embryos were produced by Tully and Franke at the South Dakota Experiment Station by the feeding of toxic grains. This type of toxic grains is grown in certain sections of the West and there is good reason to suspect selenium or selenium compounds as the toxic agent.

• • •

The amount of thick white was not in any way changed when 36 per cent of corn, 20 per cent wheat bran and 20 per cent of wheat middlings of a basal ration were replaced by 74 per cent of corn, wheat or oats, respectively. Replacing meatscraps and dry skimmilk with linseed meal together with 70 per cent of ground wheat instead of the above quoted amount of corn, bran and middlings also failed to change the ratio of thick to thin white. Card and Sloan, who conducted these tests at the University of Illinois, state that the right genetic makeup and best of health and physical condition are the primary factors influencing the viscosity of the white.

• • •

Rye proved an unsatisfactory feed for young chicks in tests conducted by Halpin and coworkers at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. For growing pullets and laying hens it may be used to a limited extent. With young chicks, rye caused peculiarly sticky droppings, heavy losses and high death rate.

• • •

So-called ruptured egg yolks, which are becoming increasingly prevalent, were attributed by Dr. Martin and associates of the University of New Hampshire chiefly to internal injuries of some kind. These workers have been unable to associate the condition with infection with pullorum or with a cholera-like organism. Internal parasites, including coccidiosis, are suspected as contributing factors.

• • •

Freshness of eggs can now definitely be determined by the ammonia content. This method, which was first reported by Mr. J. Kroeck of the Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture, provides a definite and scientific yardstick to measure freshness, a point which has made it difficult in the past to enforce some of the egg laws on the statutes.

• • •

Lower mortality was reported among the offspring of 3-year-old males mated to old hens. A decrease in the tendency to become broody seemed to go with a reduction in death rate, according to studies made by Dr. F. A. Hays at the Massachusetts State College. As far as the strain of birds was concerned with which Dr. Hays worked, there appeared to be no significant relationship between death rate and production performance or age at which the first egg was laid.

• • •

A new form of transmissible leucosis (Big Liver Disease) has been observed by Dr. Furth. The evidence indicates that a filterable agent is the cause.

• • •

Vaccination against Laryngotracheitis (Infectious Bronchitis) was proved to be practical and successful in a field test conducted by Dr. J. R. Beach at the University of California, involving 48 flocks representing about 40,000 head. Hypodermic injections into the "bursa fabricius" gave more reliable, uniform results.

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HANNAH'S White Leghorns. Leading Midwest R.O.P. Strain, Poultry Item Official Contest Report, 1934. Early order discount. Chicks, Eggs. Free Catalog. Code 4200. W. S. Hannah & Sons, Box E, Grand Rapids, Michigan. 14bam

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"I guess I'll take the one year offer," he declared.

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So while we were filling out the receipt for 25 cents, he continued to examine the Scrap Book.

When we handed him his receipt, he pulled out a dollar bill and said, "I'll take the Scrap Book anyway. It's a lot better than I thought it could be, and it's certainly worth the price."

Our purpose in mentioning this incident is to bring out the point that poultry raisers who receive a copy of the Scrap Book find that it is much better than we are able to describe it in words and pictures.

The Scrap Book binder alone is a real value, but the 11 brieflets, which are included with each copy, make it just so much more useful. There is, for example, the illustrated brieflet showing how to make a postmortem and telling how to recognize the symptoms for all the common diseases of poultry. It is typical of the helpful information which these brieflets contain.

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Everybodys Poultry Magazine Dept. 67 Hanover, Pa.

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